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BISHOP OF LONDON'S LETTER,

On Education of the Negroes.

A LETTER TO THE GOVERNORS, LEGISLATURES, AND PROPRIETORS OF PLANTATIONS, IN THE BRITISH WEST-INDIA ISLANDS. BY THE RIGHT REVEREND BEILBY PORTEUS, D. D. BISHOP OF LONDON.——London, 1808.

Benevolence, with its effect, Beneficence, is that distinguished attribute by which Deity is best known to man. Benevolence is the marked character of the Christian Religion; for what other spirit does it breathe, when in its purity? and what other system of theology equals it, in the desire of doing good? The Brahminical establishment may boast of its antiquity: but the institution of cast, and the severity with which it is enforced, is repugnant to all the charities of man to his fellow: it exalts a few, to degrade the many: and as to that general estimate which may be presumed to be present to the Great Father of all, to whom all his children are equally dear, it is excluded. The Mahometan delusion, in propagating its tenets by the sword, abandons all pretence to whatever advantages might be derived from the consent of the superior part of man, his mind, his conviction, his judgment. We ask, too, whether the sword ever was an instrument of benevolence? was it so designed, is it so employed? The Brahmin, then, in refusing to admit aliens to the privileges attendant on his profession, the Mahometan in enforcing the reception of his faith on the subjugated, are widely different from the genius of Christianity, which excepts against no nation, or tribe, or distinction of mankind, but considers all as of one family, and abhors compulsion, though it delights in extending the invitations with which it is fraught. Which of these Religions most evidently resembles the Divinity? If it were asked *à priori*, what system is most likely to emanate from the fountain of Good?—The answer, most certainly, would be, a system of which Goodness was the characteristic, as well as the basis. Of the grand Religions that divide mankind, which may best claim this distinction? Let Christianity be tried by this test: and let it stand or fall, as it is best calculated to diffuse a spirit of Benevolence, among those who from the heart obey its precepts.

Theoretical Benevolence, Benevolence of intention, however laudable, is far beneath that commendation which is justly due to Practical Benevolence, to the actual exertion of those principles which are not to be satisfied by any thing less than practice. And we have before us a proof that practice will be the termination toward which Christian Benevolence will be looking and hastening.

We certainly shall not investigate the question whether Christianity admits a state of slavery: but we shall readily affirm that it is a state in which Christianity does not delight. And the mild principles of our Holy Religion will be ever active to soften as much as possible the rigours inseparable from bondage, and to render the subject of it as easy as circumstances may be brought to permit. Among the means that offer themselves for this purpose, none is of greater importance than the instructing the minds of those, over whose persons Providence has given us a controul. That this is an undertaking of magnitude, and therefore, that it should not be rashly commenced, all must agree. A disorderly violence might do more mischief in a year, than could be recovered in a century. Fair and softly, as our proverb says, will go far: and

though we are happy to see the spirit for doing in activity, yet both the thing to be done, and the manner of doing it, will be well considered by the judicious.

This pamphlet contains very valuable hints, on this particular, also, and as the worthy and Right Reverend writer has studied practicability in his proposals we shall detain our readers no longer from his Lordship's arguments, but shall proceed to set them before our readers *in toto*.

To the Governors, Legislatures, and Proprietors of Plantations in the British West-India Islands.

Gentlemen,—The official connexion which I have with the British West-India Islands, and the Ecclesiastical superintendance which to a certain degree my predecessors and myself have for a considerable length of time exercised over them, has always given me a lively interest in their spiritual welfare, and an earnest desire and endeavour to promote it, as far as the vast distance between those islands and this country would admit. But among the various classes of their inhabitants, my attention has been more particularly directed to that which is by far the most numerous of them all, and constitutes the great mass of people in all our islands; I mean the Negro Slaves employed in the cultivation of the lands possessed by the West-India Planters, whether resident on their plantations or in this kingdom. On these my thoughts have been anxiously employed for upwards of twenty years, and I have omitted no convenient opportunity of publickly expressing my sentiments concerning their situation, the necessity of improving it, and the mode in which that melioration of their condition might and ought to be carried into effect. Almost immediately after my appointment to the see of London, I addressed a Letter to the Planters and Proprietors in the islands, intreating them to pay a little more regard to their Negro Slaves than they had hitherto done; and more particularly to make some better provision for their instruction in the principles of morality and religion. Some years after this, I had the good fortune to recover, by a Chancery suit, an estate in Yorkshire, belonging to WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE IN VIRGINIA, which had been bequeathed to it by the great Mr. Boyle, for *the advance or propagation of the Christian religion among Infidels*; a purpose which had been attempted, but had completely failed. Having therefore obtained a decree in my favour, I was called upon by the Court of Chancery, as one of the trustees of that charity, to propose some other charitable institution in the room of Mr. Boyle's, but approaching as near as possible to his original idea. Accordingly, after very mature consideration, I recommended an establishment for the *conversion and religious instruction and education of the Negro Slaves in the British West-India Islands*, as being in itself an object of the greatest utility and importance, and perfectly conformable to Mr. Boyle's pious and benevolent intentions of imparting the blessings of Christianity to Heathens inhabiting his Majesty's dominions. The proposal was approved by the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, a society for the purpose was formed, a royal charter obtained for its incorporation, and the Bishop of London for the time being was appointed the President of it. This society has accordingly from that time to the present been exerting its best endeavours to promote the great ends of its institution, and has sent out several missionaries to different islands in the West Indies, who have made some progress in their respective missions. But the scanty revenues of the society, the extreme difficulty of finding a sufficient number of clergymen properly qualified for so laborious and arduous a task, the various discouragements and obstacles they met with in the execution of their office, and the vast disproportion of their means of instruction to the immense numbers to be instructed, have hitherto confined the good effects of their labours within a narrow compass, and rendered a more extensive plan, a more liberal establishment, more effectual aid and encouragement, indispensably necessary to the accomplishment of the great object in view. It is to obtain this aid and this encouragement, that I now take the liberty of once more addressing you, Gentlemen, on this very interesting subject; and from an event of the highest importance which has recently taken place, I am led to hope that the present moment is peculiarly favourable to my application to you on this occasion, and can scarcely fail of rendering it completely successful.

You will easily imagine that the event I allude to is the abolition of the Slave Trade to the coast of Africa by the legislature of Great Britain. I do not at all mean to enter here into the merits of that great question. It is now decided by a vast majority of both Houses of Parliament, and is become a law of the land, which we are all bound to obey. I hope and trust that every acrimonious sentiment, which was felt by the contending parties in that long and painful conflict, is already, or will be very soon completely extinguished, and the most perfect harmony and good understanding re-established between the islands and the mother-country. The only reason of my introducing the mention of the subject here is to point out how forcibly it bears upon the proposition I have now to lay before you, and what a powerful additional argument it furnishes in favour of carrying

immediately into effect that most important measure.

By the Act of Parliament which has passed, prohibiting any further importation of Negro Slaves from the coast of Africa, you have now evidently no other resource left, for keeping up a stock of slaves sufficient for the cultivation of your lands, but the natural increase of the Negroes at this time in the islands. Your great object, therefore, must of course be to promote and encourage this increase by every means in your power. Now of these means, the most practicable and most effectual, beyond all controversy, will be the very expedient here proposed; namely, THE CAREFUL AND ASSIDUOUS INSTRUCTION OF YOUR SLAVES, BOTH CHILDREN AND ADULTS, IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, AND A STRICT ATTENTION TO THE REGULATION OF THEIR MORAL CONDUCT. This may perhaps appear at the first view a strange assertion, but it is nevertheless perfectly true, and capable of the strictest proof, from the most authentic documents transmitted from the islands themselves to this Government.

These documents are to be found principally in that large and valuable body of evidence, THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL, appointed in the year 1788 to examine into the nature of the Slave Trade. In them you will find it asserted, by a great number of most respectable West-India Proprietors, and in a variety of official letters and papers laid by them before the Committee, that one of the greatest and most fatal obstructions to the natural increase of the Negro Slaves in the British Islands, is *the promiscuous and unbounded illicit commerce of the two sexes*, in which the Negro Slaves are permitted to indulge themselves without any check or restraint. This is a fact universally admitted; and it is equally admitted, that unless an effectual stop is put to this licentiousness of manners, *the increase of the native Negroes by births* will never be sufficient to keep up that stock of Negroes which the cultivation of the islands requires. This obstacle, then, must in some way or other be removed; and in what way can this be most effectually done?

Penal laws may certainly be enacted by the colonial legislatures, prohibiting illicit connections among the Negroes, and requiring them to be united by legal matrimony to one wife. But human laws, it is to be feared, will be but a feeble barrier to the ardent and impetuous passions of an African constitution, and very incompetent to contend with the strength of inveterate and long indulged habits of vice.

These can only be subdued by *moral restraints*, by new principles infused into the mind, by the powerful influences of divine grace, by the fear of God, and the dread of future punishment, strongly and early impressed upon the soul. These are the only incentives that can prevail upon your Negro Slaves to submit to the restraint of having only one wife; and as this restraint is *indispensably necessary* to that increase of their numbers by birth which the cultivation of your plantations demands, it is most evidently your interest, as well as your duty, to render your Slaves not merely *nominal* but *real* Christians, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of labourers, and to prevent the total ruin of your plantations, or at least a great diminution of their produce.

It is on this ground that you find so many of the most eminent West-India Planters, in their examination before the Privy Council above-mentioned, recommending in the strongest terms the instruction of the Negroes in the rudiments of morality and religion; it is on this ground that it was so strongly enforced by his Majesty's Secretary of State, in his letter to the West-India Governors, in the year 1797; and it is on this ground, that the Planters in the Island of Antigua give such countenance and encouragement to the Moravian missionaries in that island, who have (as I have been informed) converted there at least 10,000 Slaves to the Christian religion.

Taking it then for granted that you will be influenced by these considerations, to bestow the blessings of Christianity on your Slaves, and the benefits of it (even in a temporal point of view) upon yourselves, I shall proceed to consider in what way and by what means this most desirable object may be most easily and most effectually accomplished.

Hitherto, the only mode pursued for converting Pagan nations to the Christian faith, has been by sending missionaries among them, to shew them the falshood and gross errors of their own religion, and to instruct them in the divine truths of the Gospel, and the duties which it requires of them. This mode has been more particularly adopted from very early times by the Church of Rome, which has a regular college instituted for that purpose, generally known by the name of the *Propaganda Society*, of which the Jesuits were for many years the chief directors and most active members, whose laborious missions to China, to India, to South America, and various other parts of the world, have long been in the hands of the public. They were attended for many years with considerable success; but since the extinction of that order, the zeal and ardour of the Propaganda Society has greatly abated, and we hear nothing now of their great success in converting Heathen nations to Christianity, though they are still, I fear, sufficiently active in proselyting individual protestants wherever they can.

Among other religious communities, they who have most distinguished themselves in the business of conversion, are the *Moravians*, or, as they call themselves, the *United Brethren*.

These indeed have shewn a degree of zeal, of vigour, of perseverance, of an unconquerable spirit, and firmness of mind, which no dangers, no difficulties could subdue (combined at the same time with the greatest gentleness, prudence, and moderation), and of which no example can be found since the first primitive ages of Christianity. They have penetrated into the remotest regions of the globe, have sown the seeds of Christianity among the most savage and barbarous nations, from Labradore, Lapland, and Greenland on the north, to the Cape of Good Hope on the south, and have been (as I have already observed) particularly successful in the conversion of the Negro Slaves in several of the West-India islands, more especially that of Antigua. But with the exception of these most meritorious labourers in the vineyard, not much has been done by the protestant churches of Europe, in the business of foreign missions. A few have been sent out by the Danes, Germans, and English, principally to the East Indies, where some converts were made, more particularly by the pious and truly apostolic SCHWARTZ, who executed his mission with such fidelity, earnestness, discretion, and indefatigable perseverance, as gained him the entire confidence and affections of the natives, gave him an unbounded influence over them in their temporal as well as religious concerns, rendered his name for ever dear and sacred to their hearts, impressed them with the highest veneration for that divine religion which could produce such an exalted character, and shewed the world what might be done by an ardent and active zeal for the advancement of religion, united with mildness of disposition, with a natural urbanity of manners, and with the most perfect simplicity, sincerity, and integrity of mind.

If two or three hundred such missionaries could be found, and sent to the East and West Indies, I should not at all despair of an almost entire conversion of the Hindoos in the one, and the Negro Slaves in the other. But, alas, such characters as that of SCHWARTZ are too thinly scattered over the world, to flatter us with the hopes of such a number of them being ever collected together for such a purpose. Indeed it is now become (as I find by experience) so extremely difficult to find out clergymen of character disposed to undertake foreign missions, and properly qualified for the due discharge of them, that it is indispensably necessary to have recourse to other means of converting and instructing the Negro Slaves in our islands, than those which have hitherto been made use of. Now that which I have to propose to your consideration, is one which though gradual in its operation, will if carried effectually into execution, be infallible in its result.

It is, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN EVERY PARISH OF THE WEST-INDIA ISLANDS, one or more in each parish, as the extent of the parish and the number of Negroes in it may require; these schools to be formed on the plan originally sketched out by DR. BELL, first established by him at Madras, and since transferred by him in an improved state to this country, where they are beginning to produce the most salutary effects. The peculiar nature, the supereminent advantages, and the extensive and beneficial effects which have been already produced by them, both in the East Indies and in this country, you will find fully explained in the appendix or postscript to this letter. After reading that, which I earnestly recommend to your most serious consideration, you will not, I trust, have any hesitation in applying it to the use of your own Negroes. And if, for the reasons above adduced, you should be of opinion (and I do not see how it is possible for you not to entertain that opinion) that the religious education and instruction of your young Negroes is essentially necessary to restrain them from the most fatal excesses in the indulgence of their sensual appetites; and that such restraint is equally necessary to keep up a constant supply of home-born Slaves for the cultivation of your lands; you will perceive that these important purposes can in no other way be so easily, so effectually, and so expeditiously obtained, as by the adoption of the schools here proposed.

Assuming, then, that you are resolved upon the measure, the next consideration is, how are sufficient funds to be provided for carrying it into effect? Now I apprehend that in this there will be very little difficulty, as one great excellence of Dr. Bell's plan is, that is attended with but a very trifling expence. To defray this expence, I would propose:

1. That a general subscription should be set on foot in this country, which I am persuaded would be an extensive and a liberal one. In my own diocese, and particularly in the opulent cities of London and Westminster, I would exert my utmost influence to promote it, and would myself begin it with the sum of £500.; and if the occasion called for it, would at any time be ready to double that sum.

2. I can entertain no doubt but that the British legislature, which has already manifested so laudable a concern for the *temporal* happiness of the Negroes, will not be indifferent to their *spiritual* welfare, nor refuse their

assistance in promoting it, by encouraging the establishment of these parochial schools.

3. *The Society for the Conversion and religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves in the British West-India Islands* (of which I have the honour to be President) have I think the power, and would not, I am confident, want the inclination to contribute some share of their moderate revenue towards forwarding the plan proposed as one part of their institution is *the education of Young Negroes*, and they are allowed by their charter to send out *schoolmasters* to the islands, as well as missionaries.

4. Lastly, If these funds should not prove sufficient, a very small parochial rate might be raised on the proprietors of lands in every island, to which (as they are to reap all the benefits of the institution, in the increase of their native Negroes, and will consequently save all the enormous sums formerly expended in the importation of fresh Slaves from Africa) they cannot, I think, reasonably object.

These are the sources which will, I doubt not, furnish an abundant supply for the support of the establishment here proposed; and the Planters will in a few years, *at a very trivial expence* * to the Proprietor, raise up a race of young Christian Negroes, who will amply repay their kindness by the increase of their population, by their fidelity, their industry, their honesty, their sobriety, their humility, submission, and obedience to their masters; all which virtues are most strictly enjoined, under pain of eternal punishment, by that divine religion in which they will have been educated, and render them far superior to their unconverted fellow-labourers. This is not merely assertion and speculation. It is proved by *fact* and by *experience*; by the conduct of the Slaves who have been converted from Paganism and instructed in the Christian religion by the Moravian missionaries in the English and Danish islands, where the number of converted Negroes amounts to upwards of 24,000; who so far excel the *unconverted* Negroes, in the conscientious discharge of all the duties attached to their humble station, that they are held by the Planters in the highest estimation, and are purchased at a higher price than their Heathen brethren.

I cannot therefore help flattering myself that you will, without hesitation, adopt this benevolent system. It may be tried at first in one parish in any of the islands, and if it should succeed in that (of which there can be no doubt) it will of course encourage you to extend it gradually through every parish in every British island. The first step must be to provide for each parish a proper schoolmaster, well instructed in Dr. Bell's mode of education, who will be easily obtained on very moderate terms from this country; and the next, to erect one or two cheap wooden buildings, of dimensions sufficient to contain all the Negro children of the parish, and which may not only serve as a school room for *them*, but also as a place of worship on Sundays, both for the children and the adult Negroes who are desirous to attend divine service: for *some care* must also be taken of these last, while the education of their children is going on. The schoolmasters therefore may be empowered to require *their* attendance in the school room on Sundays, as well as that of their children, and the clergyman of the parish in which they reside will probably have the goodness to add his influence and exhortations for the same important purpose; and also to prepare a short form of public prayers for them, consisting of a certain number of the best Collects of the Liturgy, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, together with select portions of Scripture, taken principally from the Psalms and Proverbs, the Gospels, and the plainest and most practical parts of the Epistles, particularly those which relate to the duties of slaves towards their masters. The schoolmaster also may be directed to read to them a plain, useful discourse, selected from some of our English printed sermons, or from the abridgment of Bishop Wilson's Instructions for the Indians, or from Mr. Duke's Lectures to the Negroes, and other publications of the same nature, *to be chosen by the rector of the parish*, under whose superintendance the parochial schools must wholly be placed.

By these means the *adults*, as well as the Negro children, will enjoy the advantage of religious instruction. But then, that they may have sufficient time for receiving it, it will be necessary to indulge them with the *whole of the Sunday* for that purpose. It will be said, perhaps, that they are already so indulged; for on Sunday they are released from all labour on the plantations: it is considered as *their own day*, and they employ it in any way they think fit. This is very true; but there are two most unfortunate circumstances which prevent the Sabbath from being to them what it was, by its original institution, intended to be to the whole human race (whatever their condition or *complexion* might be), A DAY OF REST FROM LABOUR, AND A DAY DEDICATED TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD.

The first of these circumstances is, THE WANT OF A DAY, OR PART OF A DAY IN EVERY WEEK, FOR THE CULTIVATION OF THEIR OWN LITTLE PATCHES OF LAND; which want renders it necessary for them to

* See the Appendix.

employ a part of the Sunday for that purpose. The other is, the PUBLIC MARKET which is allowed to be held on Sundays, where the Negroes go to dispose of the produce of their lands, their poultry, fruit, and vegetables, and where they commonly spend the remainder of the day in festivities and amusements not very well suited to the sanctity and seriousness of the Christian Sabbath.

Thus are the poor wretches allowed, and in some degree *obliged*, to profane the Lord's day in the grossest manner, in direct opposition to the precepts of Holy Writ, and to the positive injunction of God in the 4th commandment, were he expressly says—"Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt *do no manner of work*, thou, and thy son and thy daughter, thy *man servant and thy maid servant*, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates."—I most earnestly intreat you, Gentlemen, to consider very seriously this *most peremptory prohibition of the Almighty*, and to contrast with it the *actual and authorised practice* of the Negro Slaves. Will you say in effect that they *shall* do what the great Governor of the universe says they shall *not* do? Will you continue to maintain this open warfare with Heaven, and set the authority of your Maker at defiance; or will you not rather on more mature consideration (I feel confident that you will) put an immediate stop to these violations of the day appropriated to his service, by allowing your Slaves a few hours in the week for the culture of their allotments, and by transferring the market for their commodities from the Sunday to some other day in the week.

You will, I acknowledge, by this lose some little time, one day in the week, in the cultivation of your lands, but you will gain the hearts of your Slaves by this small indulgence; their gratitude to you for it will prompt them to make you full amends for this trivial loss, by redoubled diligence and exertion in their work every other day in the week. You will gain also the blessing of Heaven upon your temporal concerns, which will be of more use to you than all the labours of all your Slaves put together.

With regard to the Negro *children*, there will be no difficulty as to the article of *time* for their attendance on the parochial schools The period of their instruction will be their very early years, before they are fit for labour, or can be of any use in the field. And even when they *are* fit for labour, you will see in the Appendix that two or three hours in the day will be fully sufficient for their attendance on the school; and all the rest of the day they may be employed on the plantations, in such work as they are capable of.

Thus will the whole of your Negro youth in a very short space of time be instructed in the principles of morality and religion, and will present to the Western world the pleasing and interesting spectacle, of a new and most numerous race of Christians "plucked as a brand out of the fire," rescued from the horrors and superstitions of Paganism; and this too in the easiest and most expeditious manner, with a very trivial expence to their owners; and that amply repaid by the substantial advantages which (as I have shewn) will accrue from it to the cultivation of their plantations.

I am aware that two obstacles will probably stand in the way of the plan proposed. The first is that most unfortunate prejudice entertained by the Planters against teaching their Negro children to *read*, which must be the foundation of all their religious instructions. They allege, that it will be extremely dangerous to give them this qualification; because it will enable them to read newspapers and pamphlets, filled with the most pernicious doctrines, hostile to all good order and good government, and inciting them to insurrection, rebellion, and disobedience to their masters. Were this the case, I should be as strenuous an enemy to the measure as any one of your respectable body can be; but the real fact is, that there cannot be a more groundless imagination than this. It is on the contrary an undoubted truth, that an ability to *read* is the very best means of preserving not only the Negroes, but all the common classes of people from being corrupted by such mischievous writings. Publications of that sort *will* find their way among them; and if they are not able to read them themselves, they may and certainly will hear them read by others; and then being incapable of reading any thing in confutation of them, they of course receive them as undoubted facts, and are thus easily and fatally imposed upon by wicked and designing men. Whereas if they are capable of reading what is alleged on the other side of the question, they may and probably will escape the snare that is laid for them. This was most clearly exemplified in the French revolution, and the last Irish rebellion, where by far the greatest part of those unhappy wretches who were most active and most savage in those scenes of horror, were *ignorant, stupid, uneducated men*, totally unacquainted with the use of letters, and therefore easily deceived, but not so easily *un*deceived. In England, on the contrary, where the inferior classes were generally taught to *read*, the case was quite different. The great bulk of the common people were here indeed at the first a little staggered, and for a while imposed upon by those bold licentious principles which the partisans of the French revolution, especially Thomas Paine and his

disciples, propagated with so much effrontery and so much industry through this kingdom. But they soon recovered from this delirium. They saw through the wicked artifices of the abettors of anarchy and irreligion. They saw the frightful dangers that surrounded them, prepared to meet them with vigour, and actually repelled them with success.

And what was the occasion of this happy change? It was because the higher orders of the community could *write* and the inferior orders could *read*. It was because for more than twenty years before, upwards of 300,000 children of the poor had been religiously educated in the various charity schools, Sunday schools, and schools of industry of this kingdom, and were thus rendered capable of *reading* and comprehending those admirable discourses, sermons, and tracts of various kinds, which the ablest and most virtuous persons both among the laity and the clergy of this country were employed in composing for the lowest classes of the people, in bringing them down to the level of their understandings, and in making so forcible an appeal, not to the *ignorance* but to the *knowledge* of the inferior orders of the community, that they became sensible of the perils that surrounded them, and were rescued from destruction. These, Gentlemen, are facts which you cannot but know to be perfectly true; and after weighing them well in your mind, you will, I think, no longer entertain the slightest apprehension of *danger* from permitting your Negro children to be taught *to read**.

* It has been said that *oral* instruction will be sufficient to make the Negro Slaves good Christians. It may possibly succeed with some, of good memories and a better sort of understanding. But with the bulk of dull African Negroes it will not. *They* require the strongest possible impressions that can be made upon their minds; and we all know that much stronger and more permanent impressions are made by *reading* than by hearing. What the Roman poet said many centuries ago is now become almost proverbial:

> Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
> Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.

But besides this, it will be of infinite use to enable the Negroes to read their Bible and Common Prayer-book at *home* as well as at church. It will find useful and proper employment for their time on the Lord's day. It will keep them from resorting to improper ways of spending it. It will be a constant fund of *amusement* to them. For the Bible, besides being the most *important*, is one of the most *entertaining* books in the world; especially to the common people, who are in general observed to take great pleasure in reading it; and it has been remarked by travellers, that in Scotland more particularly they are in summer evenings seen sitting at their doors on the Lord's day, and reading their Bible with apparently great attention and delight.

It should be recollected also, that in the plan here proposed, there is no intention of teaching the Negro children to *write* but only to *read*; which will always be a strong mark of discrimination, a wall of partition, between them and the white inhabitants; will always preserve a proper distinction and subordination between them and their superiors, and present an insurmountable barrier against their approaching to any thing like an equality with their masters.

The other objection which may possibly impede the introduction of the *parochial schools* into the West-India islands is the idea taken up by some of the Proprietors, that by making their Negroes good Christians they make them bad slaves; that by admitting them to baptism, to divine worship, to the holy sacrament, and the other privileges and advantages of the Gospel, they bring them too much on a level with themselves, they raise their ideas above their condition, they inspire them with pride and ambition, render them less fit for labour, less disposed to fulfil the duties of their humble station, and less submissive and obedient to their masters.

But is it possible, or was it ever known in *fact* that true Christianity ever produced such effects as these? It is perfectly incredible. What! can the religion of the meek and humble Jesus: that religion which above all things inculcates humility, content, patience, subordination, submission to *every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake*; can *that* produce ambition, pride, discontent, and resistance to lawful authority? As well might it be affirmed that the laws of England have a natural tendency to encourage despotism, tyranny, oppression, and persecution. But there is no need for *reasoning* upon the subject. Let us go to *experience and to fact*.

There are, as I have already observed, many thousands of Negro Slaves converted to Christianity in some of the British islands, especially that of Antigua; and what is the case with *them*? Are *they* by conversion rendered proud, insolent, idle, disinclined to labour, rebellious and disobedient to their masters? Quite the contrary. They so much excel all the unconverted Slaves in sobriety, industry, honesty, fidelity, submission and attachment to their masters, that every Proprietor is anxious to procure them, and, as I have before observed, will give a higher price for them than for their Heathen brethren.

And how can we wonder at this superiority over their Pagan fellow-labourers, when we recollect that the DIVINE RELIGION which they have embraced most expressly enjoins

them, under pain of God's displeasure here and of the severest punishment hereafter, "to "be subject to their masters with all fear, "not only to the good and gentle, but also to "the froward: to please them well in all "things, not answering again; not purloin-"ing, but shewing all good fidelity; not "with eye-service, as men-pleasers, but as "the servants of Christ, with goodwill doing "service as to the Lord and not to man.*" If any one wished to form a slave exactly to his mind, could he possibly do it in terms more adapted to the purpose than these? And accordingly such effects *have* been produced on the minds and conduct of converted Negroes as might naturally be expected from them. Having thus, I trust, effectually answered the only plausible objections which I have ever heard stated against the introduction of Christianity among the Negro Slaves, and shewn that such a measure would be no less conducive to *your* temporal advantage than to *their* eternal interests; I should hope that this consideration alone would be sufficient to determine you in favour of the proposition here made to you. But you must allow me, Gentlemen, to add, that I by no means rest this great question on the ground either of private or public utility, but on much higher and nobler principles; on the principles of justice, of humanity, of religion, of duty; by which most sacred ties you are bound as men and as Christians, to take care of the *souls* as well as of the *bodies* of that numerous race of men, over whom you have obtained the most absolute dominion. They are yours, *the whole man*, both body and soul. They are your sole and entire property. Their welfare is placed exclusively in your hands; their happiness or misery depends absolutely on your care of them, and by taking entire possession of them, you have made yourselves responsible for them, both here and hereafter. To you they look up as their masters, governors, guardians, and protectors; as the guides that are to open to them the way to a better world; and they will not, I trust, look up to you in vain. It is a debt which is strictly due to them; an act of compassion to which they have the strongest possible claim.†

By that very large share which the British nation and the British islands have, for several centuries, taken in the importation of slaves from Africa, many thousands, many millions of innocent unoffending human beings have been torn from their native land, from every blessing that was valuable, every connexion that was dear to them, have been conveyed against their will to a country and to a people unknown to them, and without any offence or fault of theirs have been doomed TO PERPETUAL SERVITUDE, a servitude too which at their death they leave (the only inheritance they *have* to leave) entailed upon their latest posterity. These surely are sufferings which call for some compensation; and what better, what more proper compensation can there be, than that of communicating to them the blessings of the Gospel, and opening to them the reviving prospect of eternal felicity in another life, since their fate has been so unfortunate in this. This will be an act of kindness, of benevolence, of charity in its highest and sublimest form, and productive of the most extensive and substantial good. It is a boon which, comparatively speaking, will cost *you* nothing, but to the objects of it will be invaluable.

It will be a cordial to their hearts, and a support under their toils; it will sooth their minds with all the consolations of religion; it will make even servitude itself sit light upon them, and cheer their souls with the hope of eternal freedom and felicity in another world. Instead of lessening their inclination to labour, it will increase their industry and their desire (in conformity to the commands of the religion they have embraced) *to please their masters in all things*. It will redouble their attachment to those masters, and bind them down to the performance of all their duties by the strongest ties of affection and gratitude.

Nor will *you*, gentlemen, be without your reward, and that the highest and most gratifying that a human being can receive, the approbation of God, and the applause of the whole world.

You will have the immortal honour of founding a *new school for piety and virtue* in the bosom of the Atlantic Ocean, of erecting a noble structure of religion and morality in the Western world, of exhibiting to mankind the interesting spectacle of a very large community of truly *Christian Negroes*, and of leading the way to the salvation of more than 500,000 human beings, (immersed before in the grossest ignorance, superstition, wickedness, and idolatry) with all their countless descendants to the end of time.

* 1 Pet. ii. 18.—Tit. ii. 9. 10.—Ephes. vi. 6.—Coloss. iii. 22.

† There *was* a time when some of the West-India Proprietors, and a few persons even in this country, certainly considered the Negroes as a race of beings inferior to men, and as having no souls to be saved. That time is, thanks to Heaven, long since past. And if it be admitted (as it now I believe universally is) that they have immortal souls like ourselves, notwithstanding their dusky complexions and slow understandings; the arguments here urged in favour of their religious instruction (by means of their Proprietors) can neither be evaded nor repelled.

Looking forwards, then, as I do, with some confidence to the accomplishment of this great event, it does, I confess, in some degree console and sustain my mind, amidst those frightful scenes that are now passing on every side of us, and those tremendous commotions which are convulsing to its centre almost the whole habitable globe, It will be one proof more, added to many others, of the high and exalted character of the British Nation, and of the extent and grandeur of its views, beyond any other nation upon earth. While one immense gigantic power is spreading ruin, devastation, and the most most complicated misery over the world; subverting kingdoms, empires, and long established governments, and bursting asunder all the most sacred bonds of civil and political society; we see this small Island, not only exerting itself with vigour in its own defence, and standing up single against the torrent that is overwhelming the whole continent of Europe, but at the same time silently and quickly providing for the future happiness of the human race, by diffusing every where the Holy Scriptures, and thereby sowing the seeds of Christianity over every quarter of the globe.

I allude to the Society formed in Bengal for the translation of the Scriptures into no less than ten Oriental languages, and the dispersion of them through the vast continent of India; and to a similar institution lately formed in this country, called the *The British and Foreign Bible Society*, whose *principal* object is the version of the Scriptures into foreign languages, and the dissemination of them in Pagan and Mahometan countries. Both these societies, though but recently instituted, have made considerable progress in their benevolent undertakings.

The Asiatic Society has already translated several parts of Scripture into the Oriental languages most common in India. The two first gospels in the Shanscrit language were to be ready by the end of the last year, 1806; and an edition of all the four gospels in that language will be published with the Greek on the opposite page (with which it perfectly harmonizes), as soon as Greek types can be procured. In the Bengalee there is a new and admirable translation of the whole Scripture completed. In the Marhatta the four gospels are printed off. The Orissa translation is in great forwardness. In the Persic the book of Psalms is finished. It is intended to commence the translation of the Scriptures into the Tibet, Bootan, Burmah, Assan, Malay, Orissa, Telinga, and Chinese language, as soon as the funds of the Society will enable them to undertake them.

And the very curious discoveries lately made by the indefatigable and pious Dr. Buchanan, afford the best grounded hopes of all those versions being well received, and producing the best effects throughout the greatest part of the Indian peninsula.

The same success seems likely to attend the *British and Foreign Bible Society* instituted for the same purpose in England. It has already, in the short space of three years, extended its operations into almost every quarter of the globe.

It has, by its aid, produced and encouraged institutions similar to its own in Germany and Prussia. By the former of these, 5,000 copies of a German Protestant New Testament have been printed; by the latter, an edition of the Bohemian Bible is in a course of printing for the use of the Protestants in Bohemia, Berlin, and elsewhere. Two thousand copies of St. John's Gospel in the Mohawk language, have been printed in London at the Society's expense, and distributed among the Mohawks on the great river, and 500 more will soon be sent to the Mohawks lower down on the river St. Lawrence. Of the Icelandic New Testament, 2,000 copies have been printed at Copenhagen, at the Society's expense, and forwarded to Iceland. Two separate sums of £1,000 each have been granted by the Society towards the translation of the Scriptures now going on in Bengal, into ten Oriental languages. Of these translations I have myself seen specimens. Arabic types and paper have been granted by the Society for the purpose of printing 5000 copies of the Turkish Testament at Karass on the borders of the Caspian Sea; an elegant specimen of this Turkish translation I have also seen. New Testaments have been sent to Ireland; and 20,000 copies of a neat Gaelic Bible is now passing through the press. The English and Welsh Bibles are all printed under the direction of the University at Cambridge. Copies of the New Testament have also been furnished to the convicts at Woolwich; the prisoners in Newgate, and other jails; the German soldiers and seamen at Margate, Gosport, Guildford, Dublin, and other places; the Sea Fencibles on the Essex coast, and the French and Spanish prisoners of war. Abroad, to the British soldiers at the Cape of Good Hope; the inhabitants of Newfoundland, Halifax and Nova Scotia; the settlers at Van Dieman's Land; the French at St. Domingo; the Spaniards at Buenos Ayres; the colonists of New South Wales, to different parts of France, Switzerland, and Germany.

In short, whether the sphere of its operations be measured from north to south, that is, from Iceland to the Cape of Good Hope, and Van Dieman's Land; or from east to west, that is, from Hindostan and the shores of the Caspian to Buenos Ayres and the lakes of North America, the range is of vast extent; and there seems to be no other limits

to the beneficial operation of the institution than the amount of its funds, which, from the constant accession of new subscribers both at home and abroad (for it is well known and highly approved in almost every part of Europe) appear, at present, to promise an abundant supply.*

These successful exertions, under the direction of its vigilant and highly respectable President, Lord Teignmouth, have secured to the Society the support and countenance of some of the most exalted characters in this kingdom;† and it reflects the highest honour on this nation, that those who have most eminently distinguished themselves in the service of their country, have shewn an equal zeal and ardour in promoting the cause of religion and the diffusion of Christianity through every region of the globe.

To these two kindred Societies we must add the recently established African Institution for the civilization and improvement of that vast continent, which is also supported by many of the most distinguished men of this country, though differing widely in their political and religious sentiments; and which, though its immediate object is not the introduction of Christianity into Africa, yet if it should succeed in its primary view, the civilization of the natives will undoubtedly lead in the end to their conversion.

If to these noble efforts for the dissemination of the gospel in Europe, Asia, and Africa, *you*, Gentlemen, will have the goodness to add your assistance towards introducing it among your Negro Slaves in the West-India Islands, there will then be a foundation laid for the establishment of Christianity in *every quarter of the globe*. You will, I think, feel a generous pride in following the example of every other branch of the British Empire, and in concurring with them in the comprehensive and noble plan which they have adopted.

These are truly *Imperial works*, and worthy of the British name. These will immortalize it to the latest posterity, and distinguish it most honourably from every other nation in the world.

Let these, then, be the characteristic features of the English nation. Let the great Enemy of the repose and comfort of mankind place his glory in *universal dominion*; let Britain place it in *universal benevolence*; and while *he* is subjugating the world by his arms, let Britain be employed in repelling him from her own coasts, in assisting and protecting the distressed, and meliorating the condition of distant countries, by communicating to them in various ways, the blessings of the Christian Revelation. The final result of all this is in the hands of the Almighty. But whatever that may be, whatever future calamities may await us, we shall have the consolation of having discharged our duty, *in this instance at least*, as Men and as Christians. And we may reasonably hope that such a conduct will have its due weight in recommending us and our cause to the favour of Heaven, and in obtaining for us the protection of that gracious Providence, which has hitherto preserved us amidst the dissolution of kingdoms, and the wreck of empires, and has rescued us from dangers not less formidable, in my apprehension, than even those which now apparently surround us.

I am, Gentlemen,
with very sincere regard,
Your faithful and affectionate
Friend and Servant,

Fulham House, Jan. 1st, 1808. } B. LONDON.

It gives us no pleasure to coincide in his Lordship's remark that the Clergy of the establishment have shewn little forwardness in offering themselves for missionary labours. The causes, and the consequences of this supineness, deserve consideration; for indeed, the fact as it stands related to this cause of remark, is but a branch of what extends itself through various other connections. It has been our lot to peruse a variety of complaints made within these few years past by well-meaning Churchmen, we doubt not: but the spirit which should remove the cause of those complaints, has not yet appeared to us to have acquired distinction, neither has the true cause hitherto been acknowledged, though it often has been hinted at, both by friends and enemies.

Whether it might be becoming in Dignitaries of the Church of England to patronize the labours of the Moravian brethren, or to employ those very discreet and yet active missionaries, is beyond our determination. We hope that Providence will point out such a course to be steered, as may most effectually accomplish the design. And we take our leave of this subject by professing our conviction of the great importance which attaches to it. It is no trivial business; it concerns humanity at large: it involves the well-being and well-doing of millions: it *may* be the mean of remunerating the negro race, for all the indignities and sufferings under

* See the Third Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

† The Archbishop of Cashel, Lord Barham, and Lord Gambier, have recently been added to the list of the Vice Presidents.

which a great portion of it has groaned for centuries past, it *may* be the means of a retro-active progress, and the Gospel perhaps shall find its way to Africa by means of those who have been favoured with it in the Islands. But without extending our ideas equal to our wishes, we may safely say, that it will be the glory of Britain to be found, not strewing the ensanguined plain with the dying and the dead, nor ruling with the rod of oppression over the enfeebled inhabitants of neighbour states; nor grasping at the unrighteous dominion of the globe,—but, bestowing with fraternal affection, the most valuable gifts on the destitute, raising the depressed to the level of men, counterbalancing by a single effort many of the evils of life, and imitating to certain though limited degrees that beneficence which is unbounded and that mercy which is divine.

To this letter is added a *Postscript*, which coincides in opinion with a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Bell, given as an appendix, that schools restricted to the Sunday morning, without trenching on any working time whatever, would answer the benevolent purposes of the worthy writers. As Dr. Bell was the first European institutor of a similar plan of education at Madras, his opinion is entitled to decisive credit.

This method of practical tuition, says the Dr. which has appeared under different shapes in this country, originated in the Military Male Orphan Asylum, founded at Madras in the year 1789. There it gradually grew to maturity, and, after the experience of several years, was established in all its forms in that school. Thence it was transplanted into England in the year 1797, when it was partially adopted with good success in the oldest charity school in London, that of Aldgate, and in several parts of the kingdom, and is now established at the parochial schools of Whitechapel, and of Lambeth, and at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

This system rests on the simple principle of tuition by the Scholars themselves. It is its distinguishing characteristic, that the school, how numerous soever, is solely taught by the Pupils of the institution, under a single Master, who if able and diligent, could, without difficulty, conduct ten contiguous schools, each consisting of a thousand scholars.

The general principles of this system, are known, not only by Dr. Bell's publications, but by their adoption by Mr. Lancaster, the Quaker. We shall therefore only add a short syllabus of the plan.

1. The Asylum, is arranged into forms or classes, each composed of as many scholars as, having made similar proficiency, unite together.

2. Each class is paired off into tutors and pupils. The Tutor sits by the side of his Pupil, and assists him in getting their common lesson.

3. To each class is attached an Assistant Teacher. whose sole business it is to attend his class, to prevent idleness, to instruct and help, &c.

4. The Teacher, who has charge of the class, directs and guides his assistant, attends him in hearing the class, or himself hears both the Assistant and Scholars say their lesson, &c.

5. A Sub-usher and Usher are appointed to inspect the whole.

6. The Schoolmaster, whose province it is to direct and conduct the system in all its ramifications; and to see the various offices of Usher, Sub-usher, Teacher, Assistants, Tutors, and Pupils, carried into effect.

7. Last of all comes the Superintendent, or Trustee, or Visitor, or Chaplain, or parochial Minister, whose scrutinizing eye must pervade the whole machine, whose active mind must give it energy, and whose unbiassed judgment must inspire confidence, and maintain the general order and harmony of the system.

For this purpose there is kept by the Usher, Teachers, or others equal to the office,

8. A Register of the daily tasks performed; and by the Schoolmaster

9. A Register of daily offences, or Black Book, to be expurgated weekly by

10. A Jury of twelve or more boys, selected for the purpose.

It is the boast of this system, that, by the perpetual presence and intervention of our little Masters, as well out of as in school, it not only detects, convicts, and corrects the offender, but for the most part prevents the offence. It gives, as it were, to the Master the hundred hands of Briareus, the hundred eyes of Argus, and the wings of Mercury.

We have before noticed this plan in Panorama, Vol. III. p. 538. where we related an account of its success as practised at Whitechapel School, and which received the distinguished attention of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, &c.

Munimenta Antiqua; or Observations on Ancient Castles. Including Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, &c., by Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. Vol. IV. Folio. Price 5l. 15s. 6d. Nicol. London, 1805, 1808.

Mr. King was an antiquary of considerable research and intelligence. He united patient labour of investigation, with readiness and diligence of observation: being a *good* man, also, he was forward to give a useful turn to the result of his studies. The Panorama, Vol. II. p. 104, has recorded the principal incidents of his life: and to that article we refer those who desire further acquaintance with his character.

The volume before us, is the last of a great work undertaken by Mr. K. with intention to illustrate more particularly the history and construction of our ancient castles; which may be regarded as the *civil* erections of their times; but in the present volume he elucidates several churches, &c. structures adapted to ecclesiastical purposes. A mind well stored with various knowledge can hardly refrain from communicating specimens of what it has collected: and though the connection be but slender between them and the direct subject on which he treats, yet, either by digressions, which form part of the text, or by means of notes, an author may convey information on matters not suggested by the title of his book. This Mr. K. has done, very liberally; and many things are discussed at the foot of the page, for which a reader may be both wiser and better, though they come unexpectedly upon him.

In the former volumes of this laborious undertaking, the author described the state of this island, before, and during the time of the Romans; and pointed out very curious circumstances which mark some of the edifices of Roman origin. He attended also to the Saxon, and to the Norman principles, and peculiarities of construction, adding a variety of ingenious remarks on collateral subjects.

In like manner, though this concluding volume purports to be a view of ecclesiastical *architecture*, yet the early part of it, is in fact a history of the superstitions which gradually overspread the Christian church; and, for well-meaning piety substituted unmeaning parade, and empty ceremony. The worship of the heart was perverted by ignorance and indolence, and cramped by harshness and bigotry. The beautiful simplicity of the gospel was banished; and what Divine authority never enjoined, was imposed with a rigour, that scarcely could have been justified, in manner, if in substance, had it descended from heaven itself; but which, most certainly, no earthly authority was competent to enforce. The modesty that should accompany human injunctions on spiritual subjects, and should be the first to suspect its own infirmity on questions relative to matters of faith, not revealed, and to a power over conscience never delegated, was entirely lost, amid the whirl of contending passions, and the contrarieties of conflicting opinions.

Pride was the root of the evil. Temporal grandeur, worldly distinction appeared so desirable, that those who fancied it to be within their attainment, could not refrain from grasping at the phantom; and while they exalted themselves, as they supposed, they prepared thorns instead of crowns for the brows of their successors, and indignities instead of honours for the church, as it descended to posterity.

Mr. King was not, we presume, swayed by such authorities (if he was acquainted with them) as place the churches of the Antient Britons in the most honourable, because the most evangelical, point of view, yet he perceived clearly that they were infinitely superior both in principle and practice, to that motley mixture of tenets and ceremonies, which Austin the Monk imported into England, and called Christianity. It might pass for Christianity among the ignorant Saxons; but the better-instructed Britons did right to oppose it with spirit. Their refusal to submit to the dictates of Romish arrogance, was highly to their honour, and as to the miracles by which this medley was supported, our compassion for their authors may screen them from reproach, while yet we cannot but stand aloof from a cause which required them.

After having stated the progress of the Christian faith among the Saxons, Mr. K. notices the probable time when those structures which we now call *Parish Churches* were originally erected, and endowed by the zeal of the faithful: he

mentions a number, *parts* of which, of different dates and periods, still standing, are distinguishable by the critical eye, amid the reparations and additions of later ages. Monasteries succeed to churches: these appear to have been buildings of a more magnificent kind, and on a larger scale; in fact, these had a variety of accommodations connected with them. Cathedrals are a class of buildings more ornamented than any other; and parts of such structures, which bear evident marks of Saxon origin, are extant, even to our own time.

The peculiarities of these, their ornaments, sculptures, and general style, with the effect of Norman variations and *improvements*, by which they are confounded, and almost overwhelmed, are treated by Mr. K. at length, and with great attention. He also points out the different stages, and periods of Saxon architecture.

An extremely curious chapter is added, on a subject which we do not remember to have seen placed in so clear a light before, that of *Pillar Towers*, of which many are remaining in Ireland, and some in Scotland. These, Mr. K. supposes, with great probability, to have been retreats for zealots, who affecting to retire even from their brother zealots, thought themselves removed from the defilement attending intercourse with mankind, by being forty or fifty feet, above the face of the earth; they were *so much* elevated: *so much* nearer to heaven. Mr. K. is the first writer we know of who has reduced the story of Simeon Stylites to common sense. He describes the prevalence of this superstition in the East, with its introduction and adoption in the West. His work concludes with the cessation of this practice. But, it had been his hap, to express himself pretty strongly on the *late* origin of the arch, as a part of architectural construction, which he placed not so much before the days of Augustus, as was satisfactory to deep antiquaries. Mr. Dutens addressed several letters to Mr. K. on the subject: and Mr. K.'s answers meet us both at the opening and at the close of his book. This general statement of the contents of this volume, the last of the series, is all we shall attempt: the entire work is a striking instance of the power of perseverance; and is highly honourable to the talents and principles of its author.

We shall by way of specimen of Mr. K.'s performance, extract a few passages. And we shall, with great readiness, place first those candid and just acknowledgements, of which the author is not sparing, that the *original* institution of the monastic life, was honourable, and even beneficial, though it sunk, as all human establishments, are liable to do, into supineness, superstition, and even abomination. He thus expresses himself:

To all the inducements for a recluse life, in monastic society, was added, in early days, the consideration that such mode of life was no further obligatory than suited convenience and choice:—for even, nearly to the days of the Emperor *Justinian*, in all countries, the religious Recluses of both sexes were at liberty to leave their respective societies, and to marry at any time.—And there are instances, on record, of such liberty having been used. Their habits, and dress, also, were just the same as those most usually worn by the common classes of persons in their respective countries; and in the long course of ages became singular, only by their retaining without alteration, the antient mode.—Their habitations also, were simple, and plain, like those of the people in general.—And, if in Egypt they consisted merely of low narrow huts, built of the slightest materials, it was because such were the usual dwellings of most people in that hot country;—and they were all decently disposed in regular streets, as in a populous village, and inclosed within a common wall.—Even the hard mat, and the rough blanket of the monks, was originally the common bed of most other persons, as well as of the religious.—And it was fanaticism alone that introduced austere restraints, and oppressive severities.

So far also was the original monastic life from forbidding industry, and rendering men useless; that manual labour was both recommended as an employment continually; and sometimes commanded as a penance:—and both gardens, and fields, were rescued from forests, and morasses, and cultivated by their hands.—Boats were built; and well formed sandals made; and mats, and baskets of great utility were constructed by them; and the monuments of Greek, and Roman literature were, even from age to age, multiplied by fair copies, and preserved by their indefatigable pens. p. 30.

In a subsequent part of his volume Mr. K. enlarges somewhat farther on this subject; and as we are not frightened by the term *monkery*, from a fair estimate of the labours of *some* who are branded with a title which in later ages became obnox-

ious, we shall place Mr. K's further remarks in connection with the foregoing.

Each monastery had usually some apartment, or else some portion of its cloister appropriated for the purpose of a *scriptorium*; —where their music, and missals, were copied out; and such other books as they could obtain to copy.—By means of such *scriptoria* were compiled, and preserved, the first annals of Saxon History; without which (however strange the composition of some of them may be) this would now have been a land of darkness, as to any accounts of what passed therein, during those ages.

The custom of making this one good use of contents, was derived from very early days. About A.D. 220, Alexander. Bishop of Jerusalem, built a library there, for preserving the epistles of learned ecclesiastical persons, written to one another; and their commentaries on the holy scriptures.

The preservation and progress of science by means of convents, is a very curious fact; and the precious estimation in which books were held, when few could read them, is still more so.

The books which *Fergus* II. who assisted *Alaric* the Goth, had brought home with him as part of the plunder of Rome about A.D. 406, had been deposited in the monastery of the island of Iona. From thence they were by degrees copied for the use of other monasteries;—and besides these, other books were obtained afterwards, by means of various journeys to Rome. *Benedict Biscop*, the founder of Weremouth, and friend of Bishop Wilfrid, made five journeys to Rome, to purchase copies of books.

The price of these books was at various times enormous. Alfred King of Northumberland, gave *eight hides of land* (as much as eight ploughs could till) for one volume of Cosmography—probably, but an indifferent work.

Till the eleventh century, musical notes were expressed only by the letters of the alphabet;—and till the fourteenth century, they were expressed only by large, lozenge shaped black dots, or points, placed on different lines one above another, and then first named—*ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, (si* was added afterwards): and without any distinction as to length of time; and without any such things as *breves, semibreves, minims, crotchets*, or *quavers*, &c. In the library at Worcester, is a copy of St. Mathew's Gospel, set to music throughout, with these sort of notes. p. 153.

Our author has paid particular attention to the history and construction of that truly venerable and remarkable structure, the Abbey of St. Albans; as this is a favourable instance of his manner, we shall set a part of it before our readers.

Amongst these Great Structures, the first that presents itself, in point of grandeur, though not quite the first in point of date, is the old venerable structure at St. Albans, in Hertfordshire; in which some parts of the original Building appear to remain. A structure that does the rather deserve to be considered, in the first place; because its abbots had precedence of all other abbots in England. Though nothing can more strongly shew the gross ignorance, superstition, and direful errors of those sad days of darkness, which so soon obscured the true light of the Gospel in this Country, than the history of its first abbots.

Ten years after the dreadful persecution, in the time of the Emperor Diocliesian, that is about A.D. 300, a church, or plain religious building of some kind or other, was reared at *Verulam*, in remembrance of the perseverance of *Albanus*, a sincere, pious, good Christian, one of the earliest sufferers in those sad days; —a Church reared, as near as might be, to the spot where he was buried.

As a stone, with an inscription, had before this building was designed, been placed in the Town Wall, to perpetuate the memory *of his suffering for the truth*; so we may reasonably believe, all that was intended by the rearing of this Church was, to animate Christians to follow his stedfast example, and to prevent the record of his faithfulness from being lost in oblivion:—though it be indeed too true, that the monks in later ages dishonoured his good name, by making a superstitious *idolatrous Saint* of him, and by even setting up his image as an idol.

This first Religious Structure, at Verulam, seems to have continued for about four hundred and fifty years, without any superstitious ideas having been, in general, connected with it; notwithstanding the increasing proneness to superstition, which caused some to fancy, that certain miraculous cures had been wrought here.—And in the latter part of this period, this church was destroyed, by the Picts and Saxons.

After this, *Offa*, king of Mercia, the most powerful Prince of the Heptarchy, whose conscience had been awakened to reflect on his murder of *Ethelbert*; and whose ambitious pursuits had been followed with burdensome fears, rebuilt this Church, on the very same spot, about A.D. 755.—But afterwards making a journey to Rome, (where every penetential idea, especially when joined with any superstitious inclinations, was cherished) and having become animated by a friendly correspondence with *Charlemagne*; on his

return, about 793 he founded a new and more sumptuous Church, with an adjoining Monastery, for Benedictines, a little on the other side of the river from *Verulam*; and on the very spot where *Albanus* was said to have been martyred.

Nothing can be more awfully solemn, than the words of the original Deed of Gift of *Offa*, either in expression, or signature.—Signed by himself, and by his Son; by other Kings assisting in the solemnity; and by many great men of the realm attending.

But a stronger instance, of the fallibility of good intention, and honest design, can hardly be produced; than was the event. For having founded this most magnificent Monastery, hither he translated the martyr's bones; after his grave (as the Monks gave out) had been discovered by a miraculous light.—And here he placed them, after he had encircled the scull with a golden diadem, in a stately shrine of gold and silver, of beaten work, set with precious stones; together with that wonderful large cargo of Relics, of all the Apostles (as it was pretended) and of many martyrs, which *Germanus*, coming over from France, had deposited in *Alban's* grave, A.D. 429. Thus laying a deep foundation for superstition, whilst Archbishop *Lambert*, not to lose the good opportunity, soon presumed to think himself entitled, in his subscription of the Canons of a Council held at *Calcuith*, to subscribe his own name *before* that of King *Offa*;—and whilst *Offa* himself, still further coinciding with such humiliating, penetential ideas, obtained a licence from the Pope, that thenceforth a Tax, called *Romescot*, which had some time been paid annually from England, to Rome, should be allowed to be collected *throughout Hertfordshire, by the Abbot of St. Albans*, and to be applied to his own use.

Superstition thus established; and *Offa*, whose penitence seems to have been most sincere, thus deeply humbled; in this Monastery of St. *Alban* (whose Abbot took place of all others in England) the corruptions of the Church so rapidly increased, that it had very nearly the pre-eminence in that point, as well as in all others.

St. *Alban*, at the request of *Offa*, when at Rome, had been canonized by Pope *Adrian* the First.

And Nicholas, Bishop of *Alba*, who was born near this Monastery, being chosen Pope; and taking the name of *Adrian the Fourth*; in 1154; partly from a partiality for his native soil, and partly to increase religious veneration, issued a Bull, by which he ordained, that, as St. *Alban* was the Protomartyr in England, so the Abbot of this place should be the *first Abbot* of England. After which, in 1218, Pope Honorius exempted the Abbot from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln; and granted him Episcopal rights.

Strange is the circumstance, that such nurseries of superstition, pride, and oppression, as these monastic foundations were, should have been, in a barbarous age almost the only means of preserving antient literature, and of fostering the first dawnings of increasing science.

Yet such was the case.—From such came forth, that excellent man, Venerable *Bede*, A.D. 720; to whom we are indebted for the first real introduction of the use of the Christian æra, in his elaborate history.

Out of these burst forth Roger Bacon, about A. D. 1270, who seems to have been the first discoverer, in this country, of the principles of optics; and of chemistry; and perhaps even a discoverer of Printing, and of Gunpowder.

And about the same time, in the monastery of St. Albans, had been educated, and was maintained, the indefatigable writer, and interesting Historian, Mathew Paris; flourishing in the days of Henry III.

And nothing can be more true, than the observation of Henault that had it not been for the pains the *monks* took in copying books in their monasteries, all the learning of the antients had been lost.....Here also, in the monasteries arose the first idea of theatrical representations.—For one Geofrey afterwards abbot of St Albans, undertaking the education of youth, caused them to represent in proper dresses, *Tragedies of Piety*, in imitation of the tragedies of the Greeks.—The subject of the first dramatic piece, was the Miracles of St. Catherine.—about A. D. 1179.—219 years before any such representations were brought forward in France.

Mr. K. mentions a curious piece of advice solemnly given in a canon of the council of *Cloveshoos*, 747.

That as prayers were to be said in an unknown language, so persons might affix *any meaning* to those words they pleased, in their own minds.—Also, *long fastings even of seven years were enjoined*.—But, in truth, these were not so difficult to be performed *catholically*, as one would be apt to think, from the first apparently dreadful idea.—For a year's fasting might be redeemed for *thirty shillings*: and a rich man of rank, and power, who had numerous dependants to perform fasting *for him, might dispatch even a seven years fast*, in nearly three days, by procuring *eight hundred and forty* men to submit to the mortification for that short time, whilst he himself added the observance of a very little abstinence.

But our intelligent antiquary does not confine his reflections to ecclesiastical concerns: he does justice to the character of Alfred, as a Politician, and a sovereign; nor is he less favourable to Edgar, whose intentions were counteracted by the state of the times.

The exertions of King *Edgar*, deserve attention; who, about the year 960 (after the example of Alfred) equipped, and trained, a great navy; though indeed of a kind, if we are to judge from its numbers, not very much superior to a South Sea *Otaheitian* Navy:—It consisted of three thousand, five hundred vessels, divided into different squadrons, and so stationed, that they might be continually cruizing round the island.

King *Edgar* also, certainly gave all the encouragement to the increase of science, that the deluge of corruptions in religion, and of priestly domineering, which was taking place would permit; whilst he endeavoured to the utmost of his power, to promote piety, by the repairing, rebuilding, and endowing of many monasteries, with more magnificence for the Recluses, than ever had been introduced before that time.

In these present days, we can hardly bring ourselves to apprehend, what difficulties those, who most desired to benefit mankind had to struggle with, in early ages.—Pagan prejudices,—stupid ignorance—and hasty violence on the one hand;—and selfish craftiness, and encroaching pretensions, on the other. Even till *Canute's* time, the most horrid superstitions of Pagan *Idolatry* were so prevalent, that it was thought necessary to promulge an open Law, to forbid the worship of *the sun, moon, fires, rivers, fountains, hills, and trees.* This law was a repetition of Canons ordained in king Edgar's time.

We have been somewhat surprized that Mr. K. being an antiquary should have quoted the following article without suspecting that the subject of it, was one of those very common memorials of a province having supplicated favours from an Emperor or Governor. Such may be seen in the *Admiranda Romanarum*, and in various other collections. From the size and situation of it, it appears to have been a *Basso Relievo*; and the circumstance of its being cast in *Bronze*, renders it unlikely to have been a private work. Jesus Christ certainly did not wear *a short vesture*; but the Romans did. We are therefore of opinion that those who reported this to Eusebius, misunderstood the sculpture: and that the people of the town where it was, converted the memorial of one transaction, into the memorial of another. As to *Pictures* of the Apostles GRAVEN *in colours*, we wonder how Mr. K. could endure such misapplication of terms.

In the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, lib. vii. cap. 17, we have such an account of the very first beginning of the adoption of the custom of setting up of images by Christians, as fully proves its origin from the gentiles:—for he relates, that even to his time, there remained, according to what was reported to him, over the door of the house in *Paneas*, where the woman dwelt who was cured by Our Saviour of the Issue of blood, *an Image of brass, of a woman kneeling, in a supplicating posture, and another of a man standing, comely arrayed in a short vesture, and stretching forth his hand towards her, which was always reported to be the Image of* JESUS. And he adds, that he had himself seen *Pictures* of the Apostles, graven in colours, after the same manner as *men of old, of a heathenish custom, were wont to honour such as they accounted Saviours.* It is well known, that this reverence for *Images*, increased at length to such a degree, in this country, that Thomas Arundel Archbishop of Canterbury, in a council held at Oxford, 1403; ordained that the *Images of Saints*, ought to be worshipped, with bendings of the knee, bowings of the body, incensings, kissings, offerings, lighting of candles, and with pilgrimages.—Lindewood's Constit. Provin. lib. V. cap. de Hæret.

The value of Mr. King's work is greatly enhanced by the numerous plates (58) it comprizes: these though of very different merit, in point of execution, yet are mostly highly instructive, and interesting. Saxon sculptures are rare; and Saxon figures of any large size, are rarer still. Mr. K. offers one, a cumbent figure, which he thinks is Saxon; another is a horseman, of unquestionable antiquity. Some of the arches, windows, naves, and other parts of buildings selected by our antiquary are both curious and magnificent: but we have certainly seen ornaments, to our minds, superior in taste, and execution.

In works of this description, too much pains cannot be taken to enable the eye to distinguish additions and reparations from what remains of the original building.

Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, &c. by Francis Buchanan, M. D. 3 Vols. Quarto.

[Resumed from p. 932.]

We have already stated with sufficient distinctness, the general contents of Dr. Buchanan's volumes: and have given extracts that manifest the diligence and attention with which he discharged the duties of his appointment. It might be thought, that Dr. B. had already described a tribe of men the lowest on the scale of human nature; but, the following appears to be still lower, than that we transcribed in our former article. We the rather, add the following account, because the popular idea of India is, that of a region "all gold and bounty," replete with wealth, and luxuries, abundant in all enjoyments, and the very seat of gain, both mercantile and political. India has certainly been highly peopled during many ages: the country is fertile, and in general is capable of cultivation; yet the human race does not more than maintain itself against the wild animals of the forest; and whenever by adverse incidents, the number of inhabitants is diminished, the beasts resume their dominion, and support their *establishments*. The maintenance of this balance, offers no unworthy subject of contemplation to an inquisitive mind: how is it, that the Lord of the Creation tolerates such adversaries as elephants, tigers, and panthers: and why does he not by extermination rid himself of these dangerous and destructive intruders?—Perhaps, Providence knows a reason for this, that man has not discerned, all-wise as he fancies himself; and is, on this as on innumerable other occasions,

From seeming evil still educing good.

In this part of the country *(Garuda-giri)* there are many sheep, but few black cattle. The shepherds and their families live with their flocks. The men wrap themselves in a blanket, and sleep in the open air among the sheep. The women and children sleep *under hemispherical baskets, about six feet in diameter*, and wrought with leaves so as to turn the rain. At one side a small hole is left open, through which the poor creatures can creep, and this is always turned to leeward, there being nothing to cover it. I have not in any other country seen a habitation so very wretched. Vol. III. p. 383.

Other tribes, (and there appear to be many such) are little better off in the world: some of them will form our introduction to several particulars which we have collected from sundry places, in reference to the ferocity of the Tiger and the Elephant.

The *Goalas* are herdsmen, and shut up their cattle in folds, which are strongly fortified with thorny bushes, to defend the cattle from tigers:—these *Goalas* remove to different places for pasture. During the whole time that they are absent they never sleep in a hut; but, wrapped up in their blankets, and accompanied by their dogs, they lie down among their cattle within the folds, where all night *they burn fires to keep away the tigers*. This, however, is not always sufficient, and these ferocious animals sometimes break through the fence, and kill or wound the cattle. Vol. II. p. 11.

The fortifications at *Priya-Pattana* are quite ruinous, the late *Sultan* having blown up the best works. In the inner fort there are no inhabitants, and *tigers have taken entire possession of its ruins*. A horse that strayed in a few nights ago was destroyed, and even at mid-day it is considered as dangerous for a solitary person to enter. It was deemed imprudent for me, who was followed by a multitude, to enter any of the temples, which serve the tigers as shelter from the heat of the day, by which these animals are much oppressed. The outer fort contains a few houses of *Brahmans*, who are forced to shut themselves up at sun-set. Vol. II. p. 96.

Of this latter calamity the Dr. gives a melancholy instance, in p. 426.

Speaking of *Cancan-hully*, he describes the country as having been fully cultivated, previous to Lord Cornwallis's invasion:

The devastation was commenced by *Tippoo*, who blew up the works, in order to prevent them from being useful to the British army. After this the *Anicul Polygar* ravaged the country, Colonel Read having invited him back to his dominions. According to the accounts of the *Amildar*, this *gentle Hindu* has rendered two-fifths of the whole arable lands a waste; and, from the small number of inhabitants, *the beasts of prey have increased so much*, that, during the two last years of the *Sultan's* government, *eighty of the inhabitants of Cancu-hully were carried away by tigers from within the walls of the fort*. These have been since repaired, and the people can

now sleep with safety.—*Tippoo* destroyed the *Hindoo* temple, which kind of devastation was one of his favourite amusements.

But the tiger, though the most dreadful is not the only scourge of India; other beasts of his genus partake of his bloodthirsty disposition, and of his powers; one of these the Dr. describes.

In the forenoon a leopard was killed by the people of the village in a garden near the town, and brought to my tent in great triumph, with every thing resembling a flag, and every instrument capable of making a noise, that could be collected. First, he had been shot in the belly, and then he was driven to the banks of a reservoir, where he stood at bay; and, before he was killed, wounded three of the men who attacked him with spears; one of whom was severely torn. He agreed very well with the description in Ker's translation of Linnæus, and was about four feet from the snout to the root of the tail. He had killed several oxen, and in this country, it is not unusual for leopards to attack even men. Although I have called this animal the leopard, there is reason to think, that it does not differ from the panther of India; for, I am persuaded that we have no larger spotted animal of the feline genus. The Indian panther and leopard, I consider, therefore, as two names for the same animal. The African panther, may, however be different, as certainly is the hunting leopard of India. Vol. II. p. 337.

Will it be believed, after such afflicting demonstrations of the tiger's ferocity, and that of his fellows, that superstition and ignorance could fancy the conversion of these creatures into guards, and guards too of the most endearing subjects of the human affections?

I took a very long and fatiguing walk to the top of the western hills, in order to see a *Cambay*, or village inhabited by *Eriligaru*. The love of the marvellous, so prevalent in India, has made it commonly reported, that these poor people go absolutely naked, sleep under trees without any covering, and possess the power of charming tigers, so as to prevent those ferocious animals from doing them any injury. My interpreter, although a very shrewd man, gravely related, that the *Eriligaru* women, when they go into the woods to collect roots, entrust their children to the care of a tiger.

The village that I visited contained seven or eight huts, with some pens for their goats; the whole built round a square, in which they burn a fire all night to keep away the tigers. The huts are very small, but tolerably neat, and constructed of *bamboos* interwoven like basket work, and plastered on the inside with clay.

These people take wild fowl in nets—and sometimes kill the tiger in spring traps loaded with stones, and baited with a kid.

The Dr. mentions other tribes to which this power of domesticating the tiger is attributed: which of course they deny; yet believe it of their fellow tribes.

The Elephant is no less inimical to man: though there seems to be less reason for it, as he does not live on flesh, or support his own life by depriving others of their's. His food is rice; his drink is water; yet is he equally fierce with the tiger.

We leave to the philosopher the explication of the peculiarity in the "elephant," of being "discontented," and forsaking his appropriate community; together with the circumstance, that when solitary, he is ferocious, and desperate, though easily frightened when in company. Have such been *expelled*, or have they *forsaken* the society of their fellows? Are there *jacobin* elephants, among these "half reasoning" brutes, which, discontented with the present order of things, attempt revolutions, and are banished by the herd?

The woods are infested by wild elephants, which do much injury to the crops. They are particularly destructive to the sugar cane and palm gardens; for those monstrous creatures break down the betel-nut tree to get at its cabbage. The natives have not the art of catching the elephant in *kyddas*, or folds, as is done in Bengal; but take them in pit falls, by which only a few can be procured, these are frequently injured by the fall. Vol. II. p. 117.

At *Hejuru*, I went into the forests about three cosses, to a small tank, farther than which the natives rarely venture, and to which they do not go without being much alarmed on account of wild elephants. In this forest these animals are certainly more numerous, than either in *Chittagong* or *Pegu*. I have never seen any where so many traces of them. The natives when they meet an elephant in the day time, hide themselves in the grass, or behind bushes, and the animal does not search after them; but were he to see them, even at a distance, he would run at them, and put them to death. It is stragglers only from the herds, that in the day time frequent the outer parts of the forest. The herds that at night destroy the crops, retire with the dawn of day into the recesses of the forest; and thither the natives do not venture, as they could not hide themselves from a number. It is said, that at the above-men-

tioned tank there was formerly a village; but that both it and several others on the skirt of the forest have lately been withdrawn, owing to an increased number of elephants, and to the smaller means of resistance which the decrease of population allows. The forest is free from underwood or creepers; but the whole ground is covered with long grass, often as high as a man's head. This makes walking rather disagreeable and dangerous, as one is always liable to stumble over rotten trunks, to rouse a tiger, or to tread on a snake. These latter are said to be found of great dimensions, and have been seen as thick as the body of a middle-sized man.—Their length does not exceed seven cubits. p. 127.

The *Cad Curubaru* are a rude tribe of *Karnáta*, who are exceedingly poor and wretched.—They watch the fields at night, to keep off elephants and wild hogs.—Their manner of driving away the elephant is by running against him with a burning torch made of *bamboos*. The animal sometimes turns, and waits till the *Curubaru* comes close up; but these poor people, taught by experience, push boldly on, and dash their torches against the elephant's head, who never fails to take immediate flight. Should their courage fail, and should they attempt to run away, the elephant would immediately pursue, and put them to death. The *Curubaru* have no means of killing so large an animal, and on meeting one in the day time, are as much alarmed as any other of the inhabitants.—These poor people frequently suffer from tigers, against which their wretched huts are a poor defence: and, when this wild beast is urged by hunger, he is regardless of their burning torches.

The *Cutari* rice is that most commonly cultivated, as it is less liable than the others to be injured by the herds of wild elephants; for these animals though they eat rice, do not kill that kind when they tread on it. P. 333.

On strong high trees the guard has constructed two stages, to which the men fly when they are attacked by solitary discontented male elephants, who are not to be driven away by firing at them, unless the ball takes place in some sensible part. Herds of elephants come very frequently to drink at the torrent; but are easily alarmed, and run away at the first shot. P. 340.

The elephants are a dreadful nuisance to the farmers, who live near these forests, and have prevented much land, formerly deserted, from being again cultivated. A regular hunting of them, would be a great relief, and might be done to advantage if the Company could afford to purchase the elephants.

But let it not be thought that these great creatures only are injurious. Animals of a lower class, if it be allowable to place anthropomorphous animals in a lower class, can do as much mischief by their numbers, as the huge elephant can do by his power: that they should be protected in their devastations must be traced to causes not explicable by the principles of Natural History.

The monkeys and squirrels are very destructive, but it is reckoned criminal to kill either of them. They are under the immediate protection of the *Daseris*, who assemble round any person guilty of this offence, and allow him no rest, until he bestows on the animal a funeral, that will cost him from 100 to 200 *fanams*, according to the number of Daseris that have assembled.

The proprietors of the gardens used formerly to hire a particular class of men, who took these animals in nets, and then by stealth conveyed them into the gardens of some distant village; but, as the people there had recourse to the same means, all parties have become tired of this practice. If any person freed the poor people by killing these mischievous vermin, they would think themselves bound in decency to make a clamour, but inwardly they would be very well pleased; and the government might do it, by hiring men whose consciences would not suffer by the action, and who might be repaid by a small tax on the proprietors. Vol. II. p. 55.

The houses at *Mail-cotay*, are roofed with tiles, and have an odd look, from being intirely covered with thorns. This is done to prevent the monkeys from unroofing the houses, for these mischievous animals are here very numerous, and to destroy them is reckoned a grievous sin. The very person who applauds his *Guru* for having ground the *Janas* [a set of people, with their priests and followers, whom he could not convert] in an oil mill, will shudder with horror at the thought of a monkey's being killed.

What strange contradictions maintain themselves in the human mind!—Are similar anomalies restricted to India?

A good hint, perhaps, may be gathered from a remark of the Dr.'s, p. 343. Speaking of the *Corunga Munji Maram, Rottleria tinctoria*. Roxb, he informs us that this name signifies *Monkey's face-tree*, or *Mimusops*; for these animals paint their faces red, by rubbing them with the fruit. The natives deny all knowledge of the dyeing quality possessed by the red powder that covers the fruit; but, at different places in *Mysore*, I was told that the dye was imported from this part of the country.—What is the nature (and properties) of this dye?

That the Europeans in India have taken advantage of similar suggestions, and are

turning them to advantage in a commercial sense, is evident from the following remarks.——This country affords ample scope for the spirit of speculation.

At *Bailaru* I found two men whom an officer now stationed at Arcot employed in rearing cochineal. They have been in this country one year, have sent to their employer fifteen *maunds*, have fifteen *maunds* ready for sale, and before the insects have consumed all the *nopals (cactus)* that are near the town, they expect to have ten *maunds* more. When this happens, they will carry two men's load of branches filled with the insect, and apply these to the *nopals* of some other place, where they will remain until the insects breed, and consume all the plants. The *nopals* have been raised by the farmers as fences round their gardens, but were sold by the officers of revenue for about a guinea and a half. The hedges will grow up again in three years, when it is expected that some other person rearing the insect will come and buy the plants. Vol. III. p. 399.

Dr. B. considers this plan as the most rational of any that has been hitherto proposed for rearing the cochineal in India. Unluckily, the insect is of the bad kind; and the plant is the native *cactus*.

Among the vegetables of India in which we are most interested, as being most familiar to us, the pepper vine must be included. Its fruit, as is well known, forms an ingredient of our food: and use demands its flavour in sundry ways at our tables. The following account of its culture, as well in its natural, as artificial growth, may therefore be acceptable to our readers.

The pepper plant *(piper nigrum)* seems to grow spontaneously on the sides of all the narrow vallies in the interior of *Haiga*, where the soil is so rich and moist as to produce lofty trees close to each other, by which a constant moisture is retained. In such places the pepper vine runs along the ground and the roots of bushes, and propagates itself entirely by striking its roots into the soil, and then again sending out new shoots. The natives say, that without assistance it cannot ascend a tree; and that, unless it is exposed in such a situation to sun and air, it never produces flowers. In order to procure fruit from a hill which spontaneously produces the pepper vine, the proprietor cuts all the underwood and bushes, and leaves only the large trees, and a number of the young ones sufficient to exclude the violence of sun, but to allow a free circulation of air. Four cubits from tree to tree is reckoned a proper distance. The ends of the vines, which were lying on the ground, are then tied up to the nearest trees. Any kind of tree answers the purpose; but those of about eight inches or a foot in diameter are preferred, as it is easy to climb such for the purpose of gathering the pepper. A quantity of leaves is then placed round the root of the vine, to rot, and serve as manure. In the course of the year the vine, so far as it has been tied, strikes its roots into the bark of the tree; but the shoots above that, hang down. Twice a year afterwards these are tied up, and strike root, till they spread over all the large branches of the tree. In places where no vines have naturally sprung, the owner, after having dug a small spot round the tree to loosen the earth, propagates them by planting slips near the roots of the trees on which he wishes them to climb. The early part of the rainy season is the proper time for this operation. In five years, after having been managed in this manner, a hill begins to produce fruit, and in eight years is in full bearing. The vines live about thirty years; when others, that are found creeping on the ground in their natural state, are tied up in their stead; or, where these happen to be wanting, shoots or cuttings are planted near the trees. There is no difference in the quality between the pepper springing spontaneously from seed, and that growing from cuttings; nor is the pepper growing in gardens either better or worse than that growing on a hill, managed as I am now describing. These hills producing pepper require no trouble, but the tying up of the plants, keeping the forest clear of underwood, and collecting the pepper. They are manured in the following manner. In the month succeeding the vernal equinox, a hole three or four inches above the ground is made into the trunk of any very large tree that is situated near the top of the hill. Into this are put some burning coals, and, for an hour a fire is kept up with fresh fuel. After this, the tree will burn inwardly for two days, and is then killed. A large insect immediately takes possession of the trunk, and works its nest into the wood. In the next rainy season, the whole falls down into a rotten dust, which the rain washes away, so as to disperse it over the face of the hill below.....The *amenta* are dried three days in the sun, and then are rubbed with the feet on a piece of smooth ground, to separate the grains; which, having been cleared from the husks and foot stalks, are again dried two days in the sun, and tied up for sale in straw bags. Vol. II. p. 158.

Notwithstanding the advantages attending this easy cultivation, Dr. B. informs us, that, "one half of these hills is waste, owing to a want of hands to cultivate them."

Other valuable spices are natives of India: and where they grow naturally, they

surely might be improved to perfection by the skill of the cultivator.

The wild nutmeg and cassia are very common. As the nutmegs ripen the monkeys always eat up the outer rind, and mace; so that I could not procure one in a perfect state: they have little flavour—but by cultivation might be greatly improved. P. 161.

The cassia also might be greatly improved.

The *betel-leaf* is cultivated exactly like the pepper, and lives the same length of time. In this country, the *nogwally*, or female plant, for it is *diœcious*, is that chiefly used; but the *umbadi*, or male, may also be found. Here both frequently produce fructification, which I have not seen any where else. 224.

This last circumstance will not escape the observation of naturalists: may it not occur in other plants, and account for *seeming* errors among botanical writers?

Dr. B. also describes three different modes of cultivating rice; in one of which the seed is sown *dry*: in another it is made to *sprout* before it is sown: in the third, it is *transplanted*, from a bed where it has shot up to about a foot high, into the fields where it is to ripen. But our limits do not allow us to enlarge. We shall, however, insert our author's account of the palm sago, as it is likely that some of our readers may have been amused, perhaps amazed, with descriptions of a tree in India, from which the natives procure not merely timber for boats and houses, with tiles for roofs; but garments for covering, food for support, and liquor for beverage, sometimes too for intoxication. There are many kinds of palms.

In Velater are many of the palms called by the natives *erimpana*, the *caryota urens* of Linnæus. Its leaves are the favourite food of the elephant; and the palm wine most commonly used here is extracted from its young *spadix*, or flowering shoot. The seeds of the *erimpana* are planted, but it pays no tax. In general, it pushes out only one *spadix* annually; but that is so productive, that the *tiars* pay yearly a *fanam* for liberty to extract the juice of each palm. When this is old, and has become unfit for producing juice, it is cut; and the heart of the upper quarter of the stem is converted into a kind of sago, which the poor eat in the scarce season. This heart is divided into small pieces, and is exposed for five or six days to the sun. The pieces are then beaten in a large wooden mortar, like that used for removing the husks of rice. By this method a powder is separated from the stringy part. This powder is dried for another day in the sun; and in the evening, to separate some remaining strings, it is again beaten. From one tree, about a *poray* of clean powder, or of a very coarse sago, is procured. This having been washed in water, and the larger part of the water having been poured off, it is boiled with the remainder into a kind of pudding, which is eaten with salt, and *tyre*, or milk curdled, by having become sour. Vol. II. p. 454.

Nothing escapes this worthy traveller's observation; we recommend the subsequent extract to the notice of the students of nature. It should seem to evince, that the space wherein winds originate may be very contracted; and that however, some may traverse a great extent of space, and may take their rise as it were, at large, over the vast bosom of the deep, yet that others are connected with shallow waters, and derive their character from operations more within our ken, and of course, more within our abilities to explain.

It is remarkable, that in many parts of India, during March and April, there are on shore strong winds blowing directly from the sea; while in the offing it is a perfect calm. Thus in *Bengal* there are, at that season, very strong southerly winds; while in the bay calms prevail till May or June. On the coast of *Malabar*, the south-west monsoon does not commence blowing with strength until the beginning of the rainy season; but on shore there are strong westerly winds from about the vernal equinox. 271.

We must now close our account of this valuable publication. The author gives us very intelligible delineations of ploughs, rakes, harrows, and other implements of husbandry, mostly calculated for the feeble exertions of a feeble people; therefore affording little that British farmers would esteem. He adds also, figures of mills, tanks, and domestic utensils; of cattle, too, and of fish: nor does he omit certain colossal statues of deities, which are, in fact, not the least curious subjects, when properly understood. A handsome map is prefixed, with the author's route marked on it; and this department is farther embellished by well-executed portraits of *Krishna Raja*, the present *Curtur*, or sovereign of Mysore: and of three of Tippoo's sons; *Fatah Hyder* his eldest illegitimate son; *Mohay ud Deen*, called *Sultan*; and *Moiz ud Deen*. Time and events may add to these names a celebrity which they do not now possess.

Considerations on the Causes, Objects and Consequences of the present War, and on the Expediency or the Danger of Peace with France. By William Roscoe, Esq. Fourth Edition. pp. 135. Price 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. London. 1808.

THE reputation of Mr. Roscoe as a writer has attracted public attention in no common degree to the pamphlet before us; which is, in truth, a lawyer's pleading *on one side* of a question of great importance to this country. It is the work of a vigorous mind, but, of a mind so biassed by party as to exclude every attention to whatever of a contrary nature should be presented to the reader, and blind to the clearest statements of dates and facts.

Mr. Roscoe considers Britain as having been at all times the aggressor, in the long-continued war with France, which unhappily is not yet closed. He speaks of "calamities which the *British councils* have brought upon France." p. 5. He attributes the "*primary motives* of the war" to Britain: he affirms that "ALL the motives which have successively been alledged in its justification, have, as applied to the present, long since ceased to operate." This is a melancholy instance to what bewildering extremes an ardent mind may be misled from the direct paths of truth in the incautious pursuit of its object.

We hold it to be for the honour of our country that it should remain a fixed position, that Great Britain was *not* the aggressor in the war with France: that the calamities which have befallen France are *not* to be attributed to British councils, but to French conduct: that the *primary motives* which Britain, with the utmost reluctance, suffered to induce her to exert herself, were, those of self-defence; and, that while self-defence continues to be the duty of individuals, and the super-eminent duty of a government, ALL the motives which have successively been alleged in justification of existing hostilities, have not ceased to operate.

As men of letters, we are men of peace; as men of humanity, we are desirous of peace between man and man, wherever a man may meet his fellow; as members of a Christian society we hold the very essence of our Religion to be peace: we study to pass through the world in peace, though Providence has cast our lot in boisterous times; and has remitted the enjoyment of what we most fervently desire, to a world where guilt has not introduced misery, nor the sword of war been commissioned to punish by its severities the crimes of the inhabitants.

There are two sources of information to which writers may appeal when demanding credit of the public for their assertions of political facts. The first is, when they have a personal though private, knowledge of the principles, general dispositions, and avowed intentions of particular individuals, and especially, when events have been perfectly consistent with those intentions, so avowed. The credibility of testimony derived by this mean, must be determined by circumstances. A second source is, that which is open to all the world: the public conduct, and overt proceedings of government: the acts of the chiefs and leaders of a community: the official documents, which are solemn memorials of the highest authenticity. When these two modes of information are found to tally with each other, and to agree precisely, is it any wonder that a reasoning mind, becomes firmly fixed in the conviction, which cannot but result from previous information justified by subsequent events?

We have had the advantage of knowing the sentiments of the French concerning Britain, in France itself. We shall never forget that the first distinct sounds which assailed our ears, the first time we passed over the Pont Neuf, were "*Emprunt pour la Marine, Messieurs! Ordonnance du Roi! Emprunt pour la Marine!*"

This was before the American war broke out: but not before that war was planned, and determined on by France, though denied. We were witnesses of the diligence and anxiety with which our then ambassador in France, (Lord Stormont) endeavoured to avert the storm: and we could mention some among the French themselves who foresaw that the support then unwisely given to American principles, would produce the most disastrous events for their country. We saw "the new star [the Queen of France] shed its first beams in the horizon," but we did *not* see on the countenance of the

king, that perfect placidity which was thought to characterize that monarch. Alas! for a public functionary, who is constrained to act contrary to the dictates of his heart and judgement! who as a man, is conscious that on *this side* lies integrity; while his counsellors persuade him that on *that side* lies the welfare of his country!—We saw the enmity to Britain which influenced the French Cabinet, work itself up to animosity in the populace; and we have been honoured with the clenched fist, and "the ghastly smile, grinned horribly"—for no other crime than that of being Britons.

After the close of that war, circumstances then regarded as of no moment, as indeed, they were of no moment, in themselves, brought us into lengthened familiarity with individuals who were destined to become of great importance in the arbitrement of the fate of Europe. Had *they* foreseen their elevation, they would, no doubt, have suppressed much of that freedom with which they spoke their opinions: had *we* foreseen it, we certainly should have taken opportunity to have *tempered* their violence against this country *to a lower heat*.

Let our readers, therefore, give us credit for the regret with which we saw Mr. Pitt reduce the number of sailors in the employ of Britain to *sixteen thousand*, Feb. 16, 1792, contrasted with the determination of France to keep her establishment at EIGHTY THOUSAND sailors, March 18, 1792.—But, we may fairly ask, which of these countries meditated a *naval* war? Was it that which hushed its thunders to silence, or that, the artillery of which was described by itself, as "*prête à gronder sur* TOUS LES MERS"? Moniteur, May 31, 1792. Was it that, which by the confession of Chauvelin the French ambassador, "made no preparations, neither in its ports nor in its arsenals,"—Moniteur, May 8—or that, which *supplicated* by its committee, *that the organization of the* (naval) *artillery and the troops for marine service, might* NOT BE DEFERRED?—Which of those countries was most pacific, that whose minister fondly dreamed of "a peace of *fifteen years*, at least;" or that whose leaders (Brissot, &c.) declared that "war was a real benefit to the nation; and the only evil to be dreaded was the not having war,"—Moniteur, Dec. 31, 1791?—that it was necessary "to break with ALL the Courts"—that it was necessary "to defy ALL Europe"—that "it was necessary to set fire to the four corners of Europe: *in that lies our safety.*" We, who knew Brissot,* knew that these were his ideas: and certainly, he spoke the sentiments of the governing powers of France at the time. Our question then is to Mr. Roscoe, if France at that time *would* have war, if France at this time *will* have war, how can Britain have peace?

Yet we must repeat, in support of our assertions, that we have every authority which intercourse with French nobles could give, we might almost say every authority short of actual inspection of the private papers of the king's cabinet, [even the king's cabinet, we have visited, and observed the subjects of his study, immediately on his leaving it,] for believing that the enmity of Bonaparte is merely a continuation of those plans which he found fairly written out, by previous enmity, for the service of King Louis. They had been projected by the wisest statesmen of France, and their ultimate object was that universal dominion, after which Louis XIV. aspired, and which never was far from the glance of a true Frenchman's eye. Those who can believe that Britain was omitted in these suggestions, may believe that France did not excite the commotions in America, nor establish one branch of her *propaganda* in this island; nor so much as wish to possess a knowledge of our principal ports, though she sent over officers of engineers, to reside in them, under the pacific character of Consuls for mercantile affairs. We affirm that the enmity of France has been invariable; transmitted from every description of Governors to their successors; and that however the individuals in power might change, their jealousy, their envy, and their hostility against this country, has been unchangeable. The public professions of the *new* governments, never justified reliance; we admit them so far as they deserve: but not as invalidating our convictions of the private and latent prejudices of those very persons from whom they emanated.

To observations of this description Mr. R. is not prepared to answer. He sighs for peace; so do we: he laments the sufferings, attendant on war; so do we: he

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 657, 865, 1106.

exerts his powers of description in stating the evils which parts of this country endure from the prolongation of contention. We give him ample credit for his humanity; and we are not, we never were, among those by whom "every allusion to the possibility of peace is regarded either as a proof of attachment to the cause of our enemies, or as a dastardly apprehension of their superiority." p. 127. We desire ardently the return of peace; we wish that a track by which it could be obtained were pointed out; and we confess our disappointment, that the information which the writer affords on this subject terminates in bare probability —"WE MAY HAVE IT YET."—These are his words:

WE MAY HAVE IT YET, in all probability, if we can subdue our exasperated passions, artificially blown into a flame by those whose interest and whose *gratification it is to hurry us on to our ruin*; *men who are lost to every feeling of the true interests of their country*, and who, in case its constitution should be subverted by a foreign power, would be the first, not only to testify their implicit submission to any government, however tyrannical it might be, but to direct its vengeance against those genuine friends of liberty and truth, who would, under every change of exterior circumstances, remain unchanged, and who after having defended their principles in their lives, would seal them by their blood.

Were we to divest ourselves *for a moment* of that irritation of mind and inflexibility of heart, which blinds us to all the evils and horrors of war, it would be impossible that we should not acknowledge the calamities it introduces, and feel a most sincere disposition to terminate them. If we turn our eyes to the continent of Europe, what devastation and slaughter has it occasioned from the confines of Russia to the southern extremity of Italy! If we look to Egypt or South America, we still find the same cause for sorrow and regret. At no period of society have the contests of the field been more obstinate, or attended with such a profuse destruction of human life. To the sufferings and the death of the thousands who have fallen, we are to add the misery and the ruin of the tens of thousands who survive them, who have to lament the death of their relatives, their protectors, and friends; and who amidst grief, and hunger, and wretchedness, pour forth their curses on the unsparing sword of war, and on those who call it into action. Nor, though this country, from its insular situation, has hitherto been exempt from these horrors, can we flatter ourselves that we have escaped uninjured. Ask the mechanic, who thrown out of employ by the effects of the war, sees a family, dependant solely on his exertions, perishing for want of that aid which he is willing, but no longer able to bestow. Ask the villager, who is now compelled by the ballot to quit his peaceful occupations, and join the ranks of the militia. Ask the sailor, who on his return from his long voyage is forcibly torn from family and friends, and whose generous spirit repays the hardships which his country imposes upon him, by devoting his life to her defence. Ask the manufacturer, who sees his industry frustrated, and his hopes destroyed, by circumstances which he could neither foresee nor prevent—or the merchant, who finds his exertions crippled on every side, and who in order to carry on a diminished trade, is reduced to the most humiliating expedients. Even the higher classes of the community deeply feel, in the increasing burthens of the state, the effects of the long continued system of warfare in which we have been involved. It is true, all this and much more ought to be suffered, if we have an object in view adequate to the sacrifice. Life itself cannot be better lost than in the service of our country; but when it is evident that the war exists not by any irremediable necessity, but is the result of the passions of the wicked, who hesitate at no sacrifices to gratify their resentment, and of the fears of the weak, who in the apprehension of distant dangers are insensible to those which are immediately impending over them; when to these considerations it is added, that all the grounds which have hitherto been suggested for carrying on the war have ceased to operate, and that it is yet *perhaps* at the option of this country to terminate the present hostilities and close the scene of blood; we may then, surely, be allowed to doubt, whether the sacrifices which every part of the community is thus called upon to make, may not be dispensed with, and whether we have any object in view worth the price at which alone it is to be acquired.

This brilliant passage is worthy the pen of Mr. Roscoe: but in what does it terminate? We would willingly resign all its merit in exchange for the simplest statement of any practicable hint towards the attainment of peace. We desire an honourable, just, and settled tranquillity. The eloquence of an angel would fail of convincing us, more than we are already convinced, of the miseries of war. We cannot believe with Mr. R. that any among us find "*gratification* in hurrying us on to our ruin,"—that they are so lost to sensibility and to shame, as to *rejoice* in

the disasters of their country; or to "look anxiously forwards towards fresh causes of disagreement," with nations with whom we are at peace. The same candour which Mr. R. desires in his readers, he should manifest in his own conduct: for, why must we believe *him* when he affirms that such and such are *his* real sentiments, yet disbelieve others, when *they* affirm that such and such are *their* real sentiments?—now, who professes *gratification* in carnage and blood?

Mr. R. has three principal objects in view in this tract. The first is, to state the necessity of peace with France, arising from the sufferings to which this nation is subjected: the second is, to commend the negotiation opened by Mr. Fox, in 1806, and to regret its issue: the third is, to brand the late treatment of Denmark by this country, with every epithet by which immorality, injustice, want of principle, and want of policy, can be execrated. In this undertaking our author never once admits the smallest suspicion that he may be mistaken, either in fact, or in inference. Determined to be *very* right, if right;—but if wrong—what then becomes of his reasoning, or his authority? Yet there is but this one slender division between him and error: admit that our governors had intelligence which he has not, and are as observant of truth as himself; and all his fabric falls to the ground, directly.

In reference to the causes which terminated Lord Lauderdale's negotiation unfavourably, it is astonishing to us, that a man of Mr. R.'s penetration should not have perceived, that the policy of France has been to make SEPARATE TREATIES *of peace with every state*, against which she had waged war—she has suffered *no state to guarantee another* in any instance; she has treated *immediately* with each state *individually*, and her reason is, that then no state could claim any right to interfere in her subsequent conduct towards any other state. One by one she may trample on them all; but, each must stand by, and await its turn to be trodden under foot: for, what treaty authorises any one, so much as to lament the annihilation of a fellow, much less to raise its voice in remonstrance, or to stand up in its defence? This was the *true* cause of the failure in 1806. Britain and Russia demanded a peace which should include them both: this they could not obtain, though each *separately* might have had peace. But, had they obtained a peace in conjunction, then, when the stipulations of the treaty were broken with respect to either, the other would have felt the indignity, and resented it—which is what Buonaparté intends never to admit. When D'Oubril had signed a separate treaty, the British negociator was solicited, and tempted, to do the same: and had France succeeded in her plan, she might have plotted the destruction of either, without affording the plea of umbrage to the other.

A conviction of this, rendered the British minister so desirous to treat "*for himself* AND HIS ALLIES:" that there might be, at least one center, which in time, and under the pressure of events, might become a center of union to other states; one focus, to which others might direct their rays, and which therefore might become resplendent; one confederation, to which others might accede, and by accession might find protection. "Late events have annulled these hopes;"—true: yet it shews, not only that Mr. Fox, as well as Mr. Pitt, would have supported such confederations; but, that instead of blaming Mr. Pitt, for want of success in similar undertakings, the friends of Mr. Fox should consider it, fail though it did, as commendable in that statesman to have adopted measures which had been favourite with his illustrious predecessor. We are not to try plans and principles by events:—any fool can do that:—but by the *previous* policy which suggests them, and the *previous* wisdom which combines them. Duty is ours'; events are God's.

Further, Mr. Fox's basis was inadmissible by Buonaparté, because it stipulated for a "*mutual agreement to* ABSTAIN FROM ALL INCROACHMENTS UPON THE GREATER OR LESSER STATES THAT COMPOSE EUROPE." These very terms were, and continue to be, so diametrically opposite to the intentions of the Emperor and King, that he never will agree to them. What! prevent him from encroaching when he has the power to encroach! The thought is derogatory to his dignity, and whoever has the *bêtise* to talk in that manner to him may expect to be punished for his insolence at the first opportunity.

These two principles, proposed by Mr. Fox as the basis of treaty, sufficiently ac-

count for the failure of that negociation. Mr. R. describes the character of Britain as standing very high on that occasion:

> But whatever construction may, in other respects, be put upon this negotiation, and however the nation may suffer from its consequences, there is one consideration which cannot fail to be in the highest degree consolatory; this consideration is founded on the undeniable conviction, that during the whole course of the negotiation, the British Ministers never, for one moment, compromised the dignity, nor committed the character of the country. Under their guidance the British Nation not only preserved her faith to her ally, but continued it under circumstances which might perhaps have afforded her a plausible pretext for abandoning the connection. However desirable the restoration of his continental dominions might be to his Majesty, or the establishment of peace and the accession of territory to the people, these advantages were relinquished, through an inflexible adherence to our fidelity to our allies; a circumstance which tended in an eminent degree to diffuse through the continent the most implicit confidence in the honour and integrity of the British Sovereign and Nation. In the Declaration of his Majesty on the failure of the negotiation, the people are informed, "*that all their dearest interests are* "*at stake*, THAT NO SACRIFICES THEY CAN "BE CALLED ON TO MAKE, *are to be compared to the certain disgrace and ruin of* "*yielding to the injurious pretensions of the* "*enemy*." If this be considered with respect to Great Britain alone, it will be difficult to discover the grounds upon which it rests, and indeed it would scarcely be consistent with the subsequent declaration of his Majesty against Russia, in which it is explicitly stated, that the contest was continued FOR INTERESTS NOT HIS OWN. But if we accede to the principles laid down by the late administration, that the treaty with Russia was still obligatory upon this country, and consider the demands made by France, as calling upon us to sacrifice our faith to our allies by the breach of that treaty; in that sense, and in that sense only, the assertion may be admitted to be just; inasmuch as no sacrifices we can be called on to make are too great, for maintaining the character of the nation for honour and integrity clear and unimpeached.

Mr. R. is perfectly sensible that Russia by her late conduct has covered herself—not with glory—but with ingratitude.

Far be it from moderate men to *dread* the return of peace, or to indulge the desire of protracted war. That peace will have its evils we know by experience; but the strong arm of authority as it has been found sufficient to repress French manœuvres heretofore, will continue able to thwart intrigues from every quarter, while Britons are true to themselves. Mr. R. indeed explicitly admits, p. 122, that we should be perfectly at liberty to watch the motions of France, and "should have an undoubted right to stop them *in limine*, or, to recommence the war." This concession denotes *some* consideration in our author. Somewhat further on, he seems to have been betrayed into statements not perfectly correspondent with each other, he says, p. 116, "That the French ruler can build ships,—until he had raised a fleet which he might suppose sufficiently powerful to contend with our own;—with a flotilla of transports, &c. for troops"—"this is not only greatly to be dreaded, but *is also highly probable*"—but Mr. R. thinks that these preparations are *forced* on Buonaparté, by our enmity; yet, he says, p. 130, "Whatever may be the language of Buonaparté with respect to ships, colonies, and commerce, *these are not the objects towards which his views will be directed.*" Has Mr. R. *authority* for this? Is it consistent with the exertions made during the short interval of the last peace, and with the various *arrêtés* of the French ruler in favour of commerce? But, whatever be his powers of re-animating commerce, he has a *right* to make the most of them: we object to the power of the sword; not to the power of the plough, the mill, or the loom.

With more than equal skill and command of language as a writer, Mr. R. depicts the mournful events which took place in the capital of Denmark: houses consumed, families destroyed, terrors and calamities!—we deeply sympathize with these—but, that is not the course in which we should have wished this author's energies had been directed. We confess our utter unbelief, that any man, or set of men, would command the bombardment of a capital city, merely for the pleasure of enjoying the spectacle:—whatever may be said of Nero; we shall not credit it of Britons. It would therefore have been wise in Mr. R. to meet, if he were able, the simple affirmation, that "Denmark deserved it." For, since one party, either Denmark or Britain, must be to blame, by what authority does Mr. R. exonerate the former, and condemn the latter? Let

it be once admitted that Denmark had a private understanding with France, and all Mr. R.'s lamentation, however pathetic, is misplaced. It demands an uncommon share of faith to believe, that the ministers of Britain could be insensible that they committed the honour and dignity of their country, and its reputation in the eyes of the whole world, by an act of no ordinary magnitude. They must have foreseen with what severe ingenuity they should be called to account for the deed: they knew they had opponents, did they not also know what advantage those opponents would derive from so unheard of a transaction? If undertaken on light and insufficient grounds, would not the anticipations of the axe and the halter haunt their imaginations? Could they sleep in their beds? Could they perform the common functions of life, without tremors, and palpitations?—They might have sustained the load of guilt derived from some trivial casualty, but not that immense weight which attends the causeless destruction of a capital city, and the loss of its inhabitants' lives by thousands.

We are of no party: but we appeal to the broad principles of human nature, on what we have said; and we shall pursue this train of thought a little further, because Mr. R. has not so much as suffered the idea to flit across his imagination, that his statement could be in any degree invalidated by the facts of the case.

Denmark was an early, and a strenuous, promoter of the famous armed neutrality, intended to provoke and to humiliate Britain—and afterwards, (for which we have the authority of Lord Grenville) she was a *fomenter* of the misunderstanding and hostilities, for such they were, between this country and the Russian Emperor, Paul, with Sweden for a coadjutor, —if so, was the castigation which Denmark received from the hand of Nelson, deserved, or not?—if it were deserved, what prevents it from being repeated, with justice?—a similar punishment for similar conduct.

We confess, for ourselves, that we had been in the habit of commiserating Denmark on that occasion: but, Lord G.'s information has convinced us that the punishment fell where it was deserved: and much as we regret the misfortunes of individuals, we cannot attribute any other character to them than that in which subjects are necessarily involved by the conduct of their government.

If Denmark had cherished in her mind such hostile lurkings, antecedently to that event, and without an ostensible pretence, is it credible that after that event they were diminished? Does not all the world know, does not Mr. R. know, that Denmark never has forgiven, never will forgive, much less forget that castigation? Ever since that period Denmark has had a visible, notorious, and prominent cause of enmity. She might easily inflame Danish patriotism to revenge, by alluding to it. By invoking the manes of the heroes buried within sight of the harbour, where they fell, she might rouse the energy of their parents, and friends, and combine all the affections of nature on the side of implacability and retaliation. But, Denmark, who was detected on that occasion, would anxiously preserve the utmost secresy, in forwarding her subsequent intentions; and would afterwards endeavour by every art to avoid detection, if possible.

Can Mr. R. account for another circumstance? Every neutral state in Europe, Denmark excepted, has been obliged by Buonaparté to pay him tribute. Spain did so: and Britain, considering Spain as able to defend herself from this degradation, quarrelled with her for it.—Britain preferred sustaining whatever injury could be inflicted by the fleet of Spain, to suffering the contribution of Spanish silver into Buonaparté's coffers. Portugal also paid similar assessments: but this kingdom was not considered as competent to its own preservation from this evil, and Britain magnanimously made allowance, for a conduct imposed by necessity. Whereas, Denmark was remarkably favoured by France: we cannot *affirm* that France paid Denmark *extraordinary* subsidies (for subsidies Denmark was in the habit of receiving from France) but if Denmark agreed to expend in naval preparations what otherwise it might have paid in tribute, the cause which withheld French troops from overrunning her country is not very difficult of explanation.

We could wish Mr. R. had admitted for a moment the *possible* truth of the statement, that France and her coadjutors had determined to assemble the navy of the Baltic into one fleet, making about *sixty sail* of the line, in the North; while the fleets of Portugal and Spain should have

joined in the South, *thirty* or *forty* sail more. That so far as Portugal was concerned, this plan was proposed, we have Portuguese testimony; and, if it was proposed to our old ally, Portugal, what should prevent it from being proposed to our *quondam* friend, Denmark?

It signifies nothing whether this arrangement was part of the secret articles of the peace of Tilsit, whether devised before, at the time, or after the time—whether in conferences—in separate proposals, or in the secret articles, is no matter. Was the plan really extant?—Did Russia engage to execute it with her allies, and was Denmark an ally of Russia, bound in a manner, from circumstances, to follow her standard? Can the influence of Russia over Denmark be denied? Is it not all-commanding? Was it in the power of Russia by guaranteeing the neutrality of Denmark, to have prevented the blow, then about to fall on her? Was not the offer made to Russia, and her answer waited for, as well as the result of direct application to the court of Denmark, itself? Did any hostile act take place before the refusals of both courts were received? What then is the inference?—that Britain rushed with delight into the sanguinary conflict; or, that after having exhausted all means of conciliation, she was reduced to "cruel necessity?"

Was it ever charged as inhuman on Frederic of Prussia, that in the year 1756 he declared war against Austria, because he had received certain information that within a few months he himself would be attacked by Austria, in conjunction with Russia and France? Nay, does not Mr. Roscoe himself tacitly applaud the same conduct in Buonaparté—"the French ruler, who during this supposed secrecy, was probably aware of every transaction, declared, "*that if he was obliged to repel force by force, he would not commit the error of* WAITING FOR THE RUSSIANS TO FORM A JUNCTION WITH THE AUSTRIANS *against him*," p. 30. In what does a junction of naval forces differ from a junction of land forces, that *this* is to be met with anticipation, and prevented by arms, while *that* is to be permitted, and no steps taken to defeat it?

But it is urged, that Denmark was intent on maintaining herself against France, *if able*: was she more able, in fact, than Portugal?—who, because she would not unite her navy against her old friend, has been expelled from Europe. What reason have we to believe that Denmark would have chosen to be expelled from Europe, rather than have rendered her navy subservient to the purposes of France, an old ally, and of Russia, a paramount directress? And, if Denmark, after a feeble defence had been overcome, would this have diminished the evil directed against Britain?

Mr. R. says, unprepared as the city then was, the Crown Prince gave orders that it should be defended to the last extremity. *Of the Danish navy, not a ship was rigged, and the crews were absent.*

Adm. Gambier says, somewhat differently,

Admiralty-Office, 28th Jan. 1808.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of this day's date, I have to acquaint you, that, upon taking possession of the arsenal at Copenhagen, the fleet was found in such a state, that it could be *equipped and sent to sea in a very short time*; most of the ships were in condition for service, their lower masts were in, the topmasts, yards, rigging, sails, guns, and stores of every description, were so arranged in the arsenal, and in compartments in the storehouses, that they could be put on board on the shortest notice; there was no one article wanting which was necessary for their equipment, and *it is certain that the fleet could have been completely ready for sea in three weeks, or a month at most*, as in a shorter space of time 16 sail of the line, 14 frigates of different classes, eight sloops, and two smaller vessels, were fitted ready to be navigated to England by the seamen of the fleet under my command, with the assistance of some troops.

There cannot be a stronger proof of the good condition of the Danish ships, than their having been brought to England, through much tempestuous weather, without suffering in their hulks in the least degree.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GAMBIER.

To the Hon. W. W. Pole, &c.

Which of these authorities are we to credit? Private accounts go so far as to say, that there was *evidently* an accumulation of stores beyond the possible demand of the Danish dock-yard; and that eight thousand sailors were in readiness.

But let us look a little farther, and admit that the Baltic had furnished ships and seamen to France, who has had comparatively none of her own since the battle of Trafalgar; and that France had crowded these vessels with her soldiers. Transport them to the intended attack on Ire-

land, and then, what abundantly deserved exclamations would have been vented against the rulers of Britain!

Humanity knows no difference between the sufferings of man and man, but policy distinguishes strongly between those which befal *this* state, of which duty requires our protection; and *that* state, which would have contributed to our destruction if we had not deprived her of the means.

With what contagious eloquence would a writer of talents like Mr. R. have wept at the recital of woes inflicted on that unhappy country! He would have roused every faculty of his soul to stigmatize as fools and knaves—as madmen and traitors,—those statesmen (pretty statesmen, truly!) who had suffered such an accumulation of strength to spread desolation over our sister island! over a part of the United Kingdom! over a *faithful* consociate! He would have described the slaughter of the inhabitants, the destruction of their villages, the ransacking of their towns, and he would have seized an opportunity for indulging in the terrific by narrating the bombardment of Dublin, as he has by narrating that of Copenhagen. His condemnation of the public servants slumbering in brutish security, would have infinitely surpassed the severity with which he seasons his present exposure of their delinquency. Would he not have reproached them with having procured intelligence of this manœuvre of the enemy, in its early state, intelligence on which they knew they might rely,—yet to no purpose?—Was not the plan itself, of sufficient magnitude and importance, he would ask, to entitle it to attention?—Was not the extraordinary nature of it, some kind of warrant for its reality, since it was quite in the stile of the reported projector? Were not the means of frustrating this desperate undertaking completely within their power? Had not the public a right to depend on their exertion of those means, and on deriving security from them? For what purposes were those means committed to their trust? and was not the protection of the British isles the first, the very first of those purposes? He would ask, whether entertaining and countenancing such a plan, whether indeed the very concealment of it, from an ally, was not a sufficient breach of the peace to justify hostilities? And whether it would not have been better to have crushed this viper in the egg, than to have endured those pangs which result from its venom? He would have quoted the proverb, *salus populi suprema lex est*. He would have thundered till the deaf themselves, had started with terror at the tremendous peal;—and with reason,—for when the verdant meads of Ireland shall be crimsoned with British blood, when the shamrock shall be distained with native gore, is the destiny of Britain distant? where shall be the next *field*? by what means can the calamity of internal war be averted? Alas! for Britain! when the flames of conflagration in Ireland tinge her western mountains with their bloody gleams! Alas! for Britain! when the shrieks of the well-affected Irish resound along her neighbouring coast! when the loyal fall in the combat, and the disloyal guide the enemy through the fastnesses of their country! Alas! for this Empire when any part of its population is subjected to French power, deluded by French promises, tainted by French principles, or corrupted by French gold!

Our readers will not consider us as so much as attempting to shape an answer to Mr. Roscoe: we have only endeavoured to shew that his "Considerations" are on one side of the question only: and that he has not done as he would be done by, in imputing motives of malice and rancour, of causeless barbarity and malevolence, to those whom he regards as political opponents. We shall, therefore, describe his work, in one word, as a production partaking too much of the partizan to be confided in as of authority.

Peace without Dishonour, War without Hope. An Argument against War with Great Britain; by an American Farmer, 8vo. pp. 43. price 1s. 6d. London, Butterworth, 1807.

Mr. Butterworth is, we know, a man of probity, and therefore we are sure he would not suffer his name to be put to a pamphlet as *reprinted* from an American publication, which he was not well assured had originally appeared in that country; we might else, have suspected that this work was rather of British than of American origin. As to its being the work of *a Farmer*, those who *choose*, may believe

the title page, which affirms it; for our part, we put very little confidence in title pages.

The work consists of a detailed history of the action with the American frigate *Chesapeake*, and its causes: it sets the conduct of the American government, or rather of its agents, in a degraded point of view, as prompted not by equity or love of truth, but by party-motives: and it shews, that whatever injury America may do Britain by war, will recoil with tenfold severity on herself.

We shall make this work review itself; by extracting a few particulars from it. We should recommend the consideration of it, generally, did we write in America; it may do good even in Britain.

On the 7th day of March last, five *British* seamen belonging to the British sloop of war Halifax, Lord James Townshend commander, while employed in weighing the anchor, rose upon their officer, threatened to *murder* him, and made off with the boat to the American shore, where they landed. Their names were, Richard Hubert, sail-maker, born in Liverpool; Henry Saunders, yeoman of the sheets, born in Greenock; Jenkin Ratford, born in London; George North, captain of the main-top, born in Kinsale; and William Hill, born in Philadelphia; who entered in a British port voluntarily, viz. in Antigua.

The very day after their landing, they were enlisted as part of the crew of the United States ship Chesapeake. Perhaps this was done ignorantly, though it is worthy of remark, that an Englishman, and especially a Scotchman and Irishman, may be *almost as readily* discerned from an American, by those who are conversant with sailors, as a black man can be distinguished from a white one. It is certain, however, that these men could not have been possessed of American protections. The very day after the enlistment, Lord James Townshend demanded these men of Lieutenant Sinclair, the recruiting officer of the Chesapeake. The government of the United States had, as Captain Barron asserts, ordered the recruiting officers not to *enlist British deserters*. These deserters were not *at this time* on board the ship, but at the rendezvous. It naturally occurs to ask, why did not Lieutenant Sinclair, in obedience to the orders of the government, immediately discharge *these men?* If he had enlisted them *ignorantly*, the *spirit, nay, the letter* of his orders, obliged him to discharge them as soon as he knew from the highest authority, their *commanding officer*, that they were *deserters* from his ship. Many honest well meaning men have contended, that the word of a *public officer* ought to be respected.

Lieutenant Sinclair made an evasive answer to the application of Captain Townshend, and did not *deliver or discharge* the men. An application was then made to Captain Decatur, who referred him back to Sinclair. The British Consul applied to the Mayor of Norfolk for these men, but without effect—and lastly, the British Minister applied to our government, who replied, that they had on a former occasion stated their reasons for not complying with their request, and that moreover the men were Americans.

.....

These seamen were among the crew of the Chesapeake at the period of the said four several solemn demands, and continued on board till the ship sailed down the river, when *four* of them deserted. The fifth, Jenkin Ratford, remained on board till after the last demand made by Captain Humphreys, and to which demand Captain Barron replied, that "*he knew of no such men* as Captain Humphreys described." After the action, Ratford was found hid in the coal hole of the Chesapeake, and has since been tried, found guilty of mutiny and executed. He confessed himself to be a native of London, that he had entered his Britannic Majesty's service voluntarily; that he was persuaded to enter on board the Chesapeake, in order to protect himself from the search of his officers, and that on his entering, he was asked if he had not a second name; that he thereupon entered by the name of Wilson. ....

Captain Humphreys, of the Leopard, was entrusted with the execution of this order, and the manner in which he executed it, is too well known to need repetition. Two or there remarks, however, may not be amiss,—1st, That another formal demand was made of *their own* seamen, by the British officers, before the last alternative was resorted to; that this demand was couched in terms so polite and respectful, that it would not have been beneath the dignity of Captain Barron to have met it with equal politeness, and to have stated the case *truly* to Captain Humphreys, that three of the men demanded had escaped, and that the fourth he was ready to deliver; this would probably have finished this unhappy affair. 2d, That nothing in the answer of Captain Barron, is a sufficient excuse for his not delivering up Jenkin Ratford, one of the mutineers, then on board the Chesapeake.

It turned out that there were on board the Chesapeake, when she was at Washington, five British deserters from the Halifax, three deserters from the Melampus, and twelve other British seamen.

The British officers took away the *single seaman* whom they found of those *demanded*, and the three other *deserters* from the *Melampus*, whom they were not *ordered* to take,

because they were not known to have been on board.

When the public called upon the Government for the evidence of the American citizenship of these deserters, the President, it is presumed, called on the inferior officers, on whose report he had made the declaration; and *they*, in order to cover their errors, instead of furnishing the evidence of the citizenship of the deserters from the Halifax, who *were demanded*, gave the documents in relation to the deserters from the *Melampus*, who were *not demanded*, but who being found among the crew of the Chesapeake, were taken out.

This well-informed writer also states the following facts in reference to the British squadron, and the conduct of the Americans at this period.

1st, It is alledged that desertion had become so frequent that the British squadron had lost nearly an hundred men, between March and June, and great rewards had been offered at Halifax, by the *Province*, for the apprehension of these deserters. 2dly, Although Captain Barron gave such wretched protection to the deluded men who entered on board his ship, still the example was so contagious, that *immediately after*, three men deserted, landed near Hampton, and were *secreted* by our inhabitants. Nineteen British seamen rose upon a British cutter, and brought her into the Delaware, where they landed, were protected, and have not been delivered up; on the contrary, our newspapers congratulated "*these much injured and high spirited men*," on their success. Six men ran away with a boat of the Columbine, at New York—and six more landed at New-York, from the Jason, and are all concealed in our country:—and lastly, sixty-five sailors rose upon their officers, in the Jason, with the intent of escaping to our *friendly shores*—and they would have succeeded, had it not been for the timely and spirited interference of their officers. This frigate has since arrived at Halifax, with fifty of her crew in irons, so that her cruise against her lawful enemy was defeated. .....

Our revenue in time of *peace*, is 10 millions of dollars, of which nine-tenths are derived from imposts on merchandize. This revenue, if it *could continue*, is but one seventeenth part of that of our proposed enemy, and would be wholly inadequate to war operations. Four millions of it are pledged to pay the interest of the national debt, which if we fail to do, not *a cent will ever* be obtained by loans or otherwise. The remaining six millions, would defray the expences of a war about *three* months annually. For the remaining nine months, each year, we must seek other *means, and incur a new debt.* But as it is admitted by Mr. Jefferson's paper, that our *commerce* will be destroyed, our revenue founded solely on that commerce, will *fall with it.* We must then calculate upon about 20,000,000 dollars direct taxes annually, on *land and slaves.* .....

But we are to starve the British West India colonies.—It is really astonishing, that men will be so blinded by their hatred to Great Britain, as to urge and appear to believe such absurd notions. Why did they not starve during the revolutionary war? Nova Scotia then supplied them with little or nothing; she can now supply them with nearly all they want. They do not take our beef and pork in peace, they are so dainty, and yet we talk of starving them! But if they could support a war of eight years, when Nova Scotia was a young uncultivated country, when our privateers swarmed in these seas, and the ocean was covered with the fleets of France, Spain, and Holland, how much easier will it be to sustain a war, when the provision vessels of England, can navigate in perfect safety, having no one to make them afraid? But do we not view the other side of the picture? Possessed as they will be of Buenos Ayres, where provisions are cheaper than in any part of the world, is there not danger, that a war with us may turn their attention to other channels of supply, and thus destroy, perhaps for ever, this branch of our commerce?

What this writer says of Buenos Ayres, has been rendered nugatory by events: but if Brazil under Portuguese direction should become the *cheap* granary and butchery from whence our West India Islands may be fed, the Americans will gain little by the exchange. This pamphlet is attributed to Mr. Johnston, a barrister of Boston; who in the American edition calls himself a *Yankee* farmer.

Tableau Statistique, &c. A Statistical Table of Holland in 1804, by M. R Metelerkamp. Translated into French. 8vo. Paris, 1807.

It can only belong to resident natives, as it is only in the power of such to give correct statistical accounts of their country. A stranger who visits them, even with that intention, is necessarily exposed to many errors, especially omissions, and to the introduction of numerous mistakes. He cannot see every thing while on his journey. Ignorance of the language, or at most but an imperfect knowledge of it, frequently prevents him from procuring that correct information which he could wish for. The natural jealousy attached

to strangers, whose object it is to learn the state of a country, is another impediment to his researches. This has been the case with many writers, who have published their observations on Holland. Their works contain very serious errors, which Metelerkamp has noticed more than once; in this he almost always appeals to documents of undeniable authority.

M. M. divides his work into four parts. The first contains the extent of Holland; its fertility; waters; population, the moral and physical character of its inhabitants. The length of Holland is ascertained to be 46 leagues; mean width 30; and the whole superficies 1380 leagues, of 20 to a degree.

In regard to fertility M. M. observes, that though Holland cannot be compared with the most fertile parts of England and France, yet the soil in general is not so poor as many writers have represented it. There are excellent pastures, and fruitful corn-fields; and though the land may require great care and labour, the husbandman is rewarded by abundant harvests.

M. M. agrees with many writers, that by means of downs and sand-banks which have considerably increased within a century, the surface of the country is in many places higher than the general level of the sea, yet he adds, that in different cantons it is sixteen feet below the level of the sea; that some parts of Holland may be considered as lost on the first irruption of the northern ocean; and that, *communibus annis*, the turberies have occasioned a greater extent of waters, than have been drained off, in the same space of time by the mills. This danger, however, appears to him less real than that which may result from the rivers. By means of embankments, thrown up some centuries too soon, they have been confined to certain bounds, and could not, as rivers do in other countries, raise the soil by depositing strata of earth. In Holland, on the contrary, the beds of the rivers have risen. [Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 412.]

Under the article of population, our author thinks that it may be estimated at two millions; which, considering the extent of the country, is unique in modern history, and there is only one similar instance in ancient times, *viz.* that of the Republic of Athens. By this estimation, cutting off from the Dutch territory the superficies of the Zuyder Zee, and the lakes, a square mile contains 3,200 souls.

In the opinion of our author, the bad physical constitution of the Dutch, ought less to be attributed to the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, which should fortify their bodies, while good nourishment gives them a proper degree of strength, than to the bad quality, in general, of their food, and to their abuse of spirituous liquors. Debility of mind, says he, follows debility of body, and to that must doubtless be attributed the apathy and indifference which characterises the Dutch in the present day.

In the second part, M. M. treats of the wealth and national credit; the sources of property; the principal branches of national industry; fisheries, breeding of cattle; agriculture; arts and manufactures; commerce and navigation. He estimates at 333,000,000 of florins the property of Holland, bearing interest, and not bearing interest. The first is composed of land in cultivation; houses, not included in the rent of land; land inundated, and turberies; the capital of farms; actual value of revenue arising from foreign debts; foreign commerce; inland trade, manufactures and fisheries. —The second consists of barren heaths, downs and marshes; household furniture; gold and silver wrought into plate; and gold and silver in specie.

The amount of the national revenues are calculated at 130,000,000 of florins. They consist of revenue from farms; from turberies, woods, &c. rent of houses; interest of state debts; interest of foreign debts; foreign commerce; fisheries; East India possessions; West India possessions, &c.

The first branch of national industry includes breeding of cattle, and agriculture. We cannot follow the author through his instructive details on these interesting objects.

The fisheries are divided into foreign and national. To the former belong the whale fishery in Greenland and Davis' straits, and the herring and cod-fisheries on the coast of Iceland, and on the Dogger bank. The foreign fisheries have diminished very remarkably. The expences of the whale-fishery exceed the produce, but it supports 15,000 persons. The cod-fishery has decreased very much during the last century, owing to the interven-

tion of other nations; yet as it affords more certain profits with less risk than many other employments of capital, it will always remain a source of primary prosperity to Holland. The coasting fishery of herrings, and of fresh fish in the rivers, lakes, and other waters, occupy many inhabitants; but their produce cannot be ascertained.

The breeding of cattle, which furnishes an immense consumption of butter and cheese, and a great exportation of salt meat; the breeding of Friseland horses, and that of sheep—these are other sources of wealth to Holland.

As to the produce of the earth, it is incontestable that the quantity of grain is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, who supply its place by greens, potatoes, and fruits. They import great quantities of corn in exchange for linens, madder, oats, and tobacco. Although the exact amounts are not stated, yet the author thinks he can confidently affirm that the value of agricultural produce exported, is not exceeded by that of foreign produce imported for home consumption.

The employment of the produce of the country in manufactures, is the second principal branch of national industry. Here Metelerkamp acknowledges with regret, that it has suffered greatly by the fall of various manufactures. Commerce has been equally injured.

The third part contains the state of the finances, revenues, expences, debts, &c. The fourth relates to the means of defence, land and sea forces, &c. All these objects are treated with clearness and precision.

The Test of Guilt; or Traits of Antient Superstition, a dramatic Tale, 4to. pp. 119. To which is added The Bumpkin's Disaster, a Comic Story, pp. 55. By the late Mr. Joseph Strutt. Appleyard, London, 1808.

The late Mr. Strutt, whom we well knew, was a pleasant, as well as a studious man, and diligent in his researches concerning the manners of our ancestors, and the minor events of our national history: when intermitting the labours of those enquiries on which his mind was bent, he was jocose and familiar; though he could at pleasure mingle instruction with his good humour, and enrich his conversation by grafting information on his gaiety.

In Lord Lyttleton's portrait of Thompson are many features that recall the image of Mr. S. and may pass for his resemblance with slight variations.

> An artist he, more fat than art beseems;
> Who void of envy, guile, and lust of gain,
> On deep researches bent, and learned themes,
> The modes of ages past he did explain,
> The world forsaking with a calm disdain
> He laughed full careless in his easy seat;
> He quaff'd encircled with the joyous train,
> Oft moralizing sage; his ditty sweet
> He loathed much to write, ne cared to repeat.

But Mr. S. can with little justice be *niched* in the Castle of Indolence: the number, and magnitude of his works vindicate his memory from every imputation of that kind, and the present volume shews that even his relaxations and intervals of serious labour were amused by exercises of his fancy. We shall add, that this volume discloses an instance of his benevolence, also, for it records to his honour that at Tewin, a small village in Hertfordshire, about 25 miles from London, and four from Hertford, where Mr. S. resided for upwards of five years,—he instituted a Sunday-school, for the instruction of the poor children at his own expence; hiring a parlour for that purpose of a farmer's widow, and purchasing easy books adapted to the genius [capacities] of his pupils. It is now a daily school, under stated superintendants, and is patronized by a noble family in the neighbourhood.

We could say more in favour of the author;—but our immediate concern is with his poem. It may pass for a pretty poem with those who are not aware of the ability of Mr. S. to enrich such a work with a *complete* representation of antient manners. It is grounded on the notion that when a murderer touched the dead body of the person whom he had slain, the corpse would bleed afresh. This is the main incident, and the poet has contrived to implicate in the guilt (apparently) a noble lover of unblemished character, and well beloved by the country, who is more solicitous to clear his honour than to save his life; and whose honour and life too, are both secured, together with his happiness, by the events of the piece.

But, knowing what we know of Mr. S's researches, we should have been glad if he had attended to the *accompaniments*

afforded by the times of his Drama. The Church-yard, with which the poem opens, should have been a monastery;—the midnight devotions of the fathers, might have struck on the astonished ear with a cadence varied to suit the purposes of the poet: their chant solemn, affecting, even awful, would have soothed the mind of the reader (or spectator, for such is the supposition, in a Drama,) and prepared him for the tale of woe, and the bloody deed of the execrable assassin. The piece might have closed with a marriage procession, the effect of which is more easily conceived than described. The poet might also have led us into the interior of an antient Baron's castle; might have shewn us the watch, the men at arms, the marshall, might have accompanied us into the great hall, the keep, and the dungeon, and have conveyed some ideas of the attendants on a great man, the extent of his power, and the number of his vassals, in days of yore. This would have contrasted well with the domestic arrangements of the female part of the houshold, and their privacies. A picture of domestic life and manners, as Mr. S. could have delineated it, would have been extremely interesting, in our opinion. The work exhibits, we confess, the general principles of nature, but they are not sufficiently combined with the prevailing notions of the times, to gratify us, as we expected to be gratified. When a prisoner was in the dungeon as Henry is, the ladies of the family could not have had access to him, as they would into their own chamber; there were guards to be gained, and bolts and bars to be removed: these would have added to the picturesque horrors of the scene. A very fine scene, also, might have been made from the tribunal of justice in the Baron's court, and the exercise of the power of life and death, which though the great possessed, they usually were assisted in, by assessors. The performance, is with great propriety introduced by a preface, from the pen of the author's son; it informs us, that the work never received the author's revisal and finishing corrections: yet it is not destitute of merit; it is moral, simple and pathetic, and is creditable to the abilities of Mr. S.

To this sad story, for though it ends happily, it is sad, is added "The Bumpkin's Disaster; or the Journey to London:" containing the whimsical adventures of Ploughshare and Clodpoll, two Hertfordshire Farmers, who in their zeal to serve their country, and bring Truth to his Majesty's ears, come to London, with intent to pay a friendly visit to their Sovereign and tell him at length, all that they, and the club, thought about public affairs. It will be easily supposed, that these honest, but simple, swains meet in London with those who were more than a match for them; and indeed, it does not appear that their journey was productive of any good to themselves, to the city, to the palace, or to the Nation. If we recollect rightly, the author kept this piece by him in its present unfinished state during many years. It is humorous, and might have been made a whimsical thing enough. There are parts of it written with spirit, and the scolding scene between Clodpoll and his wife who had locked up his Sunday clothes, and hid the key of the chest, has strong touches of *simple* nature. As to the Fairies in this piece, it being wholly a modern subject, we incline to dismiss them: they might have been better introduced in a Tale of Antient Times.—Another incident, which we have heard was founded on fact, has but small pretensions to *delicacy*; either from the nature of its subject, or the manner of narrating it.

The Monitor; a select Collection of Poems on the most important Subjects: with Practical Notes. 12mo. pp. 254, Price 5s. Taylor. London. 1808.

A collection of serious and even solemn poems, compiled from the works of the most celebrated poets of our country. We need mention but a few of the principal: Mrs. Barbauld's Address to the Deity; Bishop Porteus's Poem on Death; The Village Knell, by Rev. Dan. Turner; Blair's Grave; Gray's Elegy; on the Resurrection, by Joseph Addison, Esq. The Day of Judgement by Dr. Glynne; On the Immortality of the Soul, translated from the Latin of Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. by Soame Jenyns, Esq. and various others of a like kind.

The notes, (says the editor) are, for the most part, inserted with a view to impress the readers with a just idea of the nature of the several subjects, they are brought forward to illustrate, to discountenance vice, and to direct them in their journey through

life, toward that eternal mansion in the heavens, which Jesus Christ, when on earth, informed his disciples of. Several of them may be thought by some persons too long; but let it be remembered, that the importance of the subjects required something more than a mere cursory observation, and therefore it was deemed necessary to treat those subjects at greater length, as well for the encouragement of the believer, as for the reprehension of the sinner. The illustrative notes and parallel passages, are chiefly drawn from the scriptures and the poets, and serve to enforce those valuable truths which the several authors have thought proper to adduce. Pref. p. xi.

Every Adventurer in the present State Lotteries, his own Dupe. With introductory Strictures on the various Speculations published under the Specious Titles of National Institutions and Companies. 8vo. pp. 76, Price 2s. 6d. Maxwell and Wilson, London, 1808.

For this pamphlet we are obliged to an oldfashioned gentleman who, we suppose, would recommend us to adopt tye wigs, and square toed shoes; they were *so handsome* in his younger days! He insists, that lotteries fifty years ago, or sixty, for we hardly know where to have him, offered much greater *certainties* of gain to adventurers, than our new-fangled schemes do; why then we must fairly tell him that they were less truly *Lotteries*, than the present: and the more chances there are against gaining a prize, so much greater is the glory of success. He complains that the Lottery office-keepers contrive to draw all the money out of other peoples' pockets into their own; which is directly contrary to the notorieties of the fact; for seeing that by various improvements made in each succesively, the *present* scheme is so infinitely more advantageous than all former ones, the real wonder is, that the office-keepers can be persuaded to part with a ticket. This phenomenon can only be solved by the consideration of their extreme liberality of sentiment; which, if it *does* cost them, as this writer affirms, £30,000 per annum to convince the public of, only sets their generosity in a more conspicuous point of view, while it shews that the public, very little to its credit, requires a vast deal of conviction in so plain a case. And since they are at such expences in getting off their tickets, we give them leave to enclose a dozen, if they please, to us, under cover, which may be left at our office without expence. This will be a proportionate saving to them; and surely we merit no less, when we explicitly declare to the world, in contradiction to the very title of this pamphlet, that not, "every Adventurer in the Lottery is *his own* Dupe."———

In the mean while we shall extract a few passages from this pamphlet, which may amuse our readers, (as they have amused us) till the said Lottery tickets come to our hands.

Our author places first his strictures on the numerous Joint-Stock Trading Companies, of which he gives a list of *forty-one:* but this we can assure him is very imperfect; had he looked out sharply he might have more than doubled his list: he has wholly confined his enquiries to the metropolis. To these he applies the term "*bubble:*" which we do not think handsome in him: nor the trouble he has taken to quote an old story about the "South Sea *Bubble*," and the year 1720. —The following may serve as a specimen.

The Duke of Chandos, at one time possessed stock to the amount of £300,000. He went to the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State, to consult him what to do with it. The Duke advised him to sell.—No, he wanted to make it half a million. "Why then, (said the Duke,) sell £100,000, and take your chance for the rest." No—he kept all—and lost all!!

Sir Gregory Page was a minor at that period: his South Sea Stock rose to be worth £200,000. He had two guardians, one of them was for selling, the other for keeping it; the former was positive, and insisted on having an umpire: the umpire was accordingly chosen, who gave his opinion for selling the stock. In consequence of this decision it was sold, and Sir Gregory, when he came of age and in possession of so large a fortune, built that magnificent house on Blackheath, which all foreigners travelling to the metropolis by the great road from Dover justly admired.

Two maiden sisters, being original proprietors, many years before the bubble was set on foot, when the stock rose to £970 *per cent.* were advised to sell out. The elder sister consented, the younger wished to keep it, but at length agreed: and they sold all their stock at the above advanced price, which produced above £90,000.—They then consulted their

broker, how to invest the money; and he advised them to purchase Navy Bills, which were 25 *per cent.* below *par.* They took his advice, and in two years after, government paid off those bills at *par.* Thus they had not only the good fortune to sell their South Sea Stock within 30 *per cent.* of the highest price that stock bore, (when the bubble burst) but to gain likewise an addition of 25 *per cent.* to the enormous profit on their original capital.

An old quaker, when the stock was at its height, *viz.* £1000, for £100 in South Sea Stock, employed one Lopez, a broker, to sell out for him, which he did accordingly; but, when the money was to be paid, the purchaser absconded—"Sell them again, friend Lopez," said the quaker; he did so, but the stock still falling, the second purchaser was not to be found—"Sell them again, friend Lopez, for any thing, but be sure of your man." The third time he succeeded, but the fall between the interval (only two days) was about £50 *per cent.* so that for £100,000 stock, he received about £50,000 in money. Lopez, who survived this transaction many years, was well known among his brethren by the appellation of—"Sell them again, friend Lopez."

* * * * *

The first Lottery mentioned in the English history, began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral, Jan. 11, 1569, and continued day and night till the 6th of May, in the eleventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The prizes were silver plate, and the profits to government were employed in repairing the fortifications on the coasts

Another was permitted for establishing a colony in Virginia, by merchants adventurers, the 18th of James I. in 1621. They were not sanctioned by act of parliament.

The first, therefore, which may properly be denominated A STATE LOTTERY, (being a mode of raising money for the public service) was adopted in the reign of William the Third, 1694, when the apprehensions of the monied men, of a counter revolution, to restore James II. were so strong, that the ministers of the new king were obliged to borrow money on the most extravagant terms; and a Lottery, "though then considered as the most pernicious of all plans," was found to be the most economical. One million was accordingly raised by act of parliament, at £10 a ticket, and the whole sum subscribed was repaid in prizes, converted into annuities for sixteen years, at 14 *per cent.*

In 1710, the 9th of Queen Ann, *sixteen* years from the date of the last, a new Lottery was established to raise £1,500,000 by 150,000 tickets, at £10 each; every ticket being entitled to an annuity for thirty-two years—the blanks to *fourteen shillings per annum*; and the prizes to larger annuities, from £5 to £1000.

In 1726, £1,000,000 was raised on 3 per cent. annuities by a lottery of 100,000 tickets at £10 each. On this lottery, a charge was incurred for expences (of commissioners for preparing and drawing the tickets,) besides a loss of £7,657: 10s. on drawing, a considerable number of tickets remaining in the hands of government unsold; for there were no lottery office contractors in those days. Five years more elapsed before another lottery was published; it consisted of 80,000 tickets at £10; the blanks entitled to £7: 10s and the whole £800,000 bearing interest at 3 per cent. payable at the Bank of England from Christmas, 1731.

Such was the enthusiasm which pervaded all ranks of the people in the year 1755, arising from a great influx of wealth and profound peace, that one million was raised by a lottery of 100,000 tickets at £10 each, and an attendant £900,000 in 3 *per cent.* annuities. "The crowd of persons at the Bank to subscribe was so great, that the counters were broke by their eagerness to get at the books; and the sums subscribed amounted to £3,880,000; in consequence of which, a proportionate reduction was made of each person's subscription." But let it be observed, that 3 *per cents.* at the beginning of this year were at *par.*

Not more than one third of the tickets in that of 1784, were sold before the drawing, and the office keepers suffered considerably.

The great defect of the new lotteries is, that they sacrifice moderate prizes, which might make poor people easy in their circumstances, to the cupidity of those, who having much, want more. In the lottery for 1758, exactly *fifty* years ago, there were 142 prizes of £100, to 50,000 tickets: divide these to 25,000, the number in the present lottery, the result will be seventy-one prizes of £100, instead of *forty-five* in the present scheme; yet the tickets in the former, never rose to more than £12 before the drawing.

Calculation of the Odds, in the Lottery of 1808.

The Probability against gaining one of the Prizes of

£20,000	is	8332	to	1 nearly
10,000	the same			
5,000		6249	to	1
1,000		1249		1
500		832		1
100		555		1
50		416		1
21		24		1
15		4		1
Against any prize at all,		3		1 nearly

An Essay to shew that no Intention has existed, or does now exist, of doing Violence to the Religious Prejudices of India. 8vo. pp. 28. Price 1s. Hatchard, London, 1808.

We appeal to the sentiments we have heretofore expressed on extending the blessings of the Christian Religion in the East and West: and, whatever censure some may attach to our conduct, yet we retain our opinion, and recommend a vigilant attention to the openings of *Providence* for that purpose, as contradistinguished from forcible or premature openings, *made*, with whatever good intentions, yet *made*, as if *man* could command the times and seasons to meet his wishes.

This Essay opposes the apprehensions of Mr. Scott Waring and Mr. Twining: but the writer does not appear to speak the language of authority, or even of influence and dignity. —— We believe that no further anxiety on the subject need to be maintained: and we notice this little work, partly with a design of recording, that on this occasion there were three or four pamphlets published on each side, which may be desirable for consultation on some future incident of a similar nature.——The matter, we venture to predict, will not rest for ever in the same state: when the Divine purposes are about to be accomplished, the happy means and the honoured instruments will neither be covert nor uncertain.

Ins and Outs called to an Account; or, The Wrath of John Bull. 8vo. pp. 68, Price 2s. Maxwell and Wilson, London, 1808.

What makes a pamphlet sell now-a-days? A *long* frontispiece fiercely coloured, which, by popping out on the spectator, leads him to part with his money in exchange for the smartness of its wit, and the amusement it affords to his fancy. The art of engraving has long been a prodigious assistance to literature; and on political subjects it tells some home truths to the eye, which to have uttered might have risked the ears of the unlucky author.—Well; but to the frontispiece before us. It represents John Bull, in great anger, brandishing in his *left* hand a Herculean club against the *Outs*; who, poor souls! on their parts, are terrified at his very attitude, and are fallen, falling, and ready to fall, beneath the anticipated stroke: his *right* hand has, very unluckily, overset the *Great Chair* (ah! thoughtless John Bull!):——But, the *Ins*:—aye, masters;—the *Ins* are sniggering, simpering, smirking, smiling, and have by far the best of the action;——and they seem to want it, too, for the rogue of a designer has depicted them as wondrous slender about the waist. Now, all this we could have endured: but we know not how to pardon a slanderous wight, who has delineated Britannia *without a* HEAD-PIECE, as if she were altogether *crest-fallen* on this occasion: spear she has none; but *her left* hand, too, holds a miserable wand, with which she is performing a magical trick, worthy of the Sieur Comus, or of any other professor of sleight of hand dexterity. The records of fame, it is true, have immortalized a combat, in which the fatal shot were pellets of paper; but this writer's fancy has supposed the actual conversion of the Russian Declaration into balls

"Of wond'rous property, and wizard power,"

which smite the *Outs*, who are turning their backs; while the *Ins* are vindicating their measures by appealing to the "Key to the Conduct of the Emperor of Russia;" a work, to which we suspect the present is closely allied by parentage.

Now, if the frontispiece be a fair abstract of the contents of a pamphlet, then the purport of a work may be gathered with tolerable accuracy from a review of this important prefix: when we add, that the writer obliges us with verse as well as prose, we have hinted at a variety which the designer could not express.

It has been said of the pictures which serve as Frontispieces to the shews of wild beasts, that many spectators are satisfied with the sight of *them*: we would not have this comparison too strictly taken; for those who are inclined to *walk in* we advise to purchase; and John Bull, though in anger, we cannot suffer to be thought a wild beast.

Essays of the London Architectural Society, with four Plates. Royal 8vo. pp. 150. price 7s. Taylor, London 1808.

Societies for the investigation of Science, whether at large, or in any of its branches, have a beneficial tendency, and, whatever be their early state, they raise our expectations of future excellence. Mutual interchanges of opinion, and mutual canvassings of propositions, by the natural progress of the human mind, lead to closer examination and more intimate perception of their truth or their error.

Practical Businesses have indeed, been supposed incapable of deriving much advantage from reasoning; and the act of *shewing how to do* a thing has been considered as the best mode of teaching them. This must not, however be admitted, to the extent which the unthinking presume; neither must the opinions of those who themselves possess only such traditionary information, be accepted, without considerable deductions, even on the most familiar articles: on others, which combine theory with practice, and demand a mental readiness and skill, practical operations of every kind, should be preceded by just conceptions of the effect intended to be produced, and correct anticipations of the whole when complete. Such foresight can only be obtained by previous reflection, and can become habit, only in consequence of the suggestions of genius being corrected into accuracy and propriety, by mature consideration. To effect this, nothing is so well adapted as the revision and remark of friendship: and to an artist, the friendship of brother artists, is of the first necessity.

The society to which we owe the Essays before us, has been lately instituted, with intention to improve its members, and the art of which they are professors. Each member is expected to produce, in an order agreed on, an Essay on some subject, connected with civil Architecture, (or forfeit half a guinea.) Also Architectural Designs, of original invention, accompanied with observations critical and explanatory, under the forfeiture of two guineas. The society meets once a fortnight.

The preface, observes, very justly, that "in England, Architecture has been considered rather as a trade than as a science."—That this science, has in fact, received but little encouragement, among public institutions —"The feeble protection afforded by the Royal Academy, can hardly be deemed an exception. The lectures have long ceased; and medals privately distributed, and the use of a library for a few hours one day in the week, at a time when it is hardly possible for a student in Architecture to attend, and that interrupted by long vacations, cannot be deemed of much value." The Dilettanti Society has indeed pointed out the beauties of antient art; and the Antiquarian Society has preserved memorials of what is curious, but, by what means modern art may derive advantages from these sources, neither of them has pointed out.

This little volume contains a selection from the first year's labours of the Architectural Society; and though we do not coincide with every position it contains, or every sentiment it offers, yet we think it a proper subject of favour, and augur well of subsequent productions from the present specimen.

The first essay is, "Modern Architecture," by Mr. Edmund Aikin; it is, nevertheless, rather a comparison of certain principles of ancient art with the modern; including an historical sketch of the decay of correct taste, and of the spoliations of later ages: a considerable portion of it is occupied in stating the peculiarities of gothic architecture. The second essay, by Samuel Beazley, jun. is professedly a "history of the rise and progress of gothic architecture." In language not very correct it speaks of "prominent *features* in the pages of science," and it indulges us with a single sentence, which covers the whole of p. 64, and two lines of p. 65. without a full point! We congratulate Mr. B. on his powers of respiration, and the excellence of his lungs. This essay, nevertheless, contains information, very proper to be submitted to the Society. Mr. B. has consulted writers of authority on his subject. That no very great novelty was attainable, does not form any imputation on his diligence, or readiness. We regret, however, the absence of plates from this essay: Outlines would have described sufficiently well the *Billit-*

ed [*Billeted*] *molding*, the *nail head*, the *hatched molding*, the *chevron*, or *zig-zag* work: but by what faculty may Mr. B.'s *readers* understand these rerms without such assistance, how familiar soever they might be to his *auditors*, which yet, the speaker should not have taken for granted. A few instances of the Saxon style, as distinct from the Norman, would have gratified and instructed ordinary readers: The writer might have consulted Mr. King: or even Grose. Thi Essay is the completest history of what we call Gothic Architecture, that we have seen in so short a compass.

Mr. Wood's Essay on the situations and accompaniments of villas, will be found more suitable to existing circumstances, than either of the former Essays. The subject combines novelty with utility; it is of a chearful description; and a few slight sketches annexed enable us to comprehend the writers principles and train of reasoning. The same writer has added an Essay on "Dilapidations," a subject, unquestionably, of great practical importance; and what not seldom perplexes the surveyor, no less than it vexes the party who employs him.

We hope this work will be continued, and with encreasing assiduity and spirit, it deserves the patronage of the public, which cannot fail of being repaid with greatly augmented advantage. We shall select a few paragraphs from Mr. Wood's Essay.

When I contemplate the inexhaustible variety of forms which may be produced, the difference of character and expression they will admit, and when I consider further, that they are not far fetched and extravagant, but obvious to all who will take the trouble to think on the subject, and that many of them have been used, I am astonished that any one should have thought it necessary to build irregular houses, for the sake of variety and picturesque beauty. If indeed, by picturesque beauty be understood beauty calculated to please in painting, one would think that the example of such artists as Claude and Poussin might be pleaded as sufficient authority for regular architecture; but if we chuse to understand by picturesque beauty, that which will please in painting but not elsewhere, it may be better to pause, and consider how far it is worth while to build houses merely for the sake of having them painted.

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The best situation for a villa is a gentle eminence or gradual slope, and if possible, sheltered by higher hills. The larger and more complicated the edifice, the higher may be the hill on which it stands, and the more country it may appear to command. An insulated hill of small extent will require a larger villa than an extended range of equal height. In the first instance, the hill will unite with the house, and seem to be fitted for it, and make part of the design; in the other, the house is merely placed upon it, and we do not expect the accompaniments to stretch all over it. The one may be sheltered in wood, to the other wood will appear subordinate. A house placed on the slope of a hill need not be large in proportion to the size of the hill, nor on the top of a small one, rising immediately from the base of a larger and almost united with it. And these situations, where the building is not very spacious, are perhaps preferable to the more detached eminence. It is only where the house occupies the summit, that attention to the proportion between the hill and the edifice becomes important.

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On a sandy flat, or among gently swelling downs, when perfectly naked, a castle may perhaps be better than a villa, as its lofty inclosnres will form a shelter within itself, and the nakedness may seem calculated for defence, where no bush, no sudden hollowness in the ground can give shelter to an ambuscade; but I can conceive no motive to induce a gentleman to chuse such a place for his habitation.

If the management of a castle be difficult, that of an abbey is still more so. In its character it unites to the seclusion and separation from the world, which ought to mark the gentleman's cottage, a degree of grandeur, or rather of sublimity, arising from the idea of its having been appropriated to the service of religion. The inside, likewise, ought to be severe and gloomy; for such is the character of the religion of monastic institutions, enjoining a renunciation of all the pleasures of the world, and a total devotion of the heart to God. The inhabitants of a castle may be supposed to desire and to enjoy the pleasures and splendour of life; the inhabitant of the monastery ought to reject them all. Whatever is magnificent in his abode is appropriated to the service of his Creator, and ought to be evidently unfit for human habitation. Thus the character of the abbey must be sacrificed internally, to obtain the comfort of the villa; and for the sake of internal cheerfulness, the external appearance must, in some degree, give way. The incongruity, as soon as known, will tend to deprive the external of its character, to excite disgust, and to destroy the emotions of beauty, which at first sight might have been excited.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Dr. Wanostrocht, has in the press a new work, that will be of advantage to the rising generation, entitled, "Petit Tableau de la Constitution du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, extrait des meilleurs Auteurs, et mis à la portée des Jeunes Gens, avec l'Explication des Mots les plus difficiles en Anglois, au bas de chaque Page." We understand, that an English edition on the same scale is likewise in the press.

Mr. Price, of Appledore, has just completed an original work on Sheep Feeding, as practised in Romney marshes, in which he is a proprietor. This has been read in manuscript by the president and secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

No. 1. of the National Cattle Plate Work, published by Messrs. Alderman Boydell and Co. and inscribed, by permission, to his Majesty, will appear in the course of this month. The whole under the immediate superintendance of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. The portraits from the life painted by Mr. James Ward, and engraved by the same artist. The history and descriptions by Mr. Lawrence, the veterinary and agricultural writer, with occasional observations, by Lord Somerville. The first number contains the red cattle of Devonshire, in four plates of Bull, Cow, Labouring, and Fat Ox, with descriptions, and a portion of the history, which, in like manner, runs through the whole of the numbers.

Mr. Bower has made considerable progress in a work which is intended to exhibit a complete delineation of the Life of Luther, and of the effects of that life upon the great revolution to which he has given a name. Mr. Bower has explored the original and voluminous documents respecting Luther, with which his own times, and those immediately succeeding, abounded; he has carefully analysed the whole of Luther's writings; and is persuaded that the materials which he has collected, furnish much information which has not hitherto been laid before the British public, respecting the character and progress of this extraordinary man, respecting the gradual formation of his mind during the period of his educat on, the gradual expansion of his views during his efforts for the reformation of the church; and the character which the peculiarity of his mind stamped upon the reformation itself.

The Life of the late Abraham Newland, Esq. from authentic documents, is in the press; to which will be added, some interesting particulars of the history of the Bank, not before made public.

Mrs. Hall has nearly ready for publication a Manual of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, principally intended for the instruction of the female sex.

Mr. Colman's Dramas, the Iron Chest, Surrender of Calais, Battle of Hexham, and Heir at Law, are now printing in octavo; of these, the first only has been yet published in an authentic form.

A new edition of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher is preparing for publication. The tasks of collation and criticism will be executed with the editor's greatest industry and best judgment; and ample recourse will be had to the M. S. notes of the late Dr. Farmer, written in the folio edition of the authors, of which the editor is in possession.

Mr. Hort's little work on Mythology, is nearly ready for publication. It will be followed by a compendium of universal history, and some other elementary works composed by Mr. Hort, for the use of his own school.

Speedily will appear, in four very large octavo volumes, the second edition, very considerably enlarged and improved, including the cases and statutes to the present time, of The Whole Law relative to the Duty of a Justice of the Peace; comprising also the authority of Parish Officers; with Tables of the names of the Cases, and an Index of principal Matters: by Thomas Walter Williams, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.

Mr. Samuel Daniel proposes to publish twelve prints, from drawings made on the spot, representing the Native Inhabitants, Scenery, and Animals of Ceylon.

Dr. Uwins, of Aylesbury, will shortly publish a small tract, entitled, Modern Medicine. It will contain an explanation of the prominent discoveries and doctrines that have conducted to the recent advancement of medical philosophy: a disquisition on the mode in which medicine is cultivated and practised; and an inquiry how far the principles on which the healing art is founded, may with propriety constitute a subject of unprofessional research.

In the press, a Letter to Dr. Jenner, in reply to a public mis-statement, by John Birch, Esq. of sixty-two failures and twenty deaths having occurred after vaccination, at Ringwood, Herts, by Mr. Blair, one of the deputation from the Royal Jennerian Society, which investigated the affair.

Dr. Thomas Jameson, resident physician at Carlton House, has nearly ready for the press, in an octavo volume, An Inquiry into the Changes of the Human Body at the different Ages; containing a concise history of the natural and morbid state of the organs, and the causes of the general mortality in each period of life.

This day commences in royal octavo, a work entitled Pantologia, comprehending a complete series of essays, treatises, and sys-

tems, alphabetically arranged, with a general dictionary of arts, sciences, and words; and presenting a distinct survey of human genius, learning, and industry. By John Mason Good, Esq., Olinthus Gregory, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Mr. Newton Bosworth, of Cambridge, assisted by other gentlemen of eminence in different departments of literature.

Conditions.—1. This work will be handsomely printed by Messrs. Bensley and Davison, on a fine wove royal paper in octavo, and will be published in monthly parts, price six shillings each, five of which will form a volume.

2. As in an undertaking of so extensive a nature, it is impossible to ascertain the exact quantity in which the whole will be comprised; the public can only be assured, that it will not exceed ten volumes, and, probably, not more than eight or nine.

3. In the course of publication there will be introduced, from three to four hundred elegant engravings by the first artists, from original drawings, by Sydenham Edwards, Farey, jun. &c. And all those representing subjects of natural history, comprising half, or nearly half the entire number, will be beautifully coloured after nature.

Prospectus.—Notwithstanding the number and variety of the works which have been published in the course of the last century, under the titles of dictionaries, lexicons, and encyclopædias, yet, such is the gradual progress of human knowledge, such are the progressive augmentations to the stock of polite literature, the occasional modifications in the practice of the arts, so numerous and rapid the inventions and discoveries which are constantly enriching the sciences, that fresh publications at no very distant periods, in which all that is new and valuable is carefully incorporated, seem to be not merely expedient, but absolutely necessary.

To facilitate the researches of the ingenious and inquisitive, to assist the student in acquiring distinct notions of the objects of his pursuit; to accommodate the man of science and of fortune, with an elegant work of reference on every important topic; and to guide the hand of the mechanic and the artist, to the simplest and easiest processes, are the purposes intended to be accomplished by the publication of the Pantologia now offered; which, as its name imports, will exhibit a whole body of instruction, on all the diversified departments of human knowledge. The editors have for some years been carefully engaged in collecting and arranging materials for this extensive work; and their plan will be peculiarly characterised by the following particulars.

1. An explanation of English words as well as of arts and sciences: by which means the Pantologia will, in every respect, be a self interpreting work; and the reader need not be put to the double expence of purchasing a dictionary of words to explain a dictionary of things.

2. An uniform and alphabetic incorporation of English names in the department of natural history, as well as of their systematic synonyms: in consequence of which the unscientific reader may refer with facility to articles and descriptions for which he has too frequently to search in vain.

3. A more systematic arrangement of the science of mineralogy, consistently with the progress that has of late years been made in this important branch of physics: uniting the recent improvements of Haüy and Werner, with the established classification of Gmelin.

4. A full and accurate account of rural and domestic sports, games, recreations, and pastimes: comprising more especially the practice, laws, and regulations of angling, coursing, racing, shooting, and hunting, in all their varieties.

Possessed of these exclusive advantages, the dictionary now proposed to the public, under the title of Pantologia, will comprise a body of general science, physical and metaphysical, mathematical and mechanical, liberal, active, and inventive. It will be equally applicable to the man of business and the man of ease; to the merchant, the manufacturer, the agriculturist, and the philosopher; the student in law, in medicine, and polite literature. It will be a Gazetteer, or Geographical Vocabulary; and a general repository of biography, mythology, and fabulous history. The different subjects will be thrown, as frequently as the nature of the work will admit, into the form of distinct Essays, Treatises, or Systems: while, for the advantage of a more general reference, every individual branch or idiom of a science will be separately and independently explained.

Comprehensive as the undertaking may appear, the editors propose to comprise it within eight, or, at the utmost ten, volumes royal octavo. They are aware, indeed, that if all they could offer, and offer with advantage, were to be indulged in, not eight or ten, nor even eighty or one hundred volumes would be sufficient for their purpose. Yet they trust, that while the space to which they thus limit themselves, will afford every convenience with regard to economy and portability, it will, at the same time, allow scope enough for all the grand purposes of an Encyclopædian or Pantological Dictionary: that it will enable them to realize their promise, and to obtain the approbation of the public.

To render the work exclusively elegant and attractive, all the plates in the different branches of natural history will be accurately and beautifully coloured, so as to ex-

hibit in the most faithful manner the various subjects introduced.

Dr. Carpenter, of Exeter, will, in a few days, publish a small work, which he entitles, The Plan, Rules, and Catalogue of a Library for young Persons; with Observations on some of the principal Branches of Science and Literature, and occasional Remarks on the Books selected: published with a view to assist in the formation of similar institutions, and to aid the young in the choice of objects of mental pursuit.

Mrs. Murray, the author of Mentoria, has in the press, Mentorial Lectures, comprising remarks on the higher branches of female education.

Mrs. Loft has just finished a volume of Shakesperian Aphorisms.

Two more volumes of Espriella's Letters from England, and a new edition of the former volumes, will appear in a few weeks.

Professor Jameson, of Edinburgh, has nearly finished printing his work on Geognosy, which will form a third volume to his Mineralogy.

Messrs. Carey and Marsham, two of the Baptist Ministers in Bengal, are translating the Ramavana of Valneki from the original Sanscrit. The first volume will soon be ready for publication.

A Series of Letters by Mr. J. Gilbert, addressed to the Rev. William Bennet, in reply to his remarks on a recent hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, will soon be ready for publication.

The Epistolary Correspondence between the late Mrs. Carter and Miss Talbot, and a Series of Letters from Mrs. Carter to Mrs. Vesey, are printing in two quarto volumes, and will appear in the course of the ensuing spring.

Dr. Gregory has completed a Course of Familiar Lectures on the various Branches of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; containing the present state of knowledge on those subjects, adapted to the use of schools, and of persons who attend courses of lectures. The plates are very numerous, are newly drawn from the best instruments, and are correctly engraved by Porter.

This day commences a Quarterly Review of Publications of Art; consisting of critical animadversions on the most important modern productions as they may appear, of the art of painting, engraving, sculpture, architecture, and books on the subject of imitative Art.

A new translation of Virgil's Georgics, in blank verse, is in the press.

A translation of the Thirteenth Book of the Eneid of Virgil, from the text of Maffœus, by a Lady, with some other poems, will be shortly published in one volume in octavo.

Mr. Robinson, late of Seaford, has two volumes of poems on Moral and Patriotic Subjects about to appear, under the patronage of Mr. Sheridan, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Rev. J. Grant will publish in the course of the present month, the Pastoral Care, a didactic poem in three parts.

Mr. Capel Loffi's Collection of English Sonnets, which has been long expected, will be published speedily.

Miss Savory, author of a short poem, entitled Inspiration, has in the press a volume of Poetical Tales, founded on interesting facts.

A pamphlet on the Portuguese Emigration will shortly appear. It will contain an investigation of the causes which led to that measure, and a detail of the circumstances attending it, with strictures on the official accounts published by ministers. It will also comprehend an inquiry into the policy of France in her conduct towards Portugal, and into the relations which subsist between Portugal and her colonies. The flight of the royal family to Brazil, under the aid and protection of our government, will naturally induce a consideration of the views which this country has long entertained towards South America, and of her late measures in furtherance of those views. Hence a comparative estimate will be made of the immediate and ultimate effects which this emigration may produce on the interests of Great Britain.

The Rev. Josiah Pratt has just completed his edition of the Whole Works of Bishop Hall, in 10 vols. 8vo. and has also published separate editions of the Bishop's Contemplations, in 2 vols.; of his Devotional Writings, in 1 vol.; of his Practical Works, in 2 vols.; and of his Divine Right of Episcopacy, in 1 vol.

In the course of March will be published, the fourteenth edition of A New and Accurate Description of all the Direct and Principal Cross Roads in England and Wales, and Part of Scotland; arranged upon an improved plan; so that the gentlemen's seats, and other remarkable objects, are brought under the eye in the same page in which the roads are described: with correct routes of the mail coaches; a variety of late admeasurements; and a new and comprehensive map: also, a table of the heights of mountains and other eminences, from the grand trigonometrical survey of the kingdom, by Lieut. Colonel Mudge: likewise a table of the principal towns, with the rates of postage to each; the times of arrival and departure of the mails, the number of houses; and the population, &c. &c. &c. The whole greatly augmented and improved by the assistance of Francis Freeling, Esq. Secretary to the Post-Office; and of the several Surveyors of the provincial districts, under the authority of the Postmaster-General. By Lieut. Col. Paterson, Assistant Quarter-master-general of His Majesty's Forces.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

Answer to E. R. on the Subject of the Clergy exercising the Office of Magistrate.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

You judged very rightly, sir, in supposing that the *Reviewer* of Mr. Carpenter's "Reflections suggested by Mr. Whitbread's Bill," would desire to be heard in his turn, *versus* your worthy correspondent E. R. There are two motives that induce him to this; the first is, that it should not be thought of a writer in the Panorama, that he gave an opinion which he could not adduce reasons to support: the second is, that he should not be thought so conceited as to suppose himself too wise to be taught by the better knowledge of another. If my guesses do not err widely, your correspondent very worthily discharges *both* the offices of Clergyman and Magistrate; and it would be a loss to the community should he secede from either. I confess for myself, that *one* of these charges has always appeared to me amply sufficient to employ the whole of such poor abilities as mine; but I am happy to think that E. R. is superior to such debilitating apprehensions. Waiving further compliment, I shall answer to E. R. *First* that many of those particulars which he has enumerated, are not restrictively annexed to the office of either clergyman or magistrate. Every man, by the sanctions of benevolent humanity, does but discharge a part of his duty, and most surely is not acting out of character as a christian, when he "rebukes the reprobate," or evil of whatever description; and when he "knits together the ruptured bonds of amity;" or does various other acts of kindness, which I need not here repeat. Your correspondent will make a proper allowance for the operation of this principle; and will give me leave to divide what remains of his letter, into two parts: 1. *Scripture authorities* for the union of the characters of priest and magistrate: 2. the existing circumstances which render such a union *expedient* among us.

I must intreat that no offence be taken at my hesitating to admit that the "DEITY *acted* in the capacity of chief magistrate of a kingdom." I speak with reverence, equal to that of your correspondent, when I remark that the Deity *acted* by the intervention of agents, whether human or natural. He commissioned magistrates to *act* in his name: there is a sense in which they, do so still. He authorized priests to *teach* in his name; there is a sense also, in which they too, do so still. He did not, I believe, after the kingdom of the Hebrews was settled, act immediately as judge, or, &c. in the office of magistrate; still less did he, or could he, *combine* the two offices of priest and magistrate, since the office of priest was appointed for the purpose of mediatorly intercourse between himself and sinful man. To say the least, then, even could E. R. "shew the Deity acting in capacity of chief magistrate," it would conclude nothing as to the propriety of uniting the characters, of ecclesiastic and magistrate, which is the subject under enquiry.

I must also be permitted to suggest, that I know of no individual commissioned by him to unite these characters: on the contrary, especial care appears to me to have been taken to keep them separate. Moses who was chief magistrate of the Hebrews, never was a priest; and if, as some have supposed, he was entitled to this character *before* the consecration of Aaron, he certainly was not, *after* it; for the priesthood was specifically limited to Aaron and his family;—the descendants of Moses had no *regular*, or constitutional, right to it. On the other hand, Aaron after his consecration as priest, never possessed the authority of chief magistrate. What may have led to this idea is, probably, that during the absence of Moses in the mount, Aaron appears to be a very conspicuous character: but, to guard against any exercise of the civil power by him, we find (Exod. xxii. 14.) that Hur was left in authority, to supply the place of Moses, "if any man had any matters to do:" in spirituals, *Aaron*, and in temporals, *Hur, are with you*. But if it should be thought that *some* part of the civil power devolved on Aaron on this occasion, your correspondent would not, I am sure, select the events of this period in support of combining the two sources of authority: for, certainly, the great blemish on the character of this good man happened, while, on that supposition, he held this *civil* office.

I answer also, that Samuel, the magistrate, never was a priest: for, it appears clearly that he was by family a Levite, 1 Sam. i. 1 Chron. vi. 23. and the Psalmist xcix. 6. by a periphrasis, describes Samuel as one among those who *called on the name of the Lord*; whereby he is distinguished (exclusively not inclusively) from the priests mentioned in the former part of the verse: for, how many who were never suspected of being priests, "called on the name of the Lord?" Samuel was a prophet; Samuel was a seer; but he was not a priest: and this I find is the opinion of CALMET,* after he has stated the arguments on both sides of this question.

Your correspondent next adverts to "the powers given to the CHRISTIAN CHURCH:" but, he knows perfectly well, that in the passage he alludes to, Matth. xviii. 16. the

* Vide Taylor's CALMET, Art. SAMUEL.

word *christian* is neither used, nor implied. The old English editions of 1539 and 1541, render "*tell it to the congregation.*" Bishop Stillingfleet (Irenicum, book ii. chap. 5.) would have it rendered "*tell it to an assembly:*" Bishop Wilson—or "*congregation,* of which you are both members:" and if E. R. will consult Whitby, he will find strong arguments against the (Popish) notion of telling it to the church: he quotes also Buxtorf, *Florigel,* p. 297, [he might have added Lightfoot and Selden] for the same sentiments *verbatim* as being extant among the Jews, in *Mischar Happenenim,* and *Musar.* It was not, therefore, a new principle laid down first by "the great founder of our religion itself." To which I beg leave to add, in opposition to the sense of the passage favoured by E. R. that, in that case, the precept was completely nugatory, our Lord enjoining what could not be put into practice, because there was then no *church,* in the sense of an ecclesiastical establishment, but what terminated in Annas, or Caiaphas, as its head: to whom our Lord cannot be supposed to refer the decision of offences among his disciples: and as to any "*christian*" church, it did not, as yet, exist.

Your correspondent, moreover, is not to be told that the word which in this passage is rendered *church,* cannot be restricted to any sense proper to his purpose, because it elsewhere (Acts xix. 32. 39.) describes a *confused* popular, but *heathen* assembly; and a *regular* legal assembly, yet still *heathen.*

I believe that these are all the arguments, or instances, drawn from scripture, adduced by E. R.; but, as I am not engaged in controversy with him, and having no other object than to elicit truth, I shall intreat his attention to the circumstance that Joshua, who succeeded Moses as chief magistrate, was certainly no priest; and that the whole book of the Judges proves, that whoever discharged the functions of the priesthood, yet that others raised up in succession, after Joshua, discharged those of the magistracy. In local concerns, I suppose the elders at the gate performed those duties which E. R. allots to justices of the peace; but these *elders* were not priests.

In after ages, we find David and Solomon perfectly distinct from priesthood: and when Uzziah, the king, would have combined the priestly office with that of chief magistrate, it was his "*transgression*;" it did not "pertain to him;" and he was punished for his attempt. 2 Chron. xxvi. 18. This instance is diametrically opposed to the notion of a king's assuming the priestly office; and I believe there is no instance of a priest's assuming the kingly office, while there was any king capable of governing.

I admit, however, that in the time of the Maccabees, there is a close approach to the union of the priestly and princely offices; for Simon coined money (some of which is extant) wore a crown, and performed other acts of civil power: but, E. R. himself would not chuse to rest his argument on Apocryphal history: moreover, that this was *regular* would require to be proved.

Passing these instances, which I have alluded to, that I might not be thought to "blink the question," as a forcible though vulgar phrase expresses it, I shall next consider those New Testament instances of polity in which the clergy might be thought to be concerned.

If civil magistracy had been any part of the *duty* of christian ministers, it might have been thought, that when St. Paul was writing to Timothy or Titus, he would have dropped some hint, directing their procedure when on the seat of decision: he would have appealed to the *integrity* of his own decisions; or would have cautioned against errors of some description. But, I take for granted, that no passage of scripture enjoins the conduct of a christian minister on the bench.

The Apostle James, indeed, by an ambiguity that is not in the original, might be thought to caution against partiality, derived from the personal appearance of individuals: he speaks of those who should "have *judgment* without mercy, who had shewed no mercy,"—in judgment, we may suppose: but, whether this was forensic decision, or any other, let E. R. determine. And when he has proved it to be so, it may be asked whether it particularly concerns the clergymen then ministering to these synagogues? and if not, it makes against his hypothesis rather than for it.

But we have a clear instance of judicial powers vested in the church of Corinth. 1 Cor. vi. The apostle not only reprimands them for going to law *extra* the church, but reprimands them equally, or rather more severely, for not "being able to judge between brethren." But on perusing the passage, it appears impossible to reconcile it with the idea of administring justice by the clergy. For certainly, there was no want of clergy at Corinth: this church, in abilities, came behind none other whatever; it was filled with gifts and graces, yet the apostle exclaims—"I speak to your shame: is it so, that there is not one *wise* [learned, competent, judicious] man among you?" Where was the clergyman then? Why does not St. Paul point him out? I protest, I speak with all respect to the clergy, yet cannot help thinking that if the exercise of civil magistracy had been *desirable,* or consistent with the sacred office, this was an extremely favourable opportunity to have hinted as much, and not to have lamented the lack of a *wise* man, while

the church possessed its clergy. This argument may be carried somewhat further: for if the clergyman in any church had been alluded to as delivering officially that sentence for which he had gathered the materials from others, *some* support might have been collected, perhaps, from such an incident, whereas, there is no instance, so far as I know, of any ecclesiastical officer administering justice, explaining the principles of justice, or enforcing the decrees of justice, in any shape, manner, or degree, in all the New Testament: and this absence of instance is an argument not without its strength in support of the explanation already given of the phrase, "*tell it to the church*:" if it had been intended to say, "*tell it to a* CHURCHMAN," would not some instance of a churchman's duty of hearing such matters, have come down to us in holy writ?

I close by reminding E. R. that our Lord was, by descent, the king of the Jews; the royalty attached to his person; he represented David, his father, by double representation; yet he declined to execute the office of magistrate, when specifically requested, and urged so to do: *Who made me a* JUDGE, *or a* DIVIDER, *over you?* And it surely may be asked as a very fair question, on this discussion, whether this refusal of our Lord to give a judicial opinion between man and man, is not a stronger example to induce his clergy to avoid the office of judge, than any thing alluded to by E. R. is to incline them to accept it?

It was my intention, sir, to have said a few words on the functions of magistracy: of which the punishment of evil doers is unquestionably a part; even to the *shedding of blood*; for the magistrate "*beareth not the sword* in vain." Now, shedding of blood has always been held inconsistent with the clerical character: and E. R. knows well enough, that when Archbishop Abbott, had shed blood *by accident*, there were bishops who refused to be consecrated by him. He knows, too, that when sentence is about to be pronounced on a delinquent in the House of Lords, the bishops rise and withdraw: and though in this case, they prepare a *salvo* to their rights as peers, yet the language of the action is undeniably "We make a matter of conscience of contributing to shed blood"—in other words, "we cannot discharge the *whole* office of magistracy." Can it then be consistent for any man to accept that office, the *whole* duties of which he cannot conscientiously discharge?—as a clergyman cannot, when blood is in question.

I submit these cursory sentiments to the consideration of your correspondent: they appear to me to invalidate his scripture supports; and to reduce the matter to a question of expediency in reference to the present circumstances of our age and country: but if I have overlooked any instance derivable from scripture, I shall be happy to be corrected; and should think it my duty to submit to a *clear* instance of that kind, without examining the question of expediency, which otherwise would form the subject of my next communication.

I am, &c.

The Reviewer of Mr. Carpenter's Pamphlet.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——homo sum,
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

The British prisoners now confined in the different prisons of France, without the prospect of emancipation, exceed 8000, and as the greatest part of them have nothing more to subsist on than a scanty prison allowance, they are in a condition of the most extreme distress. The English government being rigorously precluded by France from administering to their relief in this state of distress, or interfering in any way in their behalf, it is only by the donations of individuals that relief can be afforded, to the remitting of which the French government has made no objection.—For these reasons the present subscription has been undertaken, and has received on account of its patriotic as well as benevolent principles not only the approbation of his majesty's ministers, but also their donations.

Having been advised from authority to avoid either advertisements in the newspapers or calling of public meetings, for fear of exciting too much the hostile jealousy of the French government, and thereby defeating the end proposed, the committee find themselves under more than usual disadvantages in circulating such a knowledge of the subscription as is requisite to procure for it the public support.

They have lately received considerable contributions from some places, raised in consequence of the clergy having deemed the object deserving to be promoted in their sermons, and they have reason to expect that this example will be followed in other places, which they hope it will not be thought presumption in them to recommend.

The committee have already remitted the sum of three thousand pounds to France, through the house of Messrs. Thomas Coutts & Co. to be distributed in various articles of clothes, fuel, food, &c. to the prisoners most in distress, by committees formed out of the higher class of prisoners, to the different depots of Verdun, Valenciennes, Arras, Sarre Libre, Givet and Bitche, who have kindly undertaken the performance of that duty.

Subscriptions are received by the committee, and at the bar of Lloyd's Coffee House; as also by Barclays, Tritton and Bevan, Lombard-street; Child and Co. Fleet-street; Coutts and Co. ditto: Down and Co. Bartholomew-lane; Drummond and Co. Charing-cross; Forster and Co. Mansion-house-street, Hankey and Co. Fenchurch-street; Hoare and Co. Fleet-street; Kensington and Co. Lombard-street; Martin and Co. Lombard-stroet; Masterman and Co. White-hart court, Lombard-street; Robarts and Co. Lombard-street; Smith, Payne and Co. George-street, Mansion-house; Sir Wm. Forbes and Co. Edinburgh; Latouche and Co. Dublin; Robert Shaw and Co. Dublin.

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THE ANIMALS' FRIEND.

(*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*)

The reason for addressing you, Sir, at *this* time, and in much haste, on my former subject the ANIMALS' FRIEND is for the purpose of mentioning a circumstance, which I am anxious to see noticed in your review, at *this particular season* OF WINTER, when (and when alone) the evil calls aloud for a remedy. I allude to that very serious detriment that is sustained by the valuable part of our cattle, employed in *commerce*, which is surely entitled to every attention and accommodation from a commercial country, *supported* (I say Sir, SUPPORTED) by their indnstry: I mean the SNOW *being suffered to* REMAIN *in the streets* of the metropolis, which after a *frost* renders them almost *impassable*; and totally so without all that *pain, exertion, fear* and *labor*, which during *every day* of such weather as I have alluded to, is exhibited to the sorrowing eye and compassionate heart of each sympathising individual. It is well known that as in this climate, the vicissitudes of weather are generally sudden; so does it as usually happen that the want of time, in many cases absolutely prevents the application of that remedy, which *at present* is our only one, *viz.* having the animals *rough shod*, and that the farriers on these emergencies too often refuse that labour which they are even respectfully *solicited* to exercise, and at an advanced price, also. A remedy therefore is not only absolutely necessary, but the *want* of it is proportionally a *disgrace* on that police which suffers the evil, and on the negligence of our magistrates,—*magistrates* of the *greatest city in the world!* This charge is aggravated in the same degree that the remedy is easy. The slightest *alteration* in the CITY CONTRACT WITH THE SCAVENGERS, would be sufficient; enjoining them in a few words, to *clean the streets*, instead of only "removing the *dirt*."*

And since there are men so *abject*, so *mercenary* as to shelter themselves beneath such a futile apology, let them be deprived of the opportunity!! From our present magistrates, of whom Mr. Editor, you have already made honourable mention, *better things may surely be expected, things that* become the feelings of men, of citizens, of magistrates—of citizens and magistrates of London!!—I shall conclude with an anecdote of that wise and vigilant magistrate SKINNER, who during his mayoralty,—*thus* rendered more memorable,—evinced his true civic patriotism and humanity, at once tacitly reproving his predecessors, and setting an honorable example to his successors. Observing and lamenting the very serious mischiefs occasioned by the FROZEN SNOW *remaining in the streets*, within his jurisdiction, both as a grand obstacle to commerce, by the danger of broken limbs to foot passengers, as well as to those valuable species of animals, the horse, ass, &c. he ordered the scavengers to *clean* the streets and remove the obstacle; they pleaded a contract to remove dirt *only*; the snow, &c. was not their concern. "Well then, replied the sagacious and witty magistrate, do you remove all the dirt; and I will provide persons to remove what remains: BUT *if you fail to do it* IMMEDIATELY, *I will* COMMIT *you to prison.*" It is needless to add, this preremptory order, and spirited conduct, produced the desired effect: and thus enforced on a spirit of contemptible parsimony, what neither justice nor honesty could effect: these dirt-mongers were ready to receive the *bounty* of the city, while her interests were not only *neglected*, but ABUSED.

I remain, dear Sir, yours, &c.—P.

New Kent Road, Feb. 1808.

* If necessary every inhabitant might be enjoined to strew sand opposite the door and ashes on the road. The bridges might be served by the direction of the bridge-master.

DIDASCALIA.

THE WANDERER.

No.... not a *translation*—only *taken from the French.*—SHERIDAN.

The following is the preface to THE WANDERER, and affords no bad specimen of the tergiversation of Mr. C. Kemble, respecting the origin of his Gallico—Germanico—Suecican hero.—Remembering the curious circumstance alluded to at Paris, we affirmed, (Panorama, Vol. III, p. 997,) that it was a translation from the French; our readers will now judge for themselves.

"This Play is a Translation, NOT, *as some persons have conjectured*, from the French, but from the German language. They who may think it worth their while to peruse the piece from which it is taken, may consult the eleventh volume of Kotzebue's Works,

under the title "Eduard in Schottland, oder die nacht cines Flüchtlings."

"Duval, a celebrated French Dramatist, is, *in fact*, the original author, and to him alone its merits should be attributed. So great an effect was produced on the first representation of this Drama in Paris, that on the second, the Theatre was incapable of containing the vast numbers who flocked from every quarter of the town to witness it; and they who did gain admittance, by applying every incident in the piece to the unhappy situation of their lawful King (at that time, and unfortunately now, a Wanderer) created so alarming a ferment, that Bonaparte, out of his great love and kindness towards his good City of Paris, wisely ordered the Play to be withdrawn, and immediately sent the author his gracious permission to travel. Shortly after, Kotzebue obtained Duval's leave to render his manuscript into German; and from Kotzebue's translation was the present Drama taken, and *adapted* to the English Theatre;—it was then presented to, and accepted by Mr. Colman, for the Haymarket; where it would have been acted, had not the Lord Chamberlain, from motives of delicacy, pronounced his *veto*.—The scene of action was now to be altered: fortunately, the history of Sweden furnished me with a hero under circumstances similar to those of the Pretender; and although aware that a considerable portion of the interest would be lost, by converting Charles Edward Stuart into a Swedish prince, still I thought it sufficiently rich, in that important quality, to excite the sympathy and rivet the attention of an English audience. The Wanderer, therefore, was attired in a Swedish garb, and as the Drama has been licensed and acted with great applause, I embrace this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to *the Ladies and Gentlemen*, who, by the exertion of THEIR ADMIRABLE TALENTS, have so essentially contributed to its success."

We have before noticed (Panorama, Vol. III, p. 542) the quackery of play-writing performers trumpeting forth the *admirable talents* of the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* of the theatre; that we conceive to be the business of the audience and the town; yet we find the literary department of this work so deficient when reading it in the closet that we entirely coincided with this *adapter's* remark, viz. that the exertion of the artists of the theatre essentially contributed to its success.

It is but justice to mention that no oaths defile the printed edition; we therefore charitably conclude that those we reprimanded in our account of this play were interpolations by the *gentleman* who so *admirably* used them but if our remarks have been the cause of their omission in the printed copy, we shall not deem our censures misemployed; nor think the worse of Mr. K. for having taken the hints they suggested.

We conclude with a specimen of Mr. C. Kemble's gently flowing measures, alliterative, and descriptive: in which we know not whether most to admire the imagery, the harmony, the poesy, the character, or the correctness, for they are all equally fine!

Now the fearful tempest's o'er,
And roaring blasts to murmurs fall,
Hail thou wish'd-for friendly shore,
That *dost*, in storms, the tar appal.

Man, man the boats, all help afford!
Ply ev'ry oar with nimble hand;
Push off, push off! your freight's aboard;
Fix fast your keels, boys, in the strand.

Full bumpers, brave Sailors, we'll quaff.
Good liquor, brave Soldiers, fill high.
At Tempests gone by, let us laugh!
And at Thunder that *growled*,
And at Ocean that *rolled*,
In Billows that *jostled* the Sky!!!

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DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 11, a new opera entitled *Kais*, or *Love in the Deserts*, was produced at this theatre; written as report says by a Mr. Brandon. The music is the joint work of Reeve and Braham; part of it is not unworthy of them, whilst some of it is so far from being original that it evidently betrays the sources from whence it is borrowed, and renders its sameness palpable to the slightest observation.—The plot, which is taken from one of d'Israeli's eastern romances, we will not tire our readers' attention with, further than by noticing that it is in the usual dull routine of merely affording a vehicle for songs, some of which are by no means contemptible, although the general characteristic of the dialogue is unworthy the acknowledgement of any writer who has a literary reputation to lose. The scenery however is the most beautiful perhaps that we ever witnessed; and with the spectacle forms such a splendid exhibition in addition to parts of the music that powerfully operated on the audience and prevented it from experiencing that fate it so justly merited. We have inserted a specimen of the songs in page 1288.

Of the performers—but what can be expected from singers, more than singing? else we might say "they imitated humanity most abominably"—nothing surely can be more absurd than to see Braham placed in the situation of Cervantes' Cardenio, unless indeed it is meant for a most insipid infantine contrast to J. Kemble's spirited and manly performance in the Mountaineers.—Smith, however, a performer from Liverpool whom we have not noticed before, and who personated one of the banditti, is certainly an acquisition to the vocal department: he gave his songs with effect. He possesses a deep and very powerful voice.

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COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Tuesday, Feb. 9, a new comedy entitled *Begone Dull Care*; or, *How will it End?* was performed for the first time, of which the following is the Dramatis Personæ.

Lord Blushdale,.....Mr. Fawcett.
Sir Arthur St. Albyn,...Mr. Pope.
Algernon St. Albyn, (his son), ...Mr. C. Kemble.
Captain Modern, ...Mr. Lewis.
Solace,.....Mr. Emery.
Danvers,.....Mr. Brunton.
Legis, ...Mr. Creswell.
Geoffry, ...Mr. Simmons.
Selina, (Sir Arthur's niece and ward),..... Miss Smith.
Cicely, ... Miss Norton.
Deborah, (housekeeper to Lord Blushdale), ...Mrs. Davenport.

The principal part of the plot arises from the distress of a spendthrift baronet (Sir Arthur St. Albyn) the proprietor of extensive copper mines, and the excessive goodness of heart of his foreman (Solace). Indeed this sentimental overseer is the hero of the piece, which appears to have been written expressly for Emery, the successful representative of Yorkshire boobies at this theatre: and, in order to render the character perfect in vulgarity, as well as modern philanthropy, his wit is seasoned with a quantity of oaths the tenor of which may be easily guessed at when we present one as a specimen; it is a retort courteous to Danvers upon his charging him with dishonourable practices; he point blank tells him, "that what he utters "is a d—d dull lie."—In respect of his wit too (which though it may be Yorkshire, will, we are persuaded, not pass current long in town) he informs us, "that he once drank so many "bottles of wine, that he was threatened "with a prosecution for removing such a "quantity without a permit." This is not the only fun and wit in the piece: for Lord Blushdale has a share, and relating his adventures in London, he adds, that "he was so "plagued by people continually asking fa-"vours that he actually gave a living away "to five importunate country curates, who "no doubt when they come to take posses-"sion, and feeling their great disappointment, "would not allow him even *benefit of clergy*." This and other passages woefully reminded us of that facetious gentleman Joe Miller.—There is a Mr. Modern who despises *novels* but loves *novel-ty*—he is a modern fine gentleman, saunters over the stage, and talks an "infinite deal of nothing," which we have been told was meant for wit.

Solace is so kind hearted, and so eternally loves to be happy, that he regularly sends his master (St. Albyn) £18,000 per annum as the amount of his profits, and takes no care of himself, although his master neglects his business and has not been near the concern for some years.—So much for sentiment: of which this seems to be the very age both in novels in circulating libraries, and novels on the stage.—We do not find in general such generous souls in real life—we know many instances of the contrary, in people who having neglected their business have found others absolute sharpers, to plunder them; and we think it is holding forth to young people a very bad example for imitation, after all St. Albyn's dissipation, inattention to his affairs, and his consequent distress, to see him made perfectly happy at the end of the play, which had better have been entitled *The Sentimental Foreman! or, How can we believe it?* We have been often surprized at the invention of our modern poets, and at their extreme liberality: in proportion to the emptiness of their coffers, they have been the more bountiful with their largesses; they do not now-a-days represent men as they really are, but as they think they ought to be. If these *generous* writers were but one year in trade, we have no doubt they would soon find the difference between sentimental trash and sterling practice; they would be obliged to confess the superior understanding of other old fashioned writers who knew human nature better, and who have told us there is nothing in these affairs like *l'Œil du Maître*.

The play was preceded by a ponderous prologue which said *its no foreign play* (a hit at the Wanderer) and those who expected such a one might *stay away*—and those who did not like what's *funny*, might take their *money*—with other equally fine closing lines.

To relieve the langour of improbable sentiment there is some *équivoque* which has a good effect.—But upon the whole as the author says of the six columns of debates that he was obliged to read to please his mother, "that though a hard task, yet he comforted "himself with the idea of his not having "been obliged to *hear* them delivered"—so we, having attended the representation, comfort ourselves that we shall not be obliged to *read* it, as it is said the managers have bought it to *enrich* their library with!

In respect to the performers' exertions scarcely any thing was allotted them to do, Emery excepted—to whom the author as we before remarked paid all his attention. Fawcett lost no occasion in making his short part as prominent as he could. Had it not been for Miss Smith's excellent delivery of the epilogue, we should not have supposed that the character was ever meant for her, as she had no opportunity of bringing forward the promising talents she possesses.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE ARTS IN GREAT BRITAIN: AND ESPECIALLY WITH THE PROGRESS OF PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS OF WORKS OF ART.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III, p. 1010.]

In continuing our history of the arts in Britain we may accommodate the language which Milton ascribes to our first parent:

Thus have we told the artists' state, and brought
Our story to the sum of earthly bliss
Which they enjoy'd.———

It is our painful duty to record the baneful effects of division and discord,—not a difference of opinion, conducted and expressed with the moderation and politeness of gentlemen, but fomented by a spirit of jealousy, which tolerated no rival, and urged by a violence of contention which permitted no retreat.

Why should the possession of property be injurious to artists? Is it because being accustomed to give a loose to imagination, they fancy so much better things in prospect, than they really find in possession, or do they delight in change, as if gratified by the mere presentation of variety; or rather, is not that ignorance of life and manners to which their too secluded life confines them, the cause, that even when affairs are prosperous, they are not satisfied with present prosperity, but, by endeavouring to accomplish the impossible, they fail in that which is easy? This is no uncommon event in the world: nations are but too often possessed by the same spirit, and those who have inspected attentively the habits of mankind, have had repeated opportunities of detecting in private individuals the operations of a malignity, whether open or concealed, of the same nature, and of equally injurious properties, and consequences.

In vain has the sage from generation to generation exposed the mischiefs of passion and vehemence, and repeated his lessons on the evils of altercation and strife: passion has too generally rejected with contempt the counsels of discretion. Nevertheless, we shall add another to the examples which discretion may quote in support of her remarks, and shall furnish the sage with the subject of another lesson, by which, while the heedless laugh, the intelligent will be taught reflection.

We have seen that the exhibitions of the artists received from the public that attention to which merit is well entitled; and that a sum of money was gradually accumulated, by the profits accruing. It was the wish of all concerned, that this accumulation should be directed to the encouragement and promotion of the arts: nor is it any reflection on those who proposed different means of employing this money, that under the circumstances of entire novelty, they should suggest ideas, which after the experience of more than forty years, may now raise a smile.

We find it entered on the minutes of the committee May 15, 1760, as a resolution, "That after the payment of all the expences the balance be applied to the advancement of the academy."—This was a very natural object, and could not be otherwise than favourite with artists, who knew its importance, and had received their education in that establishment. And this was never lost sight of; for the deficiencies of the academy are repeatedly ordered to be "supplied out of the public money." But, at the general meeting of the artists, held May 23, we find this resolution varied:

"That the money be applied towards the advancement of the arts.—That time be taken to consider in what manner the money may be best applied for the above purpose.—That after the general meeting has come to a determination in what manner the money shall be applied, the execution be wholly in the committee."

It is to be understood, that besides the expences attending the exhibitions, amounting to from £250 to £330, the society gave in charity, usually, *one hundred pounds* annually among artists, their widows, or children: nevertheless, they bought so steadily into the public funds, that at length their property amounted to £3087 Consols. stock.

But, so early as the year 1763, they seem to have been sensible, that the property of the society, was the property of no one in particular; it was held by the tie of honour, and was in honourable hands, but the society was no *body* in a legal sense. To give it this character it was resolved, July 5, 1763, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that the society of artists of Great Britain and Ireland, be inrolled as soon as conveniently may be." This was confirmed by the general meeting, Nov. 12, 1763. But on consulting legal advisers, it was found that inrollment would not answer the purpose intended: and a motion was made Jan. 24, 1764, for taking "into consideration the incorporating this society by charter." Meanwhile, trustees were nominated for the money. The general meeting March 8, confirmed the "resolution to solicit a royal charter, for the better binding the body of exhibitors together"—This intention was prosecuted to completion, after several difficulties, and variations. The charter is dated Jan. 26, 1765.

It is remarkable that Mr. Reynolds (afterwards Sir Joshua,) declined having his name inserted in the charter. The expences attending this business amounted to the sum of £421. 16s. 6d.

The first meeting of "Directors of the Society of Artists of Great Britain incorporated by Royal Charter," was held Feb. 2, 1765.

The Fellows to be elected under this authority, were such as had been exhibitors, and this evening twenty-four artists were elected fellows.—The list is headed by Stubbs, Reynolds, West, &c. An obligation to "promote the honour and interest of the society, and to observe and conform" to regulations made according to the charter, was drawn up, to be signed by the parties elected. Feb. 19, twenty-seven additional members were admitted: and at succeeding meetings many others.

It was a very natural idea, that the society being now a body corporate should obtain some fixed place of residence; and Mr. Dalton, about this time having speculated in certain rooms situated in Pall Mall, (afterwards the Royal Academy) offered them to the society. A meeting of the directors was held in these rooms June 25, but they were declined; and thanks "returned to Mr. D. for his endeavour to serve the society." As Mr. D. who was treasurer to the society was also curator to his majesty's collection of pictures, he had frequent opportunities of conference with the king; in which he might, without blame be supposed to have spoken advantageously of this intended corporation; but from the time of this disappointment some affirmed that his tone was altered. However that might be, the first hint of altercation among the directors, is conveyed by a sly stroke with a pen, Jan. 21, 1766. Among others present at this meeting was *Mr. Paine*, the architect, and the minute reports that "The vice president being seized with a *violent Paine* no business was proceeeded on." Thus we see the seeds of discord springing up, in less than one year after it might have been hoped that the society was firmly established under the royal charter.

As the event proved it to be, another hint, though very covert, appears, March 3, 1767. At a general quarterly meeting, a motion was made, "That it be referred to the directors, to consider of instituting a public academy." This was repeated at a similar meeting, June 2. "His Majesty having been graciously pleased to declare his royal intention of taking the academy under his protection." From this time may be dated the origin of the present Royal Academy. In fact, the society was at this period divided into factions: not a few of the members conceiving that the directors kept all power in their own hands, and even considered their situations as places for life; while the directors thought that the society having reached its present state of prosperity through their care, ingratitude alone could wish to deprive them of their distinction. The junior members proposed that eight directors should go out, annually. The lawfulness of this being submitted to legal opinion, Mr. Serj. Whitaker thought it contrary to the charter: Mr. Attorney-general thought it consistent with the charter: these opposing authorities contributed nothing toward healing the breach. At the same time an accusation was preferred against certain members of the direction, as having made undue distinctions in arranging the pictures for exhibition. This of course gave occasion to further bickerings. To meet this jealousy the directors agreed that four of their own body, and three chosen by the fellows, should be the Hanging Committee: and that the committee of accompts should "consist of *five* fellows, chosen by the body of fellows not in the direction." In the mean while (March 4, 1768) a petition was presented to his Majesty beseeching him to grant a piece of ground adjacent to the royal mews, on which the society might build an academy. This was signed by seventeen directors and more than eighty fellows. When this petition was presented to the then duke of Northumberland, for the purpose of being introduced to his majesty, the duke entered into "discussion of a noble and extensive plan for the encouragement and improvement of the arts,' thinking "the present plan and place too narrow" This suggestion no doubt, has reference to the intention afterwards carried into effect on the site of Somerset House.

The determination to exclude a considerable portion of the directors, was acted on at the next election, Oct. 18, when more than half of the old principals of the society were *ousted*. The harshness of this incident was too apparent to leave a doubt of the general temper of the fellows, and those who remained elected of the former directors resigned without delay.

From this time the plan for the present royal academy, proceeded with rapidity, and that institution was soon afterwards sanctioned by his Majesty.

His Majesty did not, however, immediately withdraw his countenance from the incorporated society: on the contrary, he acquainted Mr. Kirby the then president, (who had the honour of teaching perspective to his Majesty, when Prince of Wales) with his intention of honouring the exhibition with his inspection. The delight which this condescension imparted to the heart of the worthy president, is very strongly depicted in the following note to the secretary.

Kew, Sunday, May 7, 1769.

"My Dear Sir,—With infinite pleasure I inform you, that their Majesties will do our society the great honour of going to the exhibition, on the afternoon of Thursday next. His Majesty desires that *only the officers*, viz. yourself, Mr. Paton, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Ralph, and myself, may attend them; and therefore, you will please to give notice to those gentlemen, that they may be ready to receive from their gracious and condescending king

and queen the highest degree of pleasure and encouragement.—I am, dear Sir, with our joint compliments to you and the ladies, your affectionate friend and obliged humble servant. JOSHUA KIRBY."

The writer's hopes that the society would continue to enjoy the patronage of royalty, were disappointed; he, some time afterwards, resigned his presidentship, and with his resignation expired every expectation of similar honours, on the part of the society.

We are now to contemplate the consequences of division. His Majesty founded an academy, but this academy established an exhibition to rival the incorporated society: the incorporated society maintained its exhibition, and established a new academy in opposition to the royal academy. This society had petitioned for a public situation; the royal academy was lodged in a palace at Somerset House: but the incorporated society was not thereby accommodated, and therefore resolved to build suitable rooms, for which purpose it purchased a piece of ground near Exeter 'Change, intended by Mr. Garrick for the site of his theatre, if circumstances had so turned out.

The ground cost	£2522	12	2
The buildings	5050	2	9
	£7572	14	11

To this expenditure the property of the society was unequal: being in the funds about £3,000, which sold for £2,610,—and, as to dependence on what might be the income derived from the exhibitions, time has shewn that this was extremely fallacious.

It is neither our duty nor our inclination to revive unpleasant ideas by detailing the *private* intrigue which was active in no common degree, during the years 1767 and 1768. Those who calmly watched proceedings might have fancied that the interests of the empire were at stake: that the troubles which then agitated America extended also to the arts in Britain; and that France, who most assuredly fanned the spark of discontent into a flame across the Atlantic, dreading the rivalship of British abilities, was equally intent on frustrating the efforts of that genius which was then rapidly rising in the esteem not of the British public only, but of Europe, and of the world. We shall state very concisely, that the new building was opened May 11, 1772, with a very pleasing assemblage of pictures, and an ode, written by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, and set to music by Mr. Hook. Mr. Giardini led the band. The company was noble, select, and respectable.

The following years present us with more to regret than to applaud; rather weakness perhaps than culpability: yet what candour would wish to bury in oblivion rather than to report for extensive circulation. Such measures could not fail of producing disastrous effects, and time has seen this once flourishing society no longer the dread of the royal academy. That institution has, indeed, the same inherent maladies as terminated so fatally in the incorporated society, but, hitherto the power of the crown to expel, has preserved the appearance of peace, and prevented public separations, though it could not prevent particular secessions. The limitation of the body of academicians to a small number has also its advantages; but the disadvantages which counterbalance it, we leave to be stated by the enemies of the academy. We desire to see the arts flourish: but the mean of this is merit, not intrigue, and works of *distinguished* merit may assure themselves of public favour, however the partizans of this opinion or of that opinion may declaim, either for or against them.

But, we must not close this part of the present article without observing that the royal academy was the *second* separation which in the course of ten years, had taken place among the artists, so that there actually were *three* societies candidates for public favour at the same time. And if it be said, "the incorporated society ruined itself by undertaking more than it was able to accomplish:"—the answer might be, that the society now alluded to (which was called the Free Society of Artists) hoarded its income, and actually accumulated a considerable sum of money in the funds, which it did not diminish, yet this society has not reared its head for many years. Angelica Kauffman at her coming to England exhibited with this society: and it possessed sundry members of reputation and merit. We shall merely add, that his majesty continued his donation of £100, during the years 1768 and 1769. The money received from the exhibitions amounted for several years to about £750 to £820, annually. But, the society had contracted debts (for schemes never accomplished, among others) and being unable to meet its difficulties, sold its estate, which brought only the sum of £4470, leaving little beyond what was necessary to satisfy the mortgagees.

In our former paper, we stated that a plan was formed for selling by auction, such pictures as the exhibitors determined to part with in that mode. The deficiency of the prices they brought, compared with those which had been privately put on them by the committee, and averaged, amounted to £122, 15s. 4d. which sum was paid among the artists. A few articles were sold for more than the committee had valued them at: but by far the greater part sold below the estimate.

But, we are not to suppose that advantages derived to the arts from this society were trivial, during its progress in popularity. It distributed in charity usually £100 per ann.; but

in 1769, the amount of the charity was £213, 16s. 3d. To one artist who was burnt out, and lost his all, or nearly his all, a donation of fifty guineas was voted and paid: others who had sustained bodily injuries were *immediately* assisted. The children of certain deceased artists were put to school, at the expense of the society: others were bound apprentices, and the society paid the fees to the masters, and various other acts of beneficence were performed by it. There is something so pleasing in the prevalence of beneficence over animosity, that we cannot persuade ourselves to suppress the following letter, which does unquestionable honour to the memory of the late Sir William Chambers.

To Joshua Kirby, Esq. P. S. A. G. B.

"Dear Sir,—there is a poor widow of an ingenious painter whose name was Barber, and who always exhibited and was a member of the society of artists, who is left in great want with two children; one of them her husband's relations have taken care of, but the other a very fine boy of 7 or 8 years of age, is entirely destitute: it will be a noble act of charity to educate and preserve this boy, and however separate our societies may be in other respects, let us be unanimous in good works: if you can prevail upon your society, to allow ten pounds a year for two years or three, I will prevail upon ours of the Royal Academy to allow the same sum for the same time, in order to educate and support the boy and fit him for a good trade. Be as expeditious as you can in bringing this about, for the wants of the poor people are pressing. With compliments to Mrs. Kirby,—I am, dear Sir, most sincerely your obedient servant.—WM. CHAMBERS.—*London, March* 13, 1769."

Nor ought it to be forgot, that the society, perceiving great defects in the act for securing copy right in prints, voted thirty guineas to any member of its body, who, by prosecuting pirates, should put the provisions of that act to the test: and, afterwards, it paid all expences (nearly £40) of carrying the amended act through both houses of parliament. These were *public* services.

We close by recommending to the artists of the present generation, who cannot possibly have had the experience which guides the pen of the present writer, *to stand aloof from party*; to cultivate a candid and placid spirit: it is no impediment in the road to fame: it withholds from cabals, and it will most assuredly prevail; while the arts of faction will be exposed and ridiculed. We have observed that Mr. Reynolds declined the insertion of his name in the original charter: and he scarcely appeared *once* among the directors, during the interval from that time to the separation: he avoided strife: but his reputation did not suffer, and his genius was distinguished, quite as much as it could have been, had whatever party endeavoured to attach him to itself by trumpeting forth his fame with its utmost powers. Perhaps in an artist of his weight and influence, this reserve approached too nearly to a relinquishing of his duty: who can tell whether the moderation of his counsels, and the good temper which he knew how to maintain, might not have induced both parties to study mutual accommodation, and to restore harmony by mutual concessions? This might have been effected, we are led to think, in an early stage of this disunion: and Mr. R. would have performed no mean service to the arts, had he been mediator among the artists.

A second caution is to young artists especially: *reject with fortitude every temptation to employ your talents on base and ignominious subjects.* In the list of those who solicited charity, we find an Aveline, a French engraver of Venus's, and other trash: this man is described as "perishing in prison:" we find a *Gwin* (who is carefully to be distinguished from *Gwynn*, the architect) who by *prostituting* his abilities, was reduced to beggary: and to whom a few guineas were voted, when he was almost starving, and *in articulo mortis*. This man had talents; yet depravity itself will acknowledge that those who never saw his works are much happier than those to whom they are familiar:

No more: where ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise.

ABSTRACT OF THE JOURNAL OF A PERSON ATTACHED TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY SENT TO PEKIN; JULY, 1805.

[Translated from the German. Vide Panorama, Vol. III. page 1053.]

PART II.

We now resume the abstract of the interesting journey performed by the Russian Embassy intended for Pekin: hitherto the route has passed through countries inhabited and civilized in some degree, but the following part of it shews that this advantage is not common to the whole.

From Tchepzy, the last place of the province, we entered Siberia.

If the name of a desert is to be given to a country covered with waste lands, and woods, that name may be suitably applied to the greater part of Siberia. It is now divided into five governments, viz.: Perme, Oufa, Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Irkoutz.

Owing to the vast extent of Siberia, there are great variations in its productions, and differences in its climates. The southern part is fruitful and pleasant, though interspersed with many barren plains and wastes. The soil contains salt almost every where. The northern parts, covered with marshes, woods, and ice, are almost uninhabitable.

The principal nations of these vast countries are, 1. The Finns, including the Tcheremisses, the Mordray, the Tchaubaches, the Votiaks, the Vogulds, the Permians, the Syriænians, and the Ostiacks, who inhabit Siberia:—2. The Tatars, who are, for the most part, the inhabitants of Siberia, which they were in possession of before the Russians. These Tatars form seven different nations; the Tatars, properly so called, the Nogays, the Metcherials, the Bakkires, the Ergises, the Jakuts, and the Eleuths. Sibir was formerly the capital of Siberia, and the ruins of that town are still visible at some distance from Tobolsk:—3. The Mongols or Mantchous. That nation, quite distinct from the Tatars, with whom it has long since kept up an intercourse, now commands in China. It was formerly divided into several nations; the Mongols, the Kitanes, the Noutchis, who were also named Kins, Tongous, and Mantepous. Now they are distinguished as the Mongols Proper, and the Derbes Oiraits. The latter are sub-divided into several nations; the Eleuths or Kalmucks, the Khoits or Koumitts and the Barga-Bouriates, called also Buraetes or Bratzy. The two first are partly under the dominion of Russia, and partly under that of China. The latter are subjects of Russia.

Besides these nations, there are several others, whose origin is unknown, such as the Samoieds, and several hordes of Cosaks, amounting to 100,000 men. Their chief towns are Uralik, Gurjef, on the Caspian Sea, and the fortress of Ilesk, on the Ilek.

The Siberians in general entertain a bad opinion of those who are banished thither; a prejudice, that renders the life of the exiles still more wretched.

Whoever wishes to settle in Siberia obtains, besides pecuniary assistance, provisions, and materials for building. These helps are allowed during three years. Yet the foundation of a settlement meets with great difficulties, and the fruit of a father's toil is only reaped by his children. In the neighbourhood of Tobolsk and Tomsk, many men are to be found who are natives of Archangel, Tula Twer, Nisching, Nowogorod, and who came to settle there.

The chain of the Ural mountains, lies from south to north, on an extent of 300 German miles; all the other chains in Asiatic Russia originate in these.

A number of ruins and other monuments attest a civilization formerly superior to that of the present Siberia: but, what is of no less importance, traces are met with at every step, of the great revolutions which the globe has undergone, and which give reason to conjecture, with great probability, that the formation of our earth is much more ancient than the æra to which it is commonly referred.

The Permians have a peculiar language of their own. Bishop Stephen preached the gospel there towards the end of the 14th century. Their riches chiefly consist of the produce of their coal and copper mines, their salt pits and marble quarries.

We reached Perme, a town lately made the chief place of the government of that name. It is pleasantly situated on the Cama, and the building of it is continued on a regular plan.

There is in every place of some importance in Russia, a kind of magistrate (Dessjanik), who is entrusted with the superintendance over ten families. In other more considerable places he has 100 families under his inspection, and takes the title of Szotnik. There are, besides, some kinds of Aldermen, Wabrannaja, and a superior (Golowa). These fulfil the duties of ordinary judges; an appeal from their court, is brought before the inferior tribunal of the district, from which there is an appeal to the superior tribunal (Ujeddsny Seed); lastly when the cause is important, it is brought before government, and decided by the senate.

When we were at Perme, we had performed about one-third of our journey to Irkoutz, and we had travelled about 1987 wersts, or 278 German miles.

The ambassador, Count Golowkin, arrived at Perme, on the 16th August; we set off on the next day, and approached the Ural.

There are in that neighbourhood large mountains of alabaster, which contain some very curious caverns. Mr. De Strahlenberg has made them sufficiently known.

We were then at the foot of one of the highest mountains in the chain of Ural, which were called formerly the *Riphean Mountains*. Government spares no expense to keep in a good condition the road which crosses them. Here we entered Asia, which appears fruitful and pleasing. The soil, in the provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk, is commonly black, and very fit for culture.

Aug. 20, we came to Catharinenbourg. This town is more considerable than Perme. It is built on the Issek, which discharges itself into the Tobol. Peter the Great, who founded it in 1722, called it by the name of his consort. This town still answers the purpose of its foundation, which was to serve as an emporium for the metallic produce of the manufactories on the Ural; it had once a strong garrison, on account of the frequent irruptions of the Bakkires. Here is a mint, a chancery of the mint, and it is the residence of several persons belonging to these establishments. The inhabitants trade in Amethysts, Topases, Sardonyxes, and other hard, or precious stones, which are abundant in the vicinity of the town.

There are at Kamensk, a town distant seve-

ral leagues from Catharinenbourg, some iron and other manufactories belonging to government. In this town, which has upwards of 2000 inhabitants, 200 or 250 cannon are cast every year. The very curious minerals, which are collected in great numbers near the place, are sent to enrich the collections of the Russian Universities. Wild fowls of every kind abound in these countries.

A spirit of union prevails among the exiles who are employed in the mines, which the similarity of their fate cannot fail to create; and to this concord are to be attributed the very ingenious plans they frequently devise to regain their liberty.

Near the poor village of Dalmatore, is the celebrated convent of the same name. *Demetrius Mokzinsky* founded it in 1644. His son *Isaac* succeeded him as Archimandrite. This convent has three churches, and possessed formerly fourteen villages with 2,150 souls; but all these possessions were transferred, in 1740, to government, who took upon itself the maintenance of the monks. The country round the convent is watered by the Issek, and offers some fine prospects.

If in the country we had travelled through, we had had many obstacles to surmount, and fatigues to undergo, we looked forward to a perspective still less agreeable; the deserts, marshes, and immense plains of Siberia, were to succeed each other without end, in the government of Tobolsk. The high roads are hardly traced, and the bye-roads are frequently ruined. The inhabitants, scattered at great distances, are ignorant of hospitality, and travellers are exposed to the danger of meeting with the banished convicts, who wander in the deserts.

This government of Tobolsk, comprises vast plains, intersected with many lakes, in which several large rivers have their sources. The immense forests, which cover extensive regions, strike those who pass through them with sensations of terror, which they often cannot conquer without difficulty. In the south part the climate is mild, but becomes intolerable in the north. The mountains contain fossils, minerals, and precious stones.

The southern countries are partly inhabited by European planters. The earth liberally rewards those who trust to it the treasures of agriculture.

The inhabitants are not yet accustomed to take money for the horses they supply for the post. They are well pleased with this practice. To increase the sum, they often put as many as twelve horses to our carriages. These animals over-run the country in troops; they are picked up, when wanted, but they are as yet not trained to draw coaches, which makes travellers uneasy.

There is often a striking contrast between the villages and the country. The former are as wretched as the country is fruitful. Expert workmen are hardly to be found any where; and lest it should be impossible for us to have our carriages repaired, we were obliged to carry with us wheels, axletrees, and other articles of a like kind.

The government of Tomsk is still more desert that that of Tobolsk; though the soil is equally fruitful. To drain the marshes, great labour would be necessary; but those who would undertake them, might expect to be amply remunerated afterwards. Cattle succeed very well there, and constitute the wealth of the planters. The villages consist of disgusting, and really horrid cabins.

Near Kopiewsk, we resumed the great road to Tobolsk, which is not better than that we had taken, and which had shortened our way two hundred wersts. Several persons belonging to the Embassy, had taken the former, and gone through Tobolsk.

At Tomsk we were very kindly received by the governor, Mr Gwastow. He procured us a supply of white bread, which is hardly to be obtained in these countries. There are now some stone houses building; but in all other respects the town has a wretched appearance.

On the 27th we crossed the Kan, a river rather large, which forms the limit between the governments of Tomsk and Irkoutz; and we entered the latter, which is the most extensive government in all Russia.

In this government the country is covered with woods, mountains, and marshes. There are many mineral springs. The northern part is subject to an everlasting winter; dead bodies are found there, which have remained entire during several centuries. The clergy of the whole government is under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Irkoutz. The south countries are inhabited by the Bratsky, or Buraetes, a great nation, formed by the Buraetes, Tungunses, Sakutes, Kamtschadales, &c. They live in tents on the produce of their hunting, fishing, and of their cattle. They are unacquainted with the first elements of civilization. Many adhere still to paganism.

The country is plentiful, and waits only for culture. The roads are rendered very dangerous, by the frequent overflowings to which they are exposed.

Sept. 21, we arrived on the banks of the Uda, inhabited by Buractes, who trade in hides. They are numerous; Nitschny-Udinsk is not so large as one might expect from its beautiful situation, and the advantages it offers for trade. We met there the Missionaries who had quitted Petersburgh in May, and were to accompany the Embassy to China. They were to relieve the Archimandrite Sophrodius, and the other priests who have their schools

there. This first mission has resided at Pekin upwards of eleven years. The new Archimandrite, Apollos, is a man of a very mild disposition. This mission consists of ten persons.

As we approached Irkoutz, we had in sight at one time delightful meadows, and at another we entered dark and gloomy woods. From time to time we could discover the Angora, on which Irkoutz is situated. We arrived safe at that town, Sept. 28. It is surrounded with steep mountains, the summits of which are barren. It was formerly the capital town of the Buraetes; now it is the seat of the general government of Siberia. Its trade to China is considerable.

Some of the scientific men in the Embassy, one of whom was M. Klaproth, a young man versed in the languages, were to spend the winter in Siberia; others returned to Russia, and we set off for the frontiers, Oct. 6.

The countries on both sides of the lake Baikal, down to the frontiers of China, consist only of sandy deserts, mountains, and woods. The chain of the Altaï, between China and Russia, extends its branches to a great distance. We went along the banks of the Angora, up to the lake Baikal. On the road we found nothing but some cottages, eggs, and bad bread; these are all the provisions to be had, and with some difficulty.

The Russians very properly call the lake Baikal a sea; it has its tides as the Caspian Sea. The goods coming from China are searched at Nokolsk, which is 50 wersts distant from the Angora.

The sites on the banks of this lake are peculiarly picturesque. Mountains are seen at a distance, the summits of which are covered with snow, and form the horizon. The navigation on this lake is not as active as might be expected from the advantages which it seems to offer. This must be chiefly imputed to the ignorance of the people employed in it.

This lake abounds in sea animals. Seals are found in it. The abodes of the Buraetes, in this country are generally clean, and appear comfortable. Seleuginsk, on the Seleuga, is pleasant, and well built. Our rendezvous was at the fort, or rather at the village of Troizkozawawsk, which was built in 1728. The spot was not well chosen; the environs are barren and desert.

While the Ambassador stayed here, a courier was sent to Pekin to ask permission to enter the territories of the Chinese empire; but as things were procrastinated, a division of the Embassy departed without waiting for his return, and went to Burga.

The Bratski gave an entertainment in honour of the Embassy. They saluted the company with the sound of an unharmonious music; they introduced their wives, who had put on their best dresses, and in the evening there was a ball.

We met at 40 wersts from Troizkozawawsk, with a colony of pagan Buraetes. We were affectionately received by their Lama, and we attended, in the temple, their religious ceremonies. In these was a muttering now and then, interrupted by sharper tones. The Lama dressed in a yellow mantle, and having his head covered with a pointed cap, approached an eminence around the altar, and gave, by ringing a bell, the signal for the ceremonies. The walls of the temple were decorated with pictures representing scenes in hell. Behind the Lama was a kind of sacristy, where we saw several vases for drinking tea and coffee.

In the evening, the birth-day of the Ambassador was celebrated; his house was illuminated, and in the drawing-room was placed an altar, with this inscription in French: "*Le respect ne nuit point à l'attachement.*" —Respect does not lessen affection.

The fortress of Kudara, on the frontiers, resembles a village; it is surrounded with subterraneous barracks, which are carefully guarded. Nobody is allowed to descend to it; the lights were even put out when the Ambassador went in; no traces of this hollow and underground place, are to be seen on the superficies.

We already observed a great alteration in the manners and arts in the neighbourhood of China, and found the commercial relations with this vast empire here very active.

Dec. 19, we set off for Pekin.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TIN MINERS IN CORNWALL, THEIR MANNERS AND APPEARANCE.

The following is extracted from a letter of a writer well known to the public for ingenuity and remark: we doubt not but that the portrait will be found a striking likeness by all who have had opportunities of observing the original.

The tinners of Cornwall may be divided into two distinct classes, the *Streamers* and the *Miners*. They are men who are occupied in two distinct departments of the same general branch, but whose habits, manners, customs, genius, and understanding bear little or no resemblance to each other. The greatest likeness which they seem to bear to each other is this—they both ransack the earth in pursuit of metals.

The *Streamers* are those who examine nearly the surface and collect the ores which had been previously broken from the solid lodes or veins by some violent concussion of the earth and carried from the circumjacent hills into the neighbouring vallies formed by

the attrition of waters, where it is probable it has lien ever since the general deluge, of which the hills and vallies, which abound in Cornwall bear very evident marks. In these vallies the ore lies buried at various depths from the surface, covered by the different strata which the *Streamer* has to remove before he can obtain his prize. A stream of water is constantly running over the loose earth which is broken down; and from the superior gravities of the ore it becomes partially refined before it is collected to undergo the various processes of purification. And it is probable that from the necessity of a constant *stream* of water (about half a mill-stream) that the men who are thus employed are denominated *Streamers*.

Remote from the polite and the commercial world, and shut out from almost all intercourse with society, these men converse in general with none but those of their own description. The consequence of this is, their language is barbarous, their ideas are few, and their general conceptions of things are low, groveling and superficial. Inured to a life of laborious exercise, without education and sunk in poverty, they form no exalted conceptions of things, and rarely attempt to break the shackles of hereditary ignorance.

Their aspects are dull, vacant, and inexpressive, and the only variety which their features seem to afford a stranger, is the different shades which inexpressiveness is capable of assuming. The pencil of a Le Brun or a Hogarth might here wander in metaphysical perplexity, and they might afford the world an opportunity of knowing how nearly *uniformity* and *variety* are allied.

Their *attire* and *gait* are in unison with their features. A striped blanketing shirt or jacket with trowsers of the same, and a pair of clumsy boots plated with iron, is the general criterion of the former; and an aukward, heavy, dull pace characterizes the latter. A *Streamer* thus accoutred and put in motion salutes your ear long before you perceive his visage. And to a person conversant in military affairs, the approaches of a troop of Streamers would naturally suggest to his mind the idea of a troop of horse; the irregularity of their footsteps so far overbalancing the tardiness of their movements would place the *ear* and *eye* of a spectator at variance with one another.

As their knowledge of things is confined within a narrow circle, and their ideas are but few and circumscribed, they rarely commit any depredations on the rest of mankind. Surrounded by men whose habits and manners are similar to their own, they form but a comparative estimate of their own wretchedness, and have but few temptations to those acts of villany which are daily practised in more refined and cultivated life. They are contented in proportion as they are inured to poverty, and governed by rectitude as they are exempted from the means of doing wrong. —They seem honest through ignorance, and peaceable through stupidity.

The physiognomy and conduct of these men would afford room for much dispute between the disciples of *Epicurus* and *Zeno*. And whether ignorance or philosophy be the most conducive to human happiness;—Whether the mind which is raised above the common adversities of life, or that which is too abject to feel its wrongs, lives most within the region of contentment, are questions which the appearance of these *Streamers* would naturally suggest to a philosophic mind, and the decisions would perhaps be as various as the subject which would occasion them. Unable to assist each other in distress through poverty, and equally unable to provide for those contigencies to which human life is incident, the least disaster "makes them poor indeed." They are *hardy* rather than *robust*, and *persevering* rather than *enterprising*. They are *laborious* without *industry*, *penurious* without being *careful*, and *frugal* without *œconomy*.

As citizens of the world they have no designations, as instruments of power they are suited for no faction, as men they are hardy and laborious, and as relatives they are almost devoid of feeling. Their virtues and their vices correspond with their persons, and in a variety of instances it is difficult to distinguish between them. Politeness is a term to which they can annex no idea, and *rudeness* and *civility*, by softening and hardening each other alternately, blend and incorporate till all distinction is done away, and they are melted together in the general mass, and form but one *simple* in the general character of these men.

Superstition, the natural concomitant of ignorance, here holds an almost undisputed empire, and "flaps her raven wings." *Chance*, *luck*, and *fortune* preside over almost every action and every event; and invocations are sometimes offered to propitiate their aid. *Ghosts*, *Goblins*, *Sprites*, and *Fairies* are held in profound veneration, and every legendary tale here finds a proselyte and friend. Every common appearance is ominous and big with some future destiny. *Chance* and *destiny* are terms to which they annex no separate ideas, and the caprice which they attribute to the former is frequently thought to arise from the impulses of the latter. The burning of a candle—the colour of the flame, the emission of sparks from the half extinguished embers, which only serve to render "darkness visible" are all ominous, and portend some future event. The chattering of

magpies, the croaking of ravens, the howling of dogs, are all portentous of future disasters, in the certainty of which they place an implicit confidence. Nevertheless to interrupt the fatal omen, is always thought a certain method to prevent the impending calamity. The chattering of magpies which is frequent, has been so far analyzed that their indication is generally expressed in the following wretched couplet:

One is *sorrow*, *Two* is *mirth*,
Three is a *wedding*, and *four* is *death*.

But if you spit toward these birds while uttering these notes of destiny, the spell is broken and the charm is dissolved. If you shew money to the new moon, you are certain of having some gift before that moon disappears, in proportion to the value of that coin which you present to the Lunar sphere. If the palm of your hand itches you will have *something* given you very soon, but of uncertain value. The white specks which occasionally appear under your *thumb nails* are of the same indication; but similar specks under the nails of the fingers are portentous of disasters: and both gifts and disasters are sure to take place when these ominous specks are grown out sufficiently to be cut off.

Anxious to know their future destinies and willing to develope what cannot be explored, the legendary tales of conjurers, jugglers and fortune-tellers here find easy access, and nothing but the extreme poverty of this people preserves them from the fangs of these harpies of delusion. Eager to know, but unwilling to avert the events which these votaries of imposition predict, they submit to their fate with the confidence of hope or a kind of murmuring resignation which nothing but delusion can inspire.

Their language and habitations are in unison with their occupations.——*Leert*, *feert*, *reert*, and *seert* are the uniform expressions for *Light*, *fight*, *right*, and *sight*; every expression partakes of vulgarity, and *grammer* and *grandmother* are terms of synonimous import. Laborious rather than industrious, and temperate through necessity, they seem to possess the virtues abstracted from their excellencies, and the common vices here lose half their grossness. Their actions arise from no regular motive, and they seem to be less the effort of choice than mechanical impulse. A few straggling goats, a half-starved cow, or a miserable horse, comprises most of their properties; and should an accident befal either, nothing but charitable contributions can replace the loss. Their hovels are erected amidst the solitary heaths or barren rocks among which they labour, and like that which Mr. Pope describes as the sad mansion of Sir G. Villiers, you may here find "the walls of plaister and the floors of dung." Their furniture corresponds with the habitations. "A dirty flock bed now repaired with straw" may be seen in these abodes of indigence, but "tape tied curtains never meant to draw" is a piece of luxury of which they presume not to boast.

In the midst of this complication of wretchedness their views and expectations are bounded by their situations, and they affect to despise all who are placed in "happier climes." They bear their condition with a degree of stoicism which Athens never knew, and they brave the horrors of their station with a magnanimity which fortitude is unable to supply. They repine at the little deviations which the different shades of wretchedness make from one another, and estimate their present sufferings by a comparative estimate of their *former* exemptions from *present* calamities. Like men drowning in the ocean, who, forgetful of their situation, should complain at a falling shower; these *Streamers* can bear up under adversity in the gross, and repine at the modification only which calamity assumes. Disease, the natural companion of poverty, frequently visits these wretched habitations. In these moments of calamity their situation is awful indeed. Unable in time of health to provide for the hours of sickness, disease is sure to attack them when they are unprepared; and having but few friends, and these incapable of administering relief, the only resource which they have is the scanty allowance of a parish overseer. A helpless family languishing under the fierceness of disease and in want of almost every necessary of life, is a spectacle which is truly awful, but it is a spectacle which this people frequently exhibit. The father of a large family labouring under the pressure of disease and 6 or 8 helpless infants crying in vain for a morsel of barley bread, must form to a feeling mind a finished picture of human misery; and these pictures the Streamers of Cornwall frequently present.

Ah! little think the gay licentious proud,
Whom fortune, ease and affluence surround,
How many feel this very moment death
And all the sad variety of pain.

The *Miners* will form the subject of my next letter. They will present you with a very different scene.

St. Austle. S. D.

*** We make no further remark on this interesting letter, than to hint that in using the terms *grammer* and *grandmother* as synonimous, these Streamers are perfectly correct; the former being an Anglicism of the French *grand'mère*, which is well known to signify *grandmother*.

BOERHAAVE IN HIS OLD AGE.

On a former occasion, [Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1242] we gave an instance of the truly noble sentiments of a great man, in the conduct of Linnæus to his pupils. There is something so pleasing in the free and friendly communications of a tutor to those who have acquired knowledge from his lips, that we accept with pleasure an opportunity of presenting to our readers a picture which may stand as companion to the former. It is highly pleasing in itself; but still more, as opposed to the sarcasm which attributes to the medical profession a deficiency in piety. The union of learning, skill, science, and religion is an interesting and gratifying spectacle.

All peculiarities in the lives of great men are interesting, and much more so when they relate to their latter years. The name of Boerhaave is regarded as the most illustrious in the annals of modern medicine. After having courageously withstood the evils of poverty in his youth, his talents and reputation enabled him, it is said, to realize a property of two millions of florins, which he left to an only daughter. Let us see whether his wealth had not changed his occupations and taste. In a letter, written in his 67th year to his old pupil Bassand, then appointed physician to the Emperor of Germany, he speaks thus of himself: "my health is very good. I sleep at my country house, and return to town at five in the morning; I am engaged till six in the evening in visiting the sick. I know something of chemistry; I amuse myself with reading; I revere, I love, I adore God alone. On my return to the country, I visit my plants; and gratefully acknowledge and admire the liberal presents of my friend Bassand. My garden appears proud of the variety and vigour of its trees. I waste my life in contemplating my plants, and grow old with the desire of possessing new ones. Pleasing delusion! who will give me the large-leaved linden tree of Bohemia, and that of Silesia, more extraordinary, with its *folio cucullato*. Thus riches serve only to increase the thirst for wealth, and the covetous man abuses the liberality of his benefactor. Pardon the dotage of an old friend, who wishes to plant trees, the beauty and shade of which can charm only his nephews. Thus my years glide on without any chagrin, but that of your absence."

How much is there in these few lines! what activity, what zeal for suffering humanity, what piety; what innocence and vivacity in his taste, at an age when they are nearly extinct in most men.

The curious are referred to his letters collected by Barsand, and published in Vienna in 1778.

CEREMONIES ON THE LAST DAY OF THE FEAST, HELD BY THE MALABARS IN HONOUR OF DURMAHRAHZOOLOO, THEIR GOD OF FIRE.—BY AN EYE WITNESS.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following interesting account, for which we are indebted to a correspondent at Madras.

"Being informed there were some extraordinary ceremonies attending the last day's festival, in honour of this Malabar deity, I was determined to encounter every noise and other annoyance I was told I should experience, in witnessing them; but I was agreeably surprised to find the natives were pleased at the presence of Europeans on the occasion, and they were very careful to prevent my being incommoded more than was unavoidable. The name of the deity is Durmahrahzooloo, and his priests are not *Bramins*, but *Pandahrums*—he is the superior of five brothers, each of whom are allotted ten days feasting to celebrate their virtues—the brothers are *Bohema*, *Argunah*, *Nuckoolah*, and *Sahhadayvah*—the two first, and the deity of fire, are by the same parents; the others from another mother. Kistnah is the father of all their gods—the running upon fire only takes place at the feast of Durmahrahzooloo, he being reckoned the charitable and good. It was this, I went principally to see. A trench about thirty feet square, was filled with burning charcoal, which was continually stirred up with large bamboos. The heat was intense and almost unsupportable.

"About half past six in the evening of May 24th last, the god was brought out, amidst the noise of tremendously loud crackers, and all the barbarous *un-musical* instruments of the natives. Innumerable small crimson flags decorated his car, or portable palace, and at each corner were placed waving cocoa-nut leaves—It was composed of eight bamboos, having four sides; in each compartment was an opening (or door) through which were discernible two erect figures, entirely covered with drapery, and superbly ornamented with gold and jewels. The vehicle was borne on the shoulders of a select cast, on large bamboos; which was considered highly honourable, and a particular mark of the favour of the deity. Pariahs, shoemakers, Moors, and Christians, are not permitted even to touch any part of this sacred conveyance, or to participate in the ceremonies. The palace was splendidly ornamented, according to the taste of the natives;—at each corner was fixed, a hideous figure, not unlike the lion, on the heads of old Dutch men of war, their feet supported by a frightful wooden representation of a man's head, painted red and with

immense eyes. His forerunner, the little god Suram, was always carried before the deity by a man. It was highly ornamented, in the same taste of disgusting features, and without the smallest pretensions to symmetry or proportion. A multitude of natives formed an extensive circle to the trench, round which the god having been hastily carried, proceeded towards the Malabar temple, to meet the devotees, who had vowed to run over the sacred fire in his honour, and to prove his power to shield them against its usual effects. They make that vow when dangerously ill, or on any serious emergency, and to qualify themselves for performing it, must abstain from eating fish, or animal food, and from the conjugal rites, during the continuance of the festival. They are allowed but two meals a day, at morning and noon. they must sleep on the bare ground without covering; and on the 7th and 8th day of the feast, must wash themselves *sixteen* times at *sixteen* different places.

"On the last day, when they are to pass through the fire to Durmahrahzooloo, (as the children of Israel did to Moloch) they must wash themselves above *a hundred* times at different places. The failure of rain this season, no doubt has interfered with this part of the ceremony; but, last year they washed *a hundred and thirty* times. This regimen is to render their bodies as pure and temperate as possible, that they may be worthy of the deity's favour. In a short time, the god returned, accompanied by his votaries, and instruments of noise; excepting a middle cloth, they were entirely naked. Each was decorated with a long sash of white flowers, (mogree), the smell of which resembled that of the European jasmine. On their heads they wore a covering of the same flowers, in shape exactly like Welch wigs!

"The god was placed at a short distance from the fire; when the devotees, about 30 in number, commenced their career through it; and did so repeatedly barefooted, for about a quarter of an hour. I did not perceive the smallest symptom, or expression, of pain, in their countenances; and they walked about for hours after the conclusion of the ceremony, apparently unhurt by the fire. One of them in the fury of his zeal put a piece of burning charcoal in his mouth, and kept it there for some minutes; the pain he could not but shew, was attributed to a failure in some of his ceremonials. Others poured oil, which they said was *boiling*, over their shoulders, and I am sorry I could not ascertain whether it was really so; for though I have heard there is a composition which will guard the skin for a short time against the effects of fire, I am inclined to believe there is none for neutralizing boiling oil. When the ceremony of the running over the fire was concluded, those who had not been so fortunate as to partake of it, rushed eagerly forward, to procure some of the now sacred ashes, with which they devoutly rubbed their fore-heads; those who could not get any, begged some of the flowers worn by the devotees, and made a similar use of them.

"The pit was hastily closed, the remaining ashes being the property of the officiating priests, who, no doubt, turned them to good account. The deity (after being drawn through every street inhabited by the natives about Vepery, that they also might make their *salaams)* with great noise and pomp was replaced under the pandal erected for him; and then conveyed to the place from whence he came. The power of this god seems very limited; for he made no exertions to free his palace from the obstruction occasioned by several cocoa-nut trees and pandals in his passage through the village; but was obliged to owe his liberation to the efforts of his worshippers.

"I forgot to mention that the bearers of the palace were obliged to use all their force to preserve that honour—one of them remarked to those who were struggling for it, what! can't you help quarrelling before the god!

"Thus ended the ceremony in honour of Durmahrahzooloo, whose power to protect his votaries against the effects of fire, was never known (they say) to fail."

RUSSIAN NAMES.

The Russians still retain the barbarous custom of carrying off children from the countries, in which they wage war. These children afterwards become their slaves, servants, or freemen. If they fall into the hands of a powerful master, or if, by more extraordinary good fortune, the sovereign adopts and takes care of them, they become noble, and the founders of respectable families. When Peter the First took Baku on the Caspian, he found there a young Persian whose physiognomy interested him. He took him to Russia, had him educated, and gave him the name of *Bakunin*. Rising from a similar origin are the families of *Bender-sky*, *Vinger-sky*, *Belgrad-sky*, &c.

Many persons are not aware, perhaps, that most of the Russian names are significant. The major part are composed of a genitive plural, the termination of which in *ow* or *off*, *ew* or *eff*, and *i* or *y*, answer to the French article *de* and the German *von*; for we have no corresponding distinction in English. Thus Orlow is the genitive plural of *orel*, eagle; Zoubow, the genitive plural of *zoub*, teeth. "Tell her majesty that I never shall be well, till the *teeth* which torment me are

extracted;" such is the answer that Potemkin made one day to an officer, who was sent by the empress to inquire after his health. This was meant as a sarcastic pun on Count Zoubow, who had been raised to the station of *favourite*.

Dolgo-ruki means *long-hand*; this surname of a grand prince of the house of Ruric, who founded Moscow about the twelfth century, has thus descended to his posterity. And *Bez-borodko* means *beardless*.

We wish for further insight into the cause of family names having a genitive plural.——

The most remarkable name we remember to have met with, is that of a celebrated Venetian secretary—Milledonne, *a thousand women!*

TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND INDIA.

(To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.)

Sir,—As the bonds of amity, which had so long connected England and Russia, have lately been dissolved by French intrigue, and the charms of expected aggrandisement; it may be interesting to enquire whether Russia will now turn her thoughts towards the revival of the commerce of India by the Persian gulph, to the Euxine, or to the Caspian seas. It has been a favorite scheme with some of her rulers. Peter I. sacrificed 50,000 men in the cause, and failed. The empress Anne abandoned it, and contented herself with the commerce of the northern provinces of Persia. Elizabeth never gave the subject a thought; but the Semiramis of the north made it a darling object of her wishes, and the enterprise is not one of the least gigantic which distinguished her reign.

On the feasibility of a question of such importance, I have taken the liberty of throwing together some observations made by a French officer, lately in the Russian service, which may claim your attention.

During the campaign of 1796 against Persia, such enthusiasm was displayed, and so much certainty attached to a successful issue of the war, that a plan was actually formed for the establishment of an East India company in Derbend and Farabad, of which counts Zoubow and Marcow were appointed chiefs. Custom-houses, tarifs, duties on importation, and on transit, were all arranged before Russia had the shadow even of a possession in India.

Europe appeared to dread for the moment the realisation of this extraordinary project. The English, who had most cause for alarm, sent confidential persons to Astrachan, and to the different ports of the Caspian, to ascertain the real state of things, and to judge of the practicability of the measure. They were soon convinced that the Russians could never effect a revolution in the trade in that quarter. Many physical and moral obstacles may be adduced in support of this opinion.

In preceding centuries, the route by Alexandria, Aleppo, and Caffa, might supply the demands of the European market; and, moreover, no other way was then known. But, because the commerce of India was formerly carried on by Bassora, Armenia, the Euxine, and the sea of Asow,—does it follow, as is so hastily concluded in Russia, that it ought to reassume, or that it can reassume the same route now-a-days? Behold Egypt, so favourably situated, has she ever been able to regain those advantages, after having once lost them? Circumstances are too much altered; the wants of Europe are become too multiplied; the arts of navigation and trade are now too much extended, and brought to perfection, to allow caravans, which are always exposed to the depredations of the Arabs and Turcomens, to supply those articles that Europe draws from India. If, notwithstanding the direct intercourse between Russia and China, we scarcely see any article at Petersburgh but tea, which comes from Holland, how can we expect the productions of Malabar and Coromandel?

At present, the Indians, Turks and Arabs, have almost abandoned the Indian seas; the Portuguese, the French, the Spaniards, and the Dutch have alternately appropriated that trade, and the English now carry it on exclusively: they have even conquered the major part of the country that supports it. Will these different European powers relinquish the advantages which they have enjoyed for centuries? Will their fleets, instead of making directly for Europe, hazard the danger of navigating the Persian gulph, to deposit their cargoes there? Will they abandon them to the precariousness of caravans, to go and buy them again at Astrachan or at Caffa? Yet, the cabinet of Petersburgh thought this would be the case.

Before Russia can claim a share in the commerce with India, she must be absolutely mistress of the southern coasts of the Black Sea,* or of the Caspian: for there the *entrepôts* must necessarily be established. And what would these insulated possessions avail, without a direct communication with Bassora or Bender? Would not the caravans be always at the mercy of the Arabs, Turks and Persians?

The public prints, Mr. Editor, mention an alliance between Russia and Persia, but can we imagine that the latter will readily concur with the views of Russia, to facilitate the transport of India goods through her country? Will the Persians *lend* their ports to

* For an account of the trade of the Black Sea, see Eton's and Wilkinson's pamphlets.

the Russians without sharing the profits? A treaty of this nature must be founded on reciprocal advantages; and this condition alone renders the thing uncertain. Besides, who can insure the duration of any treaty with Persia, which is continually a prey to internal faction? and the distant provinces of the Porte are always in a state of insurrection, and cannot protect their own caravans.

Let us suppose for a moment, that Bender and Ormus are ceded to Russia: is the trade with India, by that means, fallen into her hands? There must be ships to carry it on, and fleets to protect it. Where will she find timber to build them, and sailors to man them? Should, however, a navy be formed, would there be no European squadrons in those seas to intercept them? Would a new flag be permitted with impunity?

Such are the reasonings alledged by the French colonel. A thousand other reflections which the reader may make, will lead to the conclusion that a commerce with India, of which Russia is to be the channel, may very well have emanated from the brain of the great Catherine, but the realisation of it demands a revolution in Asia which it is impossible to foresee.

Should the above statement, Mr. Editor, merit your consideration, I may perhaps, at a future period, transmit to you an account of the trade between Russia and Persia.

Yours, &c.

RUSTICUS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A TRAVELLER ON SOME SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS IN THE CATHEDRAL OF UPSAL IN SWEDEN.

The cathedral of Upsal is not only the finest Gothic structure in Sweden, but it is one of the handsomest, I have seen any where. It is about 360 feet in length, and 152 in width. The foundations were laid in the year 1247, but the building was not completed till 1435. In 1702 a fire destroyed the interior; luckily, however, the monuments escaped its ravages.

The bones of king Erik, the saint, are there kept in a small casket; many other kings also are buried in this cathedral. The most remarkable are Gustavus Vasa, and John III. Here too the remains of the Stures have been deposited: the clothes which they wore when they were murdered, are still religiously preserved; sad memorials of revolutionary fury!

Many noble families have also their burying places in this magnificent cathedral; but monuments can claim attention only from two considerations; either by the perfection of the art, manifested in their execution, or, as intended to perpetuate the memory of men, who by their virtues or their talents, have reflected honour on their country, and who want no other eulogium but that which naturally springs from a plain recital of their deeds.

The three monuments I am about to mention, are interesting from both these causes combined.

First, That, of Charles de Goer, Grand-Marshal of the court, known by several works in entomology. This monument is composed only of two large marble coffins, in the middle of which is the bust of the Marshal, also in marble. The whole is executed in a masterly style, by the celebrated Sergel.

The next monument which attracted my attention, was that erected by M. Fredenheim, to the memory of the archbishop Menander, his father. Part of the wall is covered with red marble streaked with white, in the form of an obelisk. A figure of Religion, of the natural size, of carara marble, is placed on a kind of altar, of black marble with golden streaks. The lower part of the altar is of a dark greyish marble, with red streaks. The attitude of Religion is that of mourning; her left hand rests on an urn, on which is the following inscription.

CAROLO FRID. MENANDER
ECCL. SVET. GOTH. ARCHIEPISCOPO
PIETAS FILII
P.

On the foot of the urn,

Nat. 1712, ob. 1786.

At the base of the monument, a *basso relievo* in alabaster, represents the archbishop sitting, with his right hand on a Finnic Bible, as having executed the first translation of the holy writings into that language.

In the back ground Minerva is seen introducing Menander to the liberal arts. The height of these figures is about a foot and a half. The whole of the monument, executed in Rome, in 1790, by Joseph Angelino, is about 16 or 18 feet high.

At the sight of a monument erected to the memory of a man of uncommon merit, all his great qualities burst at once on my mind. My attention is not engaged by the perfection of the art, nor by the richness of the materials. I think only of a well-deserved fame, more lasting than these; *ære perennius*. Such is the effect produced by the monument of Linnæus: it is a noble and correct composition in porphyry, from the designs of the Court intendant Sundral: on the top is a bronze crown, and in the middle the bust of the naturalist-philosopher, in the same metal, by Sergel; beneath is this short and appropriate inscription:

CAROLO LINNE
BOTANICORUM PRINCIPI
AMICI ET DISCIPULI
MDCCLXXXXVIII.

.....

To the remarks of this writer on the nature and character of monumental erections, we could wish to add a few words, on the impropriety, as it appears to us, of mingling Pagan with Christian ideas in a Christian place of worship. We doubt not but that the figure of Religion in the monument of archbishop Menander, will be allowed to be truly a Christian emblem; but it might be asked, whether some other symbol, than Minerva, intended to mark the acquaintance of this eminent man with the liberal arts, might not have been adopted? It should seem, either that these arts were so intimately and inseparably connected with Minerva, a heathen Goddess, and Minerva with them as their patroness, that no other device could be substituted: or that Religion (the Christian Religion) was inimical to these studies; or at least, so *totally* separated from them, that they by can no means be associated. Hence there are *two* compositions in the same monument, one religious, the other scientific: which destroys the unity of the whole, and therefore transgresses the rules of art. We desire it may be clearly understood, that Christianity is no enemy to scientific learning, to real Philosophy, and its pursuits, nor to those researches into the events of past ages, their manners, and condition, which is called, not by way of reproach, but for distinction sake, *profane* history. The Christian father was as foolish who refused to read Cicero, as the Mahometan was bigotted who burnt the Alexandrian library.

Why should not these studies have been considered as following in the train of Religion, under her protection, and influence? We cannot but think, that artists are blameable, in continuing to shackle themselves by adopting such burdensome fetters, as might well enough become those who we call the antients: but which the present age might easily remove, by better information, and superior judgment. Would there be any impropriety in submitting compositions intended for Religious Edifices, to other examinants than mere artists, before they are executed?—Even a cobler could correct Apelles.

SALARIES OF ACTORS ON THE CONTINENT: *also* GIPSIES, *alias* FRENCH SPIES.

(*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*)

Sir,—In addition to the sketch of the income of the principal actors given in Panorama, vol. III. p. 999., and as a curious contrast, it might be entertaining, if any of your readers, who have visited foreign capitals, could furnish us with the terms of the principal singers and dancers at those theatres. As they are mostly supported by their respective Governments, the actors and singers do not depend much on the liberality of the public in regard to benefits. In fact, in some cases, a benefit-night carries no attraction with it. When Mrs. Billington was at Naples, I happened to be present at her benefit; very little company were in the boxes, and the pit was very thin: and had she not submitted to the national custom of carrying a plate round to the boxes, her benefit would have been poor indeed. As she *did* adopt the custom, I understand that she received about £400. The price of entrance to the pit was two *carlini* or tenpence. At Vienna I paid two florins, or four shillings, for admittance into the pit of the Italian Opera. Some years ago, the regular salaries of the persons belonging to the famous theatre of Schikaneder in that city, were estimated at £400 per week.

But the principal object of this letter is to draw your attention to the Proteus form assumed by the French, whenever *Espionage* is the order of the day. As Mr. Sheridan says, that "for aught he knows, French spies "may be disguised like fidlers," and as you profess to be a strong "Antigallican;" what think you of a French Engineer turned Gipsey *pour servir son Roi?* An example of this kind (as related by professor Grellmann) appears in the adventures of Pierre Durois; which is a circumstance in the records of Louis XIV. perhaps as much unknown as it is remarkable.

It relates, that at Patack, in Upper Hungary, a great fire happened, through the carelessness of the gipseys: on which occasion seven supposed gipseys were taken into custody, one of whom was the engineer above mentioned. This person had travelled about with them during nine years: he had sketches of all the principal fortifications, taken in the most concise manner, with remarks where each place was least defensible. What debasement of character!

Verbum sat. Yours, &c.

No GIPSEY.

We believe that we may venture to assure our correspondent, that there is *no* form whatever, which French espionage has not taken, to

answer its purposes. It has engaged all ranks and all talents: from those who ride in their coaches, at an ample allowance, to those whose pay was only a shilling per week. Beggars even, were engaged by it, and we suppose are so still: for we have known beggars so privileged, to be protected and rewarded by the police, when others were punished: as we have also known a whole company struck into silence, when a certain chariot drew up to the door, and its proprietor entered the apartment. During the rebellion in 1745, one principal source of intelligence to the British Government as to the disposition of certain families, was the *galante-shew-men*, who by introducing proper subjects into their magic lanthorns, and hearing the remarks of the spectators, could give very shrewd guesses, at the principles which actuated the remarkers. A less defensible class of spies, perhaps, than any, was that which professed extraordinary zeal in religious matters: To assume the cloak of piety with intention to betray confidence is surely most horrible!

ON THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF A GREAT CITY.

[From the French.]

We shall begin with the disadvantages, and, without any restriction to a methodical division, shall state that these are of all kinds, viz. disadvantages which attack the health; disadvantages which affect the heart; and disadvantages that shock our reason.

What Bruyère says of man in general, applies more particularly to the inhabitants of large cities. Three events happen to man; to be born—to live—and to die. He is unconscious of his birth; he is compelled to die; and he forgets what kind of life he ought to lead.

We forget the true purport of life, when we suffer ourselves to be overwhelmed by business, to be hurried away by pleasures, to be distracted by human events, and to be depressed by grief. We forget the great end of life when we follow after chimeras, when we are too much elated with the passion of glory, of wealth, or of sensual pleasure; when we cannot retire within ourselves without fear, and without *ennui*; when we turn night into day, and day into night, and run the round of uniform occupations, deadly repasts, and fatiguing indolence. In short, we forget the end of our existence when we plunge into a vortex, where the hours pass like minutes, the days like hours, and the years like days. This, in a few words, is the picture of life in large cities.

We must not attribute solely to the deleterious air of large cities that great mortality which frequently prevails. It is the life we lead, our food, our habits; it is the passions that are inflamed to the utmost; it is the feelings being too much excited; it is the rapidity with which we run after the objects of our desires; it is the frequent grief attendant on ill-concerted plans, projects rendered abortive, enterprizes counteracted; it is the remorse attached to repeated losses at the gaming table, disappointments in love, and in friendship; it is the corroding pangs left behind by degrading pleasures, perfidious counsels, unmanly compliance, unjust exultation; it is the sight of the depth of human misery, of insolent vice, humiliated virtue, successful intrigue, and a thousand other objects which afflict the heart, shock our reason, and attack our health.

But these disadvantages, however striking they may appear, are counterbalanced by immense advantages of great value.

Great cities are the produce of great civilization; they are miniatures of the nations of which they are the capitals; the focus of all kinds of talents, vices, virtues, prejudices, and intellect.

If we meet with men capable of setting fire to the capitol, we also find those who will plunge into a gulph to extinguish it. If innocence sometimes falls into snares laid by libertinism and cupidity, it finds at the same time illustrious protectors. How many good actions are performed in obscurity! How many works of charity are veiled in modesty! It is very well known, that the curate of St. Sulpice in Paris received and distributed annually in his parish a million of livres in alms. Women of very exalted rank carried money, soup, and linen into garrets, where whole families, perishing with hunger lay concealed. In great cities, chiefly, generous actions may be as usefully excited, as commercial enterprizes and literary pursuits. There we must search for capital, to encourage talents, arts and industry. Wherever the greatest number of spectators are assembled, there the sight becomes more animated, more magnificent, and more interesting. There intellect acquires more intensity, talents develope themselves more rapidly, taste is perfected, all the arts support each other by mutual combination, and one city has given birth to Lebrun, Mansard, Quinault, Fénélon, Bossuet, Racine, and La Fontaine.

When did the arts and sciences revive in Italy? When the power and reputation of the Medici rendered Florence the capital of their dominions. Why have Germany, Spain, and Italy, been outstripped by England and France, in the brilliant career of science? Because those countries have so long been split into fractions of sovereignty,

and because they have no capitals, like Paris and London, where an immense population produces great wealth, and whither strangers are attracted by pleasure, by the beauties of art, and by the empire of taste.

"We know very little of one another," it is said, "in great cities." It is true. We have not time to search deeply; and we have not time likewise for detraction and calumny. We hate as lightly as we love; we meet without intimacy, we live together without affection, and we part without regret. Such a state of society, however, is amiable and pleasant. There is no formality, but much information, wit and amenity. Every one lives as he pleases, without exciting either the importunity of the curious, or the observation of the idle. And this liberty has its value.

There is always something to observe in a great city. At one time a new clock, remarkable for its taste and richness of decoration, excites my curiosity: at another a porcelain vase—the vivacity of its colours and the chastity of the design fix my attention. Here a public monument is raising, there a quack doctor is declaiming; on one side I hear a violent dispute, on the other a friendly invitation. If, tired with pacing the streets, or the gardens of the Tuileries, I enter the public library, or the museum, what fresh delights! In what other capital shall I find the theâtre Français and Fleury; the imperial musical academy and Duport; the botanical garden and Cuvier: the college of France and Delille; the national institute and Lagrange; with numberless other public establishments, and professors in all branches, whose genius, talents, and labours, exhibit and promote the powers of man, while they also manifest the advantages which attend a great capital.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—As many of your numbers contain instances of the French reverting to their ancient customs, allow me to mention one that has hitherto escaped your observation. I mean the re-establishment of the Gregorian Calendar.

Yours, &c.

LECTOR.

The Gregorian calendar was to be re-established from the 1st of Jan. 1806. The grand reason is, that it has the inestimable advantage of being common to most of the European nations. "The principal fault," says the Senator Laplace, "of the present calendar is, its mode of interealation, and the embarrassment it causes in our external relations, by thus insulating us, in this instance, even in the midst of Europe. This evil would always exist, as we could not expect that our calendar should ever become universal. Its epoch relates solely to our history. As each nation reckons the latitude and longitude from its own observatories, can we expect that all will agree to commence their year with ours? A period of two centuries, with all the influence of religion, was required for the general adoption of the Gregorian calendar: without doubt, it has considerable faults; the length of the months is unequal, and the commencement of the year does not correspond with that of any of the seasons. But it answers the principal end of a calendar, by being divided into days, and by preserving the beginning of the mean year nearly at the same distance from the equinox. Its mode of intercalation is convenient and simple."

Such are the principal arguments adduced; but the decree is not to extend to the restoration of ancient measures. The government, well convinced of the utility of an unique plan of measures, and of the perfection of the metrical system, will take the most efficacious means of accelerating their general introduction, and of overcoming the opposition of old habits, which every day is effacing.

PARTICULARS OF THE WHALE FISHERY, IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.

We lately gave an account of the Wintering of certain English Sailors in Greenland, [compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 131] who being left there sustained the rigours of that inhospitable climate. It might very naturally be asked, what kind of occupation could be carried on amidst fields of ice, sufficient to tempt the sons of men from their homes, to run all the hazards attendant on this northern voyage.

The following article, which is printed from a MS. of some intelligent person on board a Greenland ship, was found among the papers of an amateur lately deceased. It gives a very clear account of the conduct of such a voyage.

The articles in request are, first, the whale blubber, which is a coat of fat, two or three feet in thickness, sometimes more, which surrounds the fish, and is supposed to serve as a protection against the cold of the climate he inhabits. This is boiled down into oil, and supplies the lamps in our streets. The second article is, the whalebone, which formerly was in prodigious request for the stiffening of ladies' stays. At present, very happily for the fair sex, the unnatural confinement,

to which they were subjected in their whale-bone prisons, is remitted, and this source of disease is no longer in activity. Whalebone however, has its value, being used for a variety of purposes, where a light stiffener is required.

As the North Sea fishery has been followed annually, for more than two centuries, the whales of this hemisphere, have not time to grow to their full size: they are diminished both in number and bulk: many vessels, therefore, follow the same chace in the southern regions, and oil to light the streets of London is brought from the Antarctic Pole, and beyond Cape Horn, from the Southern Ocean.

Such are the exertions of commerce!—such the spirit of adventure which distinguishes the merchants of London!

The Whale.

The common large whale or whale-bone fish, is chiefly met with in 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80 degr. N. lat. One year he is mostly among the fields of ice; another year, he likes to be in open water; sometimes on the east coast of *old Greenland*; at other times, on the coast of *Spitsbergen*. Whales are frequently observed in great numbers together; I have seen 500 whales, in the space of 6 or 8 hours; particularly when it blowed pretty fresh, and when the boats could not go after them, by reason of the swell of the sea. Whales do not appear long above the water, scarcely more than 10 minutes. When floating they show no more of their body than the crown of the head, and part of their back; and appear like two black hillocks, but when they go down, they generally shew their large tails above the water. They come up to blow the water, and to fetch air, which they are obliged to do very frequently, wherever they find open water. When they blow they make a tremendous noise, equal to a high wind, which can be heard at the distance of three or four miles. We killed a little white whale, which seemed to have been recently born, it was about 4 feet long; when killed, it sat sucking upon the belly of its mother. I have seen a large she-fish with a little one upon her back. They are generally from 25 to 50, or 60, at most, to 70 feet long; but are described by the size of the longest blades of whale-bone; they call them, fish of 6, 8, 10, 12, or 13 *feet* bone, which last are the biggest now met with.

The whale is a very fearful animal, and rather stupid. It always attempts to run away. If it perceives a boat in time, it goes under water, and is seen no more.

The method of catching Whales.

As soon as the ship is arrived in the proper latitude, and when every thing is ready, the fishery begins. The boats, harpoons, lines, lances, &c. are got into readiness. Every ship has generally 6 or 7 boats, every boat has one harpooneer, one boat steerer, one line manager, and four men to row. In each boat lie two or three harpoons, several lances, and 6 lines fastened together. Every line is 120 fathom long; about one inch thick, and very neatly coiled in the boat. It requires great care and trouble to lay the lines very regular, that they may run out clear; to the harpoon iron is fastened a stout stick about 6 feet long, and a soft pliable line of about six fathom long, called the *fore-ganger*, which is fastened to the 720 fathom of lines in the boat. They have one, sometimes two or more boats on the look out, or *brand watch*, as it is called, near the ship, if wind and weather permits. This watch boat is relieved every four hours, if it can be done conveniently. In the mean time, the ship is either fastened to a large field of ice, or lies to in open water, or sails about.

As soon as the people in the boat see a whale coming above water, they make towards the fish with all possible speed; and row quite upon his back; in that same moment, if the fish stays long enough, the harpooneer, standing forward in the boat, drives with all his strength the harpoon iron into the fish's back, and endeavours to force it in to the depth of 2 or 3 feet, if possible. The fish feeling itself wounded, goes down immediately, and on account of the pain he must feel, would strike the boat to pieces, if he were to hit it with one of his fins or his tail, but on the word of command given by the harpooneer, the people get clear of the fish's fins and tail with all possible expedition. Yet sometimes accidents happen, that a fish knocks the boat to pieces, and that some people are hurt or drowned; but there is always a boat near hand to relieve the distressed.

The animal does not mean to defend himself; but if he should, in the agonies of his pain, touch a boat, or men with, his fins or tail, destruction follows, on account of his prodigious weight and strength.

The fish now goes down, and endeavours to escape, with the harpoon in his body, and mostly swims against the wind; in the mean time the line runs out very fast at the rate of 5 or 6 miles in an hour, and the boat is rowed after him, as fast as it can be: before the fish has run out all the 720 fathom of lines of one boat, a second boat is ready to fasten their lines to the first lines; generally the whale before he has finished the first boat's lines, grows weak, and comes again above the water half spent, blowing prodigious quantities of blood, with a feeble languishing voice. Then they row again upon him, and the

harpooneer strikes him again either with another harpoon, if he fears that the first harpoon might not hold well, or with a lance, until he kills him; when the fish turns round, and floats upon his back. Sometimes a fish gives the people a great deal of trouble, and requires 24 hours, and often more, before he can be killed; and sometimes he is entirely lost, if the harpoon does not hold well, or if the line should break.

The fish being dead, the lines are pulled in, all the boats being now together; a hole is cut in each fin and two holes in the tail; they tie the fins together in the middle over the fish's belly; they fasten a strong rope to the fins and tail; and 3 or 4 boats row him towards the ship, where he is fastened along the larboard side of the ship, floating upon his back almost level with the sea. The people have now their victuals, or refreshment; and get ready their large knives and tools, for cutting up the fish. The spekseneer and harpooneers put on their spurs, and stand upon the fish, and so they begin to cut through the skin and blubber in large square pieces or divisions, so as to cut off all that lies horizontally with the water.

The blades of their knives are about two feet long, and 3 inches broad, with strong round wooden handles to them of about four feet long. Every piece of blubber they cut from the fish is hoisted on board with the cabestan, when 15 or 20 sailors go round; and every piece coming upon deck generally weighs 2, or 3000 lbs.; if it is a good large fish every large piece of blubber is cut upon deck by the boat steerers, line managers, and fore-mast men, with such knives as the former, into smaller pieces of 2 or 3 cwt. each, and is thrown down the flench hole into the hold of the ship to remain there 3 or 4 days, for the blood to drain away. The whale's under lip, or cheek, weighs frequently 5000 lbs. the tongue as much again. The tail and each fin 2, or 3,000 lbs.; the tail is the first part which is cut off, and hoisted upon deck; the cutting off the tail and blubber, causes a prodigious effusion of blood, so that the sea is tinged red, all about the fish, and a thick hot steam arises from it, with an offensive smell.

When all the blubber is cut from the belly of the fish, they turn the fish upon one side, which is done with the cabestan, by the means of a piece of blubber left in the middle upon the fish for that purpose and called the *kant-piece*, or turning-piece; when the fish is turned, they cut all the upper side in large divisions, or pieces (called *hocky's*) as before, and cut also the whale-bone, with the gums, out of the head, which is done all at once, so that all the blades remain together in the gums in one piece belonging to one side of the mouth, and is hoisted upon deck. This weighs at least 2000 lbs.; upon deck the blades are cut and separated, and put by, until a proper time, to clean and scrape them, which is a good deal of work and trouble.

When that side of the fish is finished they turn him upon his belly with the cabestan by the *kant-piece*, and cut the blubber from his back, and crown bone of his head, where it is but thin; and at last they cut likewise the blubber from the other side, with the whale-bone, as before; so that they must turn the fish three times, to get all the blubber from around the fish, and the whale-bone.

When this is done, they cut out the two large jaw bones of the under lips, which weigh commonly 6000 lbs., and are hoisted upon deck, where they are cleansed and fastened in the shrouds, with tubs under them to receive the oil running out of them, which is a private emolument for the captain, as also is the tail and the two fins.

To cut up a large fish, generally takes 6 or 8 hours, and is thought no slow work. When they have cut all the blubber round the whale, and cut out the gums and blades with the jaw bones; then they loosen the ropes and tackles, fore and aft, and let the carcase sink to the bottom; sometimes it remains floating, and some hundreds of Greenland birds called *mallemuks* feast upon it, fighting continually, and making a great noise. The decks after this are washed and cleaned; the people get their victuals, and go to bed to rest from their labour.

Three or four days after, they get up all the pieces of blubber out of the hold, and with smaller chopping knives, all hands chop them into small pieces, on large boards laid upon casks, and the pieces are put through the bung holes into empty casks.

This business is very dirty and greasey, and poisons the whole ship with a stench more offensive than train oil itself. On this occasion the people look as if they had been dipped in a butt of train oil; the grease flying all about their ears.

A whale of 9 or 10 feet bone, which means that the longest blades in his mouth are of that length, fills generally 30 butts with blubber; but one of the largest kind will fill 70 butts and more, but it depends upon the thickness of the blubber or fat.

A large fish is valued at about £1000 to £1200 or more. After having killed as many whales as they can, they run into some bay or harbour, if wind and weather permit, to take in water and make a clean ship; and then make sail for home. A full ship of 300 ton is worth, after all expences are deducted at least £5000 to £7000, or more, but if a ship return home clean or empty, the owners lose perhaps £1000.

Every one in the ship enjoys a premium for every whale which is killed; the captain

receives 3 to 5 guineas for every fish; the mate 1 guinea to two guineas, every harpooneer 1 guinea or more; the surgeon 1 guinea, carpenter 1 guinea, cook and boat steerers ½ guinea each, a common man a crown and each boy ½ crown. This is done by way of encouragement. The captain and harpooneers have no wages, but receive hand money; the captain's hand money is £25 to £30 or £40. The harpooneers have 9 guineas to 12 or 14 each, hand money. If the voyage is successful, they have afterwards oil money, 6 or 7 shillings for every ton of oil boiled in Greenland dock; in case of no success, they have no oil money nor wages; but the rest of the ship's company have monthly wages, besides the fish money, but no oil money. Upon the whole, the voyage is very dangerous, and the management of the whale fishery very laborious and fatiguing.

EULOGIUM OF RACINE, BY M. DE LA HARPE.

Omne tulit punctum.—Hor.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. I, pp. 64, 538, 747, 769, 995.—Vol. II. pp. 97, 321, 545, 769.]

When Sophocles introduced on the stage those inimitable works which have survived empires, and withstood the lapse of ages, all Greece assembled at Athens united to do him honour; the voice of a herald proclaimed the powers of his genius, in a vast amphitheatre which re-echoed with acclamations; his head was crowned with laurels in the presence of this innumerable multitude; his name and his triumph were registered in the public annals, and perpetuated with the destinies of the state, while Phidias and Praxiteles reproduced his features in brass and marble, with the same hand with which they sculptured the statues of the gods.

It appears that in ancient Greece, glory was accompanied with greater pomp, and talents acquired more renown, than in our day: the citizen who saw no power above him but that of the laws, and could bear his suffrage to the public elections, was free to bestow it on superior merit, and consequently he never gave it, but with sentiments of admiration. In our modern governments, the supreme power is the height of greatness,—the ambition of men of talent is to attract the regard of statesmen,—the glory of genius is to be distinguished by the sovereign, and to obtain rewards from him who can alone distribute them to desert of every kind, and whose peculiar interest it is to encourage it. Racine, Boileau, and Moliere, may regard it as a part of their glory that they were protected by Louis XIV, when a word from his mouth so highly flattered the pride of the Condés, the Luxembourgs, and the Villars.

The French academy, which honours literary talents by receiving them into its Society, has discovered the means of conferring celebrity on talents of another class, in decreeing to them public eulogiums in the name of posterity. Eloquence has been the organ by which this distinction is conferred, and no kind of superior merit has been excluded from this national tribute of applause. The man of letters, placed between a monarch and a hero, has received from his country the same marks of grateful regard; the most brilliant pens have enlarged his fame, and confirmed its duration; and this honour has nothing in it to excite envy, for it is bestowed only on the dead.

O Racine, thy eulogium has long possessed my heart. It is a rooted admiration of thee, which leads me, after so many others, not to the foot of thy statue, for as yet no statue has been erected to thy honour, but to thy tomb, where I presume to offer that homage to thy ashes, which should have been presented by another hand. The man of genius never receives a full and complete judgment but from his equals. The author of Zara should have been the eulogist of the author of Phædra: but the young painter who studies the works of Raphael, may be pardoned, if he yields to the impressions of those sublime pictures which he cannot hope to rival.

The eulogium of a great man, is always a combat with prejudice; and if ever this truth was incontestible, it is so with respect to Racine. He was not justly appreciated by his own age, and it is not long since his superior merit has been estimated, as it ought to be in our own. He had many enemies during his life; he has had them also since his death. I shall enquire into the real causes of these unmerited hostilities; and when I assume the office of being just towards genius, I shall exert the utmost of my talents and the full force of my understanding. I shall not hesitate to grapple with errors, which owe their credit to the frequency of their repetition. Though truth has been tardy in coming to her duty, it is not necessary that she should be timid in performing it.

The first of these errors, and, indeed, the most specious of them on which they rest their opinions who wish to depreciate Racine, is, that he was formed by Corneille.

I am far from entertaining a wish to weaken that just sentiment of gratitude and admiration which has consecrated the name of Corneille. If I were so unfortunate as to have been the detractor of a great man, how could I presume to be the eulogist of Racine?

Corneille, rising at once above the barba-

rous declaimers, who had imitated the Greeks in nothing but an adherence to the three unities, was the first to illuminate, in some degree, the darkness which overspread France. He was the first to improve by the loftiness of his style the French verse, and to elevate his language by the sublimity of his ideas; while he enriched it with those bold and vigorous expressions which were peculiarly his own. He was the first who comprehended and could employ a noble and dignified language, who possessed the art of connecting the scenes, and of forming the dialogue. He purged the theatre of that play upon words, and those ridiculous quibbles which are the eloquence of unimproved times. To him the French theatre is indebted for that interesting tragedy which was the commencement of its glory, and announced the superior character it would one day enjoy. Cinna possessed the merit, till then unknown, of filling the extent of the drama, with an action at once simple and majestic. He drew from his genius the tragic beauties of the Horatii, the imposing details of Pompey and of Sertorius, the fifth act of Rodogune, one of the finest pictures that a theatre ever exhibited. He traced characters of the utmost energy,—such as Don Diego, and old Horatius,—Emilia and Cornelia; noble and virtuous personages, such as the two brothers in Rodogune, and Severus and Paulina in Polyeuctes. All this variety of merit was unknown before him; and to that may be added those striking touches of eloquence, and those sublime expressions which, proceeding from a mind strongly affected, powerfully affect our own, give us an higher idea of our own intellect, and leave a profound remembrance of the extraordinary man who has produced such commanding emotions.

Such was Corneille. But how much yet remained to be done! How much the tragic arts, which should be the result of such various excellence, fell short of perfection! How much there was still, not merely to perfect, but to create! For such an assemblage of real tragic beauties as shone forth in the Andromache of Racine, were a real creation.

O Racine, a man so gifted as thou wert, could be formed but by nature alone: thy admirable organization was altogether her work, and possessed an originality of character independent of all imitation. It was from the bounty of nature that thou didst receive that quick sensibility which reflected every object that awakened it,—that delicate touch,—those just and refined conceptions,—that clear discernment,—that harmonizing sentiment,—that taste, cultivated in the school of Port-Royal, nourished by an assiduous study of the ancients, and strengthened by the counsels of Boileau,—that rare and precious quality, which bears the same relation to genius, as reason does to instinct, if it be true that instinct is the spring of our actions, and reason their guide,—that taste, which attaches to productions of real beauty, an enlightened and lasting admiration; which separates, by a long interval, the works of Virgil, of Cicero, of Horace, and of Lucan, from those of Statius and of Seneca; which alone can elevate the productions of man to a degree of perfection that seems to be superior, as it were, to the weakness of his nature.

Dissatisfied with what he had hitherto produced, and not finding in his earliest works that aliment which his mind required, Racine had recourse to constant and solitary reflection: he saw very clearly that political conversations did not form tragedy. His own feelings instructed him that it must be drawn from the human heart, and from that moment he felt his capacity for tragic composition. He justly conceived, that the most powerful attraction of the theatres, is the pleasure of an excited sensibility: as we are more certain of our weakness than of our virtue:—the sentiment of admiration soon relaxes, and the tears with which it sometimes moistens the cheek are soon dried up; while pity penetrates deeper into the heart, animates it with an emotion which continually increases; and we love to indulge, while we are never tired of shedding, the delicious tears produced by it; and which the tragic poet can call forth at his pleasure, when he has once discovered their true source. Such ideas as these were so many strong rays of light to a mind so fruitful and so full of feeling as his; and he had only to descend into it, to find the first movements of our passions and the secret of our desires. How often and how rapidly indeed, does one luminous principle when embraced by genius, advance in its march towards perfection.

The Cid formed the first splendid epoch of the French theatre. Andromache was the second and not less brilliant: it formed indeed a kind of Revolution. It was generally acknowledged to contain much original beauty: but Corneille and Racine had not yet brought the taste of the nation to such a state as to enable it to comprehend the astonishing excellence of such a work. Racine was at that time, far above the age in which he lived, as well as the men who were then to pass judgment upon his works.

Improved by the experience and reflections of a century, we now perceive what such a man as Racine would have been, though Andromache had been his only work. The clear and distinct progress of the plot; the art of blending and conducting the two principal parts of the action, in such a manner, that they appear to be but one; that profound science,

that power of overcoming difficulties,—where are they to be found, before Racine displayed them in such perfection?

Heraclius and Rodogune are the plays in which Corneille more particularly unfolded the cunning of the scene: but it must, at the same time, be acknowledged, that they are by no means models of dramatic perfection in their kind. It was Racine who first produced that perfect model. In Andromache great crimes are produced by equivalent passions; the interests are perspicuously developed, and skillfully opposed to each other, without the least confusion, while they are explained by the personages of the scene and never by the poet: the means, which the author employs, are neither vile nor odious. The springs of his action are always natural without being foreseen; and the events are always founded on the characters of the play.

The other and not less important part of the drama, that insight into manners and that sense of truth which give to dramatic personages the language and sentiment suited to their character and situation, and which produce the illusion of the scene: from whom did Racine learn it? Was it from Corneille? who is every moment offending against this principle, even in his best scenes, who makes love reason with the subtlety of a sophist, and grief declaim with an emphasis which partakes equally of popular familiarity and heroic poetry. No, it was not in the works of Corneille, that he had studied a conformity to truth and nature. A correct mind,—a flexible imagination naturally disposed to avoid whatever was false and affected, and to assume the real position and circumstance of his characters, enabled him to give to Andromache and Hermione, to Pyrrhus and Orestes, a language so peculiarly characteristic, that it seems always to proceed from their individual passions, and never from the mind or genius of the poet. It was then for the first time, that a tragedy was produced on the stage, in which each of the actors was exactly what he ought to be, and said always what he ought to say.—What a noble and winning modesty in the character of Andromache! What maternal tenderness! How dignified and yet how undisguised is her grief; how worthy the widow of Hector! How touching and how unaffected are her regrets! In her reproaches to Pyrrhus, how suited is the moderation which she displays, to her sex and her misfortunes!—How finely this character is marked by those delicate distinctions, which were not known before! by that penetrating pathos, of which there had not then been any example! The other characters have their rare and proportionate excellence.

But Hermione! This is the most astonishing creation of Racine's genius. This is the triumph of a new and sublime art. Let those who refuse to the author the title of an original writer, point out the model of Hermione. What is there in Corneille, or in any of the writers, ancient or modern, which bears the least resemblance to this admirable character. Where was to be seen before Racine wrote the vast and profound display of the windings and turnings of the human heart, that flux and reflux of the passions to which the soul yields all its powers; those movements which are rapid as the lightning; that sudden transition from the imprecations of hatred, to the most melting tenderness of love, from the effusions of joy to the transports of anger; from indifference and contempt, to the complaints and reproaches of despair; that rage which is sometimes concentrated in itself, and meditating in silence all the horrors of vengeance, and, at others, is all furious, and breaking forth into the wildest frenzy.

Where did Racine find such astonishing and striking beauties? Where was this kind of tragic writing known to exist? The ancients had formed fine representations, contrived happy situations, and understood the nature of dialogue. The Andromache of Euripides can boast touches of the most affecting simplicity. Sophocles has displayed in his Philoctetes the genuine eloquence of misfortune and of vengeance. But the conflicts of the heart, and the storms of the passions, where did Racine find them but in nature and in himself?

COLLECTION OF CURIOUS BOOKS.

The late biographical dramatist, Mr. Isaac Reed, whose memoirs we gave in our firts volume, p. 1392, left behind him a very considerable collection of books: It was classed in a sale catalogue of more than 400 pages, containing 8,957 articles (upwards of 20,000 volumes) inclusive of about 300 articles comprehending manuscripts, and prints. They produced the sum of 4,400l: and strange to tell, the possessor of them was never, at any one period of his life, in the receipt of more than 300l. per ann. Trifling errors and mistakes it may have in no inconsiderable degree—but the almost unprecedented extent of the collection, and its utility, from being alphabetically arranged under distinct departments of literature, renders it an indispensable book for the collector. Twelve copies were struck off on fine paper in royal octavo, from an advertisement prefixed to which the following is an extract. ——" Mr. Reed had been a a judicious collector more than forty years; and few days passed, in which he was free from illness, that did not witness, within that period, some curious addition to the literary history of his country. Of his ingenuity and judgment, the world has received

abundant proof in his notes on the republished Old Plays, which Dodsley had first collected, as well as in those of Shakspeare: and the useful occupation of his time will be further exemplified, not only by these notices in printed books, but also by the contents of a few MSS. in the present collection. And, while he thus employed himself, he was at the same time never more happy than in encouraging the literary pursuits of others. To Mr. Reed no man ever applied in vain for the information which he could give; and no man retired from an interview of this nature, without confessing himself, if not gratified by the immediate acquisition of the knowledge the required, at least improved by the uncommon erudition of the critic, and delighted with the frank and friendly temper of the man. He was, indeed, a most friendly man; endeared to all who knew him by his unassuming manners, his instructive conversation, and his honest heart. He was stern, and justly stern, only when he detected in others the violation of truth, and observed sophisty assuming the place of argument. With an independent spirit, he displayed also a truly modest and retired disposition; surrounded with books, and content with a very moderate income, to him, as Prospero says,

" his library
Was dukedom large enough."

The more *rare* and curious articles fetched very great prices: those to which Mr. R. had added *notes* were eagerly sought after. The writers of the Elizabethean age, appear to have been in great request, especially as the advantages Mr. R. had derived from these copies in his editions of Shakspeare were well known. It would, no doubt, highly gratify Robert Greene, Thomas Nashe, and other good fellows of that day could they return from the shades, and observe what sums of money are paid for their twelvepenny, sixpenny, and fourpenny publications. We shall select a few instances, which may be compared with others adduced by Mr. Beloe in his work, noticed Panorama, p. 85 and p. 929.

	£.	s.	d.
By Robert Greene; in Quarto. Philomela, the Lady Fitzwalter's Nightingale. *Not quite perfect.* 1592	5	0	0
By Thomas Nash; in Quarto. Anatomie of Absurditie, 1589	6	6	0
Have with you to Saffron-Walden, or Gabriel Harvey's Hunt is up, 1596	5	12	0
Wonderful, strange, and miraculous Astrological Prognostication for 1591. *Printed by T. Scarlet*	6	16	6
Four Letters and certaine sonnets, especially touching Robt. Greene. *Pr. by John Wolfe*	11	0	0
Pierce's Supererogation, or a new Prayse of the old Asse. *Do.* 1593	4	14	6
New Letter of notable Contents. *Do.*	2	2	0
Returne of the Knight of the Poste from Hell. *Printed by J. Werdot.* 1606	5	7	6
Christ's Teares over Jerusalem. *Pr. by T. Thorpe.* 1613	7	17	6

RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN FORMER TIMES AND THE PRESENT: FRANCE WITH THE CONTINENT AT HER HEELS: DISMAYED FROM ATTACKING ENGLAND SINGLE-HANDED.

The circumstances of the present day have been by many described as *unparallelled! unprecedented!*—but, have such persons sought for parallels and precedents? We suppose not; and therefore hope that in presenting a history which might with very little alteration describe passing events, we do *them* a service, and our country no injury. The extent of this combination against England from Seville to Prussia, the intention of destroying the whole country, the immensity of the preparations, the variety of opinions on the continent, and on this little island, are precisely the same as what we have lived to witness. Lest any should suspect that we are playing on their confidence and credulity, by offering them modern antiques, we refer to the eighth volume of "Froissart's chronicles, translated by Mr. Johnes of Hafod," from whence the whole that follows is EXCERPTA, p. 31 to 118, *passim*.

Great desire the young king of France had ever shewn to invade England with a powerful army and navy. In this he was joined by all the chivalry of the realm.

These lords said, 'Why should not we, for once, make a visit to England to see the country and its inhabitants, and learn the way thither, as the English have done in France? This year, therefore, of 1386, we will go thither, to give alarm to the English, and see how they will behave.' Greater armaments were made in France than had hitherto been done. Heavier taxes were imposed on all the towns and country than for one hundred years, and such sums had never been raised, nor were ever greater preparations made by sea and land. The whole summer, until September, was employed in grinding flour, and making biscuit, in Arras, Bethune,

Lille, Douay, Amiens, St. Omer, and in all the towns near to Sluys; for it was the plan of the king to embark at Sluys, sail for England, *and destroy the whole country.*

Many of the rich men of France were forced to pay a third or fourth of their property, in order to build vessels of a sufficient size; and the poorer sort were taxed as much as they were worth, to pay the men at arms.

THERE WAS NOT A VESSEL OF ANY SIZE FROM THE PORT OF SEVILLE TO PRUSSIA, THAT THE FRENCH COULD LAY THEIR HANDS ON, BUT WAS SEIZED BY FAIR OR FOUL MEANS, FOR THE KING OF FRANCE. Provisions arrived from all quarters. Very great quantities of wine, salted meats, oats, trusses of hay, onions, verjuice, biscuit, flour, butter, the yolks of eggs in powder and rammed in barrels, and every other necessary, were sent from Flanders, so that, in future times, those who have not been eye-witnesses will never believe the accounts.

Lords and knights, at great distances, were written to, to request they would accompany the king of France in this expedition: even as far as Germany, Savoy, and the lands of the count d'Armagnac.

When St. John's day was come, all the great vessels in Holland, Zealand, Middleburgh, Dordrecht, Schoenhoven, Leyden, the Brille, and other places near the sea, were sought for to carry this army from Sluys; but the Hollanders and the rest said, that if they wanted their vessels or their services, they must pay them down the sums agreed on, otherwise they would not stir. They were wise in so doing; for they were instantly paid, before they would leave their houses or harbours.

Never, since God created the world, were there seen such numbers of large ships, as filled the harbours of Sluys and Blackenburgh; for, when they were counted, in the month of September, this same year, they were twelve hundred and eighty-seven ships. Their masts, on coming from sea, appeared like a thick forest.

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The constable's ship was building at Treguier, in Brittany; and the constable had there constructed a town of frame-work, of large timber, which was to be put together, on their landing in England, for the lords to retreat to, as a place of safety and to be lodged therein, to prevent any danger that might arise from nightly attacks. This town was so constructed, that, when they dislodged, it could be taken to pieces, roofs and all; and many carpenters and other workmen, who had been employed on it, were engaged, at very high wages, to attend the properly taking it to pieces and erecting it again.

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Whoever had been at Damme, Bruges or Sluys at this time, and had seen how busily all were employed in loading the vessels with hay in trusses, garlic, onions, biscuit in sacks, peas, beans, cheese-bowls, barley, oats, rye, wheat, wax-candles, housings, shoes, boots, helmets, spurs, knives, hatchets, wedges, pick-axes, hooks, wooden pegs, boxes filled with ointments, tow, bandages, cover-lids for sleeping on, horse-shoe nails, bottles of verjuice and vinegar, iron, stone ware, pewter and wooden pots and dishes, candlesticks, basons, vases, fat pigs, hasters, kitchen furniture, utensils for the buttery, and for the other offices, and every article necessary for man or beast, would have been struck with astonishment. The eagerness and pleasure were so great in the beholding it, that had any one had a fever or toothache, he would have got rid of them by running from one place to another. The conversations which were overheard between the French shewed they considered ENGLAND WOULD BE RUINED AND DESTROYED, BEYOND RESOURCE, THE MEN PUT TO DEATH, AND THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN CARRIED IN SLAVERY TO FRANCE.

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Money was no more spared, than if it rained gold, or was pumped up from the sea. The great barons of France had sent their servants to Sluys to embark every thing they might have occasion for in this expedition; for all were impatient to cross over; and the king, young as he was, shewed greater impatience than any.

All which was going forward in France, Flanders, Bruges, Damme and Sluys was known in England, and with many additions to the real truth. The people in several places were exceedingly alarmed, and generally the priests made processions in many towns three times a week; where, with much devotion, they offered up their prayers to God, to avert this peril from them. There were upwards of one hundred thousand who were desirous the French should come to England, saying, to comfort the weak hearted, 'Let them come: by God, not a soul shall return back to tell their story.' Such as were in debt, and had not any intention of paying nor wherewithal to do so, were delighted, and said to their creditors, 'Hold your tongues: they are coining florins in France, and we will pay you with them:' and thus they lived extravagantly, and expended largely, for credit was not refused them. Whenever they were asked to pay, they replied, 'How can you ask for money? is it not better that we spend it than that Frenchmen should find it and carry it away?' Thus were many thousand pounds sterling foolishly spent in England.

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In this parliament, which was attended by the king, his uncles, and all the nobles and

prelates of the realm, the earl of Salisbury, a prudent and valiant man, spoke as follows: 'Your majesty, and my lords present, need not be surprized if our adversary, the king of France, proposes to invade us: for since the death of the most potent and sagacious prince, Edward of happy memory, our sovereign lord, this realm has incurred several risks of being destroyed by its own subjects, and the commotions of peasants. *It is also perfectly well known in France that we disagree among ourselves, and are torn by faction, which makes them imagine their enterprise cannot fail of success.* The danger is indeed great, for he must be weak who fears not his enemy. While we remained united, the king with the people, and the people with the king, we were victorious and powerful, and there were none able to do us any essential injury. IT IS THEREFORE NECESSARY, (and never was any thing in England more pressing) FOR US TO ACT IN UNITY, and reform what may be wrong, if we wish to preserve our honour, as well as for us to inquire into the state of our ports, that such defence may be made that the kingdom be not any way hurt, nor we accused of neglect by the country. This realm has been long in its flower; and you know that what is in flower has greater need of attention than if in fruit. We must therefore act as if it was in flower, for, since these last sixty years, those knights and squires who have gone out of it have acquired more renown than any others of what nation soever. LET US EXERT OURSELVES THAT OUR HONOUR BE PRESERVED UNTARNISHED AS LONG AS WE LIVE.'

This speech of the earl of Salisbury was attentively listened to; and the lords said, it would be right to follow his advice.

Every port and harbour from the Humber to Cornwall was well provided with men at arms and archers, and watchmen were posted on all the hills near the sea-coasts opposite to France and Flanders. The manner of posting these watchers was as follows: they had large Gascony casks filled with sand, which they placed one on the other, rising like columns: on these were planks, where the watchmen remained night and day on the look-out. They were ordered, the moment they should observe the fleet of France steering towards land, to light torches and make great fires on the hills to alarm the country, and the forces within sight of these fires were to hasten thither. *It had been resolved to allow the king of France to land, and even to remain unmolested for three or four days*: they were first to attack the fleet, and destroy it and all their stores, and then to advance on the king of France, not to combat him immediately, but to harass his army, so that they might be disabled and afraid to forage, for the corn countries were all to be burnt, and England at best is a difficult foraging country; by which plan they would be starved and easily destroyed.

Such was the plan laid down by the council of England. Colchester* bridge was ordered to be broken down, for a deep river runs under it, which flows through Essex, and falls into the Thames, opposite the island of Shepy. The Londoners would pull this bridge down for the greater security of their town.

If the taxes were burdensome on towns and persons in France, I must say they were not much lighter in England, and the country suffered from them a long time afterwards; *but they were paid cheerfully that they might be more effectually guarded.* There were at this time ten thousand men at arms and *one hundred thousand archers* in England, although the duke of Lancaster had led so large a force to Castille.

The king of France and his council, desired the king of Castille, not to be uneasy; for, before the month of January was passed, they would give the English so much to do at home, as to prevent them from knowing which way to turn themselves; that when England *should be completely destroyed*, they would come to his aid by sea, through Galicia, or Portugal, and if their enemies still remained in that country, they would drive them out of it in a handsome manner.

All knights and squires, however great their distance in the kingdom, hastened to Paris, Lille, and Douay; and the whole of that country, to the extent of fourteen leagues, was filled with men at arms and their followers. The multitudes were so great, that those who superintended the shipping, notwithstanding the number of vessels, declared they could not all be transported at once, by at least forty thousand men.

Knights and squires were arming on all sides, and, when they quitted their homes, they said,—'*We will invade these cursed English, who have done such mischief to France*, and now avenge ourselves for the losses they have caused us by the deaths of our fathers, brothers or friends.'

There were such numbers of men at arms pouring into those countries (Compiegne, Noyon, Peronne, Bapaume, and Arras) from all quarters, that every thing was destroyed or devoured without a farthing being paid for any thing. The poor farmers, who had filled their barns with grain, had only the straw, and if they complained were beaten or killed. The fish-ponds were drained of fish, and the houses pulled down for firing, so that if the English had been there, they could not have committed greater waste than this French army did. They said, 'We have

* More probably *Chelmsford*.

not at present any money, but shall have enough on our return, when we will pay for all.' The farmers, not daring to speak out, cursed them inwardly, on seeing them seize what was intended for their families; and said, '*Go, go to England, and may never a soul of you come back!*'

To say the truth the French arrangements were very well made; and it was the opinion of many, that if the army could have been landed together at the place they had fixed on in Orwell bay, the whole country would have been thrown into confusion. Indeed, I believe there was little doubt of it; for the great lords, such as prelates, abbots, and rich citizens were panic-struck, but the commonalty and poorer sort held it very cheap. Such knights and squires as were not rich, but eager for renown, were delighted, and said to each other,—'Lord, what fine times are coming, since the king of France intends to visit us! He is a valiant king and of great enterprise: *there has not been such a one in France these three hundred years.* He will make his people good men at arms; and blessed may he be for thinking to invade us; for certainly we shall be all slain or made powerfully rich: one or other must happen.'

If the preparations for this invasion were great in France, those in England, for its defence, were not less so, as I have before mentioned, and will therefore slightly return to it.

The taxes in England were equally heavy with those in France; but though they were very oppressive, the common people said they ought not to complain, for they were raised for the defence of the country, and paid to knights and squires to guard their lands, and they were their labourers, who provided them with food, and the sheep from whom they took the wool; but, if England should be conquered, they would be the greatest losers. No one was exempted from the payment of these taxes, so that two millions of florins were raised for the defence of the country.

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The king of France, to shew his impatience for the invasion, and his dislike of being at too great a distance, came to Sluys. The report was now daily current in Flanders and Artois, 'The king will embark Saturday, Tuesday or Thursday.' Every day of the week they said, 'He will embark to-morrow, or the day after.'

The embarkation of stores continued at a vast expense to the great lords; for what was worth only one franc they were made to pay four; and those who were hoping speedily to cross over valued not their money in making preparations, but seemed desirous to rival each other in expense.

If the principal lords were well paid, those of inferior rank suffered for it, as there was a month's pay due to them, for which the paymaster of the forces was unwilling to account; and he and the clerks of the treasury told them to wait another week, and they should be satisfied. Thus were they put off from week to week; and when they made them any payments it was only for eight days, when eight weeks were due. Some, who were so treated, became melancholy, and said the expedition would never succeed; and foreseeing what would happen, whenever they could amass any money, like wise men, *set out on their return home.* The poor knights and squires, who were not retainers on the great lords, had expended their all; for every thing was so dear in Flanders, they had difficulty in procuring bread or wine. If they wished to pawn their wages or arms, they could not obtain a farthing for what, when new, had cost them large sums. There were such crowds at Bruges, Damme, Ardembourg, and particularly at Sluys, when the king arrived, that it was difficult to find any lodgings.

The Lords de St. Pol, de Coucy, d'Antoing, and the dauphine of Auvergne, with other barons from France, remained at Bruges to be more at their ease, and every now and then rode over to Sluys, to inquire from the king when they were to embark. They were told, within three or four days; or when the duke of Berry should arrive, or when the wind was favourable. There was always some delay; but the time passed, and the days became shorter and cold, with bad weather. Many of the lords were discontented they were so long in embarking, for their provision would be spoiled.

While the king of France and his constable were arranging different matters, winter was begun, and the lords and army lay exposed to the cold, and to some danger; for the Flemings wished them away, more especially the lower sorts. They said, when among themselves, "Why the devil does not the king free us from them, by passing over to England? Are we not sufficiently poor without these Frenchmen adding to it?" Others answered, "You will not see them cross over this year. THEY THINK THEY SHALL INSTANTLY CONQUER ENGLAND, BUT IT WILL NOT BE SO: IT IS NOT SO EASY A MATTER, FOR THE ENGLISH ARE MADE OF OTHER STUFF THAN THE FRENCH. What can they do to England? When the English invaded France, they shut themselves up in the castles and strong towns, and fled before them like larks before a sparrow-hawk."

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A council was held, in the presence of the king, to determine how they should proceed. The duke of Berry broke up the whole; and gave such well-grounded reasons, that the greater part of those who were the most forward to embark were discouraged. "Now suppose," said the duke of Berry, "we were all landed in England, *we cannot fight the English unless they like it,* and we dare

not leave our purveyances behind, for whoever should do so would lose the whole. But if any one wished to make this voyage, though of no great length, he would do it in the middle of summer, and not in the heart of winter. Summon all the sailors who are here, and they will tell you that what I say is true; and that, notwithstanding the very numerous fleet we have collected, should we put to sea, of the fifteen hundred sail, *there would never be three hundred together, or within sight.* Now, consider what risks we may run; but I do not say this out of any desire to be excused from being of the party myself, but solely as I believe it sound sense, and that the council, and the majority of France, are of my way of thinking. I am willing, brother of Burgundy, that you and I undertake this expedition, but I will never advise the king to do so; for, should any accident happen to him, the whole blame would be laid on us for having consented to it." "In God's name," replied the king of France, "*I am resolved to go, should no one follow me.*" The lords laughed, and said the king has a strong inclination to embark.

It was determined in this council, that the invasion should be deferred to April or May; and that what stores could be preserved, such as biscuit, salted meat and wine, should be put in warehouses: and regulations were made, for the men at arms to return to Sluys in the month of March.

All this was soon known; and thus was the grand expedition broken up, which had cost France 100,000 francs thirty times told.

It would have surprised any one to have seen the rage of the knights and squires on hearing these orders: more especially those who had come from distant parts, and had expended all their money, in the hope of amply repaying themselves in England. The king was equally vexed.

The army now separated, some pleased and others angry; but the servants of the principal lords staid behind, for the benefit of their masters, and to sell off their stores: in this, great losses accrued; for what had cost one hundred francs was disposed of for ten, and even under. The count dauphin d'Auvergne assured me on his faith, that for his stores, which had cost him ten thousand francs, he did not receive one thousand when resold: his servants, like those of others, suffered every thing to go to ruin.

When news of this reached England, those who were afraid of the French coming were greatly rejoiced; while others were sorry, for they expected to have made themselves rich from them. The English people thought they had escaped from great danger; but others, who had not the same alarms, said, that the army and navy, so pompously collected at Sluys, WERE ONLY TO FRIGHTEN ENGLAND from foreign expeditions.

THE GATHERER.

No. I.

I will spend this preface about those from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and disposer of other men's stuff.—*Wotton.*

A correspondent, well acquainted with the various walks of literature, has proposed to us to institute a department in our work under this title; he has introduced his first packet of *dispatches*, by the following lucubrations.

The Gatherer, though a new title, is an old character: a character which requires great information, to know whence to gather; great discretion, to know what to gather; and great diligence to prepare what is gathered, with that punctuality which is the very life of a respectable periodical publication.

In point of antiquity the Gatherer may claim precedence over all: were not the very first parents of the human race gatherers? our general mother was indeed somewhat too forward at gathering:

————in her hand
A bough of fairest fruit, that downy smil'd
New *gather'd* and ambrosial smell diffus'd.

This disposition descended to her children; it was restricted in early ages to clusters of grapes, which whoever entered a vineyard was permitted to gather, but not to lade any away: to handfulls of corn, which whoever inclined to gather, was permitted, though the exercise of his sickle was forbidden. This marks a distinction between reasonable and unreasonable gatherers: a distinction which our country adopts: in the cyder counties of England a passenger may gather, without offence, whatever fruit hangs over a wall: whereas robbing of an orchard is a tresspass.

Men of all descriptions are gatherers: the miser never thinks he has gathered enough: the ambitious that there are yet things worth gathering higher in rank; the hero gathers fame: the skilful gathers renown: the poet gathers ideas; and the lawyer gathers fees. Merchants gather from all quarters of the world: from China in the East, to America in the West: from Spitzbergen, and Groenland in the North, to Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope in the South: Politicians, especially deep politicians, from every mail that arrives, from every speech, in either house; whether Buonaparté be lying at St. Cloud, or parading at the Thuileries, whether Lord A. have spoken for or against the question, from every circumstance they gather.

Men of letters gather—from antiquity what becomes new, through very age; from their contemporaries, whatever is remarkable, whether bright, or dull:—they are gathered from,

too, in return — and the PANORAMA has been of late so unmercifully gathered from in violation of the laws of gathering, that I wonder it has not checked this disposition, by gathering the transgressors in *Banco Regis*.

Even the fair sex gathers too;—Beauty gathers lovers; and Caprice gathers fashions: —but enough:——

Not all are happy in their gatherings: there is art, skill and science, aye, and mystery too, in gathering:—but I must not betray my profession. I have been a gatherer all my life: I have watched the gatherings of others; I have seen many gather what they could not grasp: others what they were glad to relinquish 'ere they had well clenched the hand which held it. I have seen some overburdened by their gatherings; and others who gathered, and gathered, and gathered, till they were gathered themselves——

What an important character then is a Gatherer! "it is proved so already; and it will go near to be thought so, shortly," as says the sagacious Dogberry:—He was a gatherer too: and "as honest as the skin between his brows:" He was "tedious" too: and willing to "bestow all his tediousness" on his superior: which, that I may not do, I shall conclude with a compliment or two which I have made a point of gathering.—First for your work—the Spanish salutation. —"May your Excellency [the PANORAMA] live a thousand years!"—and then Sir for yourself,—the undersigned most earnestly intreats the Editor, to accept the solemn assurances of his highest consideration, and has the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

THE GATHERER.

To what may be *gathered* from our correspondent's favour, we shall add a few remarks, in support of the reasons which have induced us to comply with his request.

Every subject is not equally fit for the theme of an essay: there are numerous articles which are of too trifling a nature, to be treated with profound consideration, yet they are not totally unworthy of notice: others may be dismissed, in a single paragraph, more aptly than in a prolonged dissertation; while others are capable of being illustrated, in some degree, by incidental observations, whereas to lay aside the consideration of them till they can be combined into a regular series, or united into a definitive whole, is to adjourn them *sine die*: and thereby to abandon advantages which are available so far as they go. For these causes, and others, which we need not particularize, we have determined to admit under the title adopted above, select hints, detached thoughts, suggestions, enquiries or illustrations, as well old as new, and from whencesoever derived, whatever affords either amusement or information. Our Correspondents will find this article a convenient receptacle for MINOR MISCELLANIES; to which, from the very character of the collection, the absence of order, is neither objection nor disparagement.

Casting Pearls before Swine.

It does not occur to every reader of the gospels that sundry metaphorical expressions are quoted in them which, though difficult and even uncouth to us, were perfectly familiar to the persons to whom those writings were originally addressed, and to the parties that in those writings are described as speaking or acting. For example: to denote *words* under the metaphor of *pearls* is not customary among ourselves; yet in the East nothing is more common; as may be proved by various examples.

Persæ "pulcherrimâ usi translatione, pro *versûs facere* dicunt *margaritas nectere*; quemadmodum in illo Ferdusii versiculo "*Siquidem calami acumine adamantino* margaritas nexi; *in scientiæ mare penitùs me immersi.*"—*Poeseos Asiaticæ Commentarii.*

This is a favourite Oriental figure. "After a little time lifting his head from the collar of reflection, he removed the talisman of silence from the treasure of speech, and scattered skirts-full of brilliant *gems* and princely *pearls* before the company in his mirth-exciting deliveries."—*Bahar Danush.*

Again in the same work—"he began to weigh his stored *pearls* in the scales of delivery."

Abu Temam, who was an excellent poet himself, used to say, that, "fine sentiments delivered in prose were like *gems* scattered at random; but that when they were confined in a poetical measure, they resembled bracelets and strings of *pearls*."—*Sir W. Jones's Essay on the Poetry of the Eastern nations.*

In Mr. Carlyle's translations from the Arabic, a Poet says of his friends and himself,

> They are a row of Pearls, and I
> The silken thread on which they lie.

Is not this the ground of the allusion, Matt. vii. 3. where the apostles are enjoined not "to cast their *pearls* before swine;" lest the swine should turn again and tear them? In plain English, not to introduce subjects of depth, of dignity and importance, in discourse with those who were incapable of comprehending them, lest these uninformed persons should resist with animosity, and retaliate the debasement of which they are conscious, by injurious language, foul-mouthed abuse, and scandalous epithets.

Shakespeare's title Sir *to Churchmen.*

The addition of *Sir* as a title of honour to certain of the characters of churchmen in Shakspeare's dramas, is seldom properly understood, and more seldom still properly accounted for, among the numerous readers of our immortal bard: the following explanation, may therefore be worthy of remembrance. It forms not only an illustration of an antient usage, but it elucidates a particular which has become unintelligible to the public by change of manners, with times and circumstances.

"The custom of prefixing the addition of Sir to the Christian name of a clergyman was formerly usual in this country. Fuller, in his church-history, book vi. enumerates seven chauntries, part of a much larger number, in the old cathedral of St. Paul, in the time of King Edward VI. with the names of the then incumbents, most of whom have the addition of Sir; upon which he remarks, and gives this reason why there were formerly more Sirs than knights: such priests as have the addition of Sir before their christian name were men not graduated in the university, being in orders, but not in degrees; whilst others, entitled Masters, had commenced in the arts. This ancient usage is alluded to in the following humorous catch:

"Now I am married, Sir John I'll not curse:
He join'd us together for better for worse.
But if I were single, I do tell you plain,
I'd be well advis'd, 'ere I married again."

Str J. Hawkins' Hist. of Music.

Descriptive Ideas.

The progress of descriptive ideas from the first conception to the complete arrangement, and ornament, is a curious subject of speculation. It is seldom that the original author of a thought views it in all its bearings, or bestows on it all the finishing, of which it is susceptible. Much like the settler in the wilds of America who first breaks up the ground, levels the obstacles, clears away the underwood, and cuts down the incumbering trees. This man of toil accomplishes the first stage towards a fertile field, and the formation of a pleasant residence. A second improves what he intended, finishes what he only sketched, and completes (unless he leaves completion to a third,) what the first had only planned.—A hint, or a very slight description is enough to engage the attention of some who would not themselves have started it: and they readily embellish what they find conceived, though the conception would never have originated with them.

A curious instance of this we find in Sir John Mandeville's poetical description of an incident which Purchas has recorded in a much humbler strain, and clad in a more homely guise.

Persian Paradise.

In the N. E. parts of Persia there was an old man named Aloadin, a Mahumetan, which had inclosed a goodly vally, situate between two hilles, and furnished it with all variety which Nature and Art could yield, as fruits, pictures, rilles of milk, wine, honey, water, pallaces, and beautifull damosells, richly attired, and called it Paradise. To this was no passage but by an impregnable castle, and daily preaching the pleasures of this Paradise to the youth which he kept in his court, sometimes would minister a sleepy drinke to some of them, and then conveigh them thither, where being entertained with these pleasures 4 or 5 days they supposed themselves rapt into Paradise, and then being again cast into a trance by the said drink, he caused them to be carried forth, and then would examine them of what they had seene, and by this delusion would make them resolute for any enterprize which he should appoint them, as to murther any Prince his enemy, for they feared not death in hope of their Mahumetical Paradise. But Haslor or Ulan after 3 years siege destroyed him and this his fools Paradise.—*Purchas.*

Paradise in the Land of Prestre John.

"Beside the Yle of Pentexoire, that is the Lond of Prestre John, is a gret Yle long and brode, that men clepen Milsterak; and it is in the Lordschipe of Prestre John. In that Yle is gret plentee of godes. There was dwellinge somtyme a ryche man; and it is not long sithen, and men clept him Gatholonabes; and he was full of cauteles and of sotylle disceytes; and had a fulle fair Castelle and a strong, in a mountayne, so strong and so noble that no man cowde devise a fairere ne a strengere. And he had let muren all the mountayne aboute with a strong walle and a fair. And with inne the walles he had the fairest gardyn that ony man might behold; and therein were trees berynge all manner of frutes that ony man cowde devyse, and therein were also alle maner vertuous herbes of gode smelle, and alle other herbes also that beren fair floures, and he had also in that gardyn many fair welles, and beside the welles he had lete make faire halles and faire chambres, depeynted alle with gold and azure. and there weren in that place many dyverse thinges, and many dyverse stories: and of bestes and of bryddes that songen fulle delectabely, and moveden be craft that it semede that thei weren quyke, and he had also in his gardyn all maner of fowles and of bestes, that ony man myghte thinke on, for to have pley or desport to beholde hem. And he had also in that place, the faireste Damyseles that myghte ben founde under the age of 15 Zere, and the fairest zonge striplynges that men myghte gete of that same age: and all thei

weren clothed in clothes of Gold fully rychely, and he seyde that tho weren Angeles. And he had also let make 3 welles faire and noble and all envyround with stone of Jaspre, of cristalle, dyapred with gold and sett with precious stones and grete orient Perles. And he had made a conduyte under erthe, so that the 3 Welles, at his list, on scholde renne milk, another wyn, and another hony, and that place he clept Paradys. And whan that ony gode Knyght, that was hardy and noble, cam to see this Rialtee, he would led him into his Paradys, and schewn him theise wondirfulle thinges to his desport, and the marveyllous and delicious song of dyverse Bryddes, and the faire Damyseles and the faire welles of mylk, wyn, and honey plentevous rennynge. and he would let make dyverse instrumentes of musick to sownen in an high Tour, so merily that it was joye for to here, and no man scholde see the craft thereof: and tho, he sayde, weren Aungeles of God, and that place was Paradys that God had behyghte to his friendes, saying *Dabo vobis terram fluentem lacte & melle.* And thanne wolde he maken hem to drynken of certeyn drynk, whereof anon thei sholden be dronken, and thanne wolde hem thinken gretter delyt than thei hadden before. and then wolde he seye to hem thet zif thei wolde dyen for him an for his love, that after hire dethe thei scholde come to his Paradys, and their schold ben of the age of the Damyseles, and thei scholde pleyen with hem ond zit ben Maydenes. And after that zit scholde he patten hem in a fayrere Paradys, where that thei scholde see God of nature visibely in his Magestee and in his blisse. and than wolde he schewe hem his intent and seye hem, that zif thei wolde ge sle such a Lord, or such a man, that was his Enemye or contrarious to his list, that thei scholde not drede to don it, and for to be sleyn therefore hemself: for aftir hire dethe he wolde putten hem into another Paradyse, that was an 100 fold fairere than ony of the tothere; and there scholde thei dwellen with the most fairest Damyseles that myghte be, and pley with hem ever more. And thus wenten many dyverse lusty Bachelers for to sle grete Lords, in dyverse Countrees, that weren his enemyes, and maden himself to ben slayn in hope to have that Paradys. And thus often tyme he was revenged of his ennemyes by his sotylle disceytes and false cauteles. And whan the worthe men of the Contree hadden perceyved this stoylle falshod of this Gatholonabes, thei assembled hem with force, and destroyden all the faire places, and alle nobletees of that Paradys. The place of the welles and of the walles and of many other thinges bene zit aperily sene. Imt the richesse is voyded clene. and it is not long gon sithen that place was destroyed."—*Sir John Maundeville.*

Coffee.

Olearius's description of Coffee is amusing. "They drink a certain black water which they call Cahwa, made of a fruit brought out of Egypt, and which is in colour like ordinary wheat, and in taste like Turkish wheat, and is of the bigness of a little bean. They fry, or rather burn it in an iron pan without any liquor, beat it to powder, and boiling it with fair water, they make this drink thereof, which hath as it were the taste of a burnt crust, and is not pleasant to the palate.—*Amb. Travels.*"

Showers of Feathers.

The newspapers have lately informed us, that the Spaniards now in garrison at Hamburgh, have attended with great admiration to the feats of skaiting which during a recent severe frost have been practised on the ice adjacent to that city. How many facts, which daily experience demonstrates, are considered as *impossibilities* and pronounced *absolutely* such by the uninformed! Herodotus gravely tells us, that the northern regions of Europe were uninhabitable, by reason of prodigious showers of feathers which fell from the sky, at a certain season of the year. We do not wonder that those whose situations on the globe precluded them from acquaintance with this meteor, should have no distinct appellation for it, in their language, as Mr. Bruce informs us, respecting the Abyssinians.

Rain upon Rain.

An Abyssinian historian says, that the village, called Zinzneam, *rain upon rain*, has its name from an extraordinary circumstance that once happened in these parts, for a shower of rain fell, which was not properly of the nature of rain, as it did not run upon the ground, but remained very light, having scarce the weight of feathers, of a beautiful white colour like flour; it fell in showers, and occasioned a darkness in the air more than rain, and liker to mist. It covered the face of the whole country for several days, retaining its whiteness the whole time, then went away like dew, without leaving any smell, or unwholesome effect behind it.

Freezing thought to be Impossible.

The Dutch were formerly expelled from an East Indian Settlement, because their Consul, in narrating to the Prince of the Country the wonders of Europe chanced to say that in his own Country, Water became a solid body once a year, for some time: when Men or even Horses might pass over it without sinking.—The prince in a rage said that he had hitherto listened to his tales with patience, but this was so palpable a Lie, that he would never more be connected with Europeans,

who alone could assert such monstrous falshoods.

Art, by the invention and application of a freezing mixture can reduce water, even under the equator, to a state so solid that this incredulous prince might have taken it, and handled it, without fear of its returning to fluidity, for a considerable time: but, had this been done in his presence what would he have thought of the operator?—that he was "a wizard and a magician:—away with such wretches from the earth."

Straw in the Eye.

Among the most perplexing passages of scripture is that which mentions a *beam* as being in the eye, also a *mote*, or *straw*: the first term leads us to think of a *beam*, or a great piece of timber far too large to be admitted into so small an orifice as the human eye: for if even a *mote* or *straw*, enters any part of the eye, it produces very painful sensations; the Arabs, however, have a proverb which adopts the very same phraseology: and we have something resembling an allusion to it, among ourselves, when we speak of sleepy eyes as "drawing *straws*." If we attentively examine the action of the eye in this case, we shall find, that it consists in a partial closure of the lids, in such a manner as to exclude, more or less, the perfect vision of objects around. Whether the false rays which by reflection appear to issue from objects, and surround them, so as to render them ill defined, and indistinct, are the *straws* intended in the phrase, may not be susceptible of proof. But among the Arabs, *straws in the eye*, figuratively express *vexation*, and *pain*. For instance: *My poverty gave him as much pain as if a straw was in his eye. A man of courage cannot bear a straw in his eye*: i. e. he is never easy till he hath avenged himself of his adversary. *He shuts both his eyes, having straws in his eye-lids*: i. e. he labours under great difficulties. *They raised mine eye to it's sight, after I had contracted the eye-lids: by the burning pain of the straw*: i. e. they refreshed me after my great afflictions. To the same purpose, *a generous man, if your eye is injured by a straw, removes the blemish so as that it cannot be seen. A straw in the eye*, is by the Arabians applied in the same sense with that which our Saviour, *Mat.* vii. objected to the Jews. Thus the Arab Poet writes:

Fixt in thine eye is evidently seen
A transverse beam, th' impediment of sight:
And yet to thy observance it is strange,
That mine's obstrute he smallest straw.

*** Query, whether the disease which we term a "*wall* eye," *i. e.* almost total blindness, the eye appearing *white*, like a wall, is not the *beam* of the Orientals?

ANECDOTE OF ADMIRAL DOUGLAS.

During the last disgraceful mutiny in the navy, the admiral commanded the Stately, of 64 guns; and being on shore, dining with Governor Brook, at St. Helena, his first officer told him, that a ship had arrived from England, and told the Stately of the mutiny, and that his men had come and demanded the command of the ship, and were then in mutiny. The admiral received the intelligence very coolly, and as the ship was under the guns of the forts, and the sails unbent, he said to the governor, "I will go immediately on board, and if in fifteen minutes after I am in the ship they do not return to their duty, you will fire on her; for better that I go down with the ship than the men command her." This spirited determination he made known to the men, and added, if the ringleaders were not given up unconditionally, they knew what they were to expect. The fifteen minutes expired, and the fort began to fire, and thus ended the mutiny in those seas, by the intrepid conduct of one man.—The ringleaders were given up, and two or three of them hanged.

CHARACTER OF ENGLISH SEAMEN.

Voltaire has the merit of having discovered the physical cause of the superiority of the English at sea. The natives of the south of Europe navigate smooth seas; those of the north are frozen up during the winter; but the English seas are navigated in long dark stormy nights, when nothing but great skill, and incessant exertion, can preserve the vessel. Hence arises a degree of confidence in their sailors, which is almost incredible; the greater the danger, the greater is the activity. Instead of shrinking from toil, every man is at his post. Having no faith in miracles for their deliverance, they almost work miracles to deliver themselves; and, instead of preparing for death, strain every sinew to avoid it. Added to this confidence, they have also in war that which arises from constant success. The English sailor feels that he is master of the sea. Whatever he sees, is to do him homage. He is always on the look-out, not with the fear of an enemy before his eyes, but like a strong pirate, with the hope of gain; and when going into action with an equal, or even a superior force, he calculates his profits as certainly as if the enemy were already taken. "There," said the master of a frigate, when the captain did not choose to engage a superior French force, because he had a convoy in charge—"there," said he, with a groan, "there's seven hundred pounds lost to me for ever." As for fear, it is not in their nature. One of these men went to see a juggler exhibit his tricks; there happened to be a quantity of gunpow-

der in the apartment underneath, which took fire, and blew up the house. The sailor was thrown into the garden behind, where he fell without being hurt. He stretched his arms and legs, got up, shook himself, rubbed his eyes, and then cried out (conceiving what had happened to be only a part of the performance, and perfectly willing to go through the whole), "D—n the fellow, I wonder what the Devil he will do next."

NAUTICAL ANECDOTE.

When the Count de Lille was landed at Yarmouth, [Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 628.] from the Freya, Swedish frigate, he was rowed on shore by British sailors; and the count, grateful for the particular attention shewn him, left a purse of fifteen guineas, for the tars to drink his health. On the matter being explained to them, not one of them would touch a farthing, but immediately transmitted a letter to Admiral Russell, expressive of their sentiments on the occasion, which is truly characteristic of British seamen. The following is a literal copy, and is said to been have read by the Count with particular delight:—

Majestic, 6th Day of Nov. 1807.

"Plese your Honour,

"We holded a talk about that there £15 that was sent us, and hope no offence, your honour. We dont like to take it, because as how we knows fast enuff that it was the true King of France that went with your honour in the boat, and that he and our own noble king, God bless em both, and give every one his right, is good friends now; and besides that your honour gived a order long ago, not to take no money from nobody, and we never did take none, and Mr. Leneve that steered your honour and that there king, says he wont have no hand in it, and so does Andrew Young, the proper coxen; and we hopes no offence, so we all, one and all, begs not to take it at all. So no more at present from your honour's dutiful servants,

(Signed) Andrew Young, Coxen, James Mann, Lewis Bryan, James Lord, James Hood, W. Edwards, Jan Holshan, Thomas Laurie, Thomas Simmers, Thomas Kesane, Simon Duft, W. Fairclough, John Cherchil, Thomas Laurence, Jacob Gabriel, William Muzzy.

Query.—What has Bonaparte to produce as a counterpart to this magnanimity in the "tyrants of the seas,"—either from his navy or his army.

ANCIENT BRITISH YEOMANRY.

Mr. Editor, Having particular reasons for it, I should be obliged to any of your readers who will be kind enough to inform me, what is the *present* rental of the farm formerly occupied by Hugh Latimer's father, where it is situated, the dimensions of it, its present *produce*, and any other particulars concerning it.

The good Bishop's description of the condition of the Yeomanry of old, is well known, yet the insertion of it as a specimen of times and manners may amuse some of your readers, and will oblige, Yours, &c.

SENEX.

"My father was a Yeoman, and had landes of his owne; onlye he had a farme of 3 or 4 pound by yere at the uttermost, and hereupon he tilled so much as kepte half a dozen men. He had walke for a hundred shepe, and my mother mylked 30 kyne. He was able, and did find the king a harnesse, with hym selfe, and hys horsse, whyle he came to the place that he should receyve the kynges wages. I can remembre that I buckled hys harnes, when he went into Black Heeath felde. He kept me to schole, or elles I had not been able to have preached before the kinges majestie nowe. He marryed my systers with 5 pounde, or 20 nobles a pece; so that he broughte them up in godlines and feare of God. He kept hospitalitie for his pore neighbours, and sum almes he gave to the poore, and all thys did he of the sayd farme."

POETRY.

SONNET

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVOURITE CAT.

Alas,—that groan!—it was poor Fanny's last!
The beauteous fav'rite has resign'd her breath,
Now all her frolics and her freaks are past,
And she reposes in the arms of death!

Such is the fate of what we call our joys;
A fate to which they soon or late submit;
Ah! what avail the arts frail man employs,
Or, what the powers of a poet's wit!

Oh! could mankind, like thee, poor fallen Fan;
End every trouble in the silent grave,
Blest—truly blest wou'd be the state of man!
No: let the philosophic worldling crave
Annihilation—to that refuge driv'n;
We'll live on earth as those who hope for Heaven.

Hertford Street, Nov. 1807. PLEUREUR.

PROLOGUE TO THE WANDERER.

Written by John Taylor, Esq.

From distant realms, and from a former day,
Our Bard derives the subject of his play——
A subject that might then some int'rest own,
But now, alas! is too familiar grown—
A Prince's fall, in struggling for a Throne.
Yet as the story from that soil we bring,
Which still can boast a gallant patriot King;
A King, who direst vengeance firmly braves,
Scorning a timid troop of scepter'd slaves;
Sure we may well disclaim th' ignoble fear,
That such a theme will e'er be slighted here,
Where virtuous monarchs all with pride revere.
Yes, we in Sweden lay our scene to-night,
Sweden, that still maintains a nation's right;
That still in faithful bands with Britain draws,
Tho' all besides desert her sacred cause.
Hail! great Gustavus, worthy of that line
That in historic rolls conspicuous shine;
May Heaven propitious view thy glorious stand,
And keep thee leagu'd with Freedom's sea-girt land:
So rescu'd nations may their right regain,
And Europe trample on her Tyrant's chain.
But if, heroic Prince, thou too, must fall,
Or link with abject Powers, enslaved by Gaul,
Britannia o'er thy fate shall heave a sigh,
And still, unaw'd, a threat'ning world defy.

بلبل ار روي تو بيند طلب
گل نكند

Translation from the Persian of Sadee.

THE NIGHTINGALE AND BEAUTY.

Should the Nightingale ever behold thy sweet face,
As through the rose garden he hies,
No longer he'd seek his dear rose to embrace,
But warble thy praise as he flies.

X. Y.

ON SEEING MR. BONE'S INTERESTING PORTRAIT, IN ENAMEL, AND HIS FINE COPY OF SIR J. REYNOLDS'S VENUS.

No more the sullying hand of age,
The fading charms of art,
Shall claim the rhet'ric of the sage,
Or grieve the patriot heart.

No more shall kindred genius mourn
The pencil's short-lived day:
New splendours rise o'er Reynolds' urn,
And pour the eternal ray.

Then let the Muse awake her lyre,
Tell every power above,
That Vulcan still (the God of Fire),
Befriends the Queen of Love:

That o'er the wise, the brave, the fair,
* Platonic years may roll;
Nor lust'rous eye, nor cheek impair,
Which marks the informing soul:

That fix'd is worth, and beauty's date,
In years of endless prime,
Since Bone arrests the hand of Fate
And clips the wings of Time.

E. S. T.

SONGS FROM THE OPERA OF KAIS; OR, LOVE IN THE DESERTS.

Sad, sad, is my breast,
Gone, gone, is my rest!
Alas! I sit mournful from even till morn;
No slumber by night,
By day no delight,
For Kais is fled, and our tents are forlorn!

. . . . . .

Over burning desert plains
Would thy faithful wand'rer roam,
Where parching thirst for ever reigns,
Where fainting nature finds no home.

When the high noon inflames the sky,
And midnight wraps the famish'd plain;
Where fierce hyenas watchful lie,
And serpents crawl the drear domain.

Tho' storms terrific shake the air,
And raging billows swell the sand,
Still love shall shield me from despair,
And drawing near thee bless the land.

. . . . . .

Thro' deserts we roam, yet fat plenty we find,
With a paunch jolly fed, and a good jolly mind,
No mountains we climb—o'er no oceans we roll,
Caravan-trading sinners must pay us our toll.
So equal our justice, all share the same fate,
And each leaves a trifle to mend our estate;
To be nice about trifles is trifling and folly,
The right end of life is to live and be jolly.

The convent we scale, and we find at the shrine,
Fat pullets and friars, and flaskets of wine:
Pious fathers! we cry, let your care be the soul,
Since you preach up lean fast—let us have the full bowl;
So pies, pullets, flaskets, we merrily take,
While they shudder with fear, with laughter we shake.
To be nice about trifles is trifling and folly,
The right end of life is to live and be jolly.

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* A platonic year is a succession of ages, revolving at stated periods, like the solar year.

AMOR PATRIÆ.

AN ODE.

*** *The author, though of Irish descent, yet is of a family that originally came from Scotland.*

Land of my Sires, what mortal hand
Shall e'er untie the filial band
That knits me to thy rugged strand!
Scott's Lay.

The Arab mounts his warrior steed,
And spurs him o'er the hills away;
Nor yet at noon till sinking day
Slackens he auught his winged speed:
He guides him o'er the sandy vale,
Where is printed deep the tiger's foot;
While the lion's roar, and the sweeping gale
Is heard around the trembling hut.
But little he fears the scorching gale;
He little dreads the Simom's force:
Joying in his heart of mail,
He hurries him on his dreary course,
And spurs with active heel his rapid horse.

Why hurries he on so fierce, so fast?
Why, fearless of the solar ray,
Slackens he not till noon be past,
Stops he not till sinking day?
That cave beyond the desart drear
To which he hastes thro' the sandy vale;
Those rising palms, that well so near,
Repeat full oft the tender tale;
Scenes of youth and early joy!
Raptures all his soul employ,
Bid him the Simom's purple hue defy;
The sandy pillar rising to the sky;
The scorching gale, that passes silent by,
And all the desert blank that meets his eye,
Till his native grots with his footsteps ring,
And in the narrow hall he sits, of which he reigns the King.

Sunk is the sun, and bleak the storm;
With ice the ocean cover'd o'er;
The snows the lichen'd heaths deform;
The works of man are seen no more.
How dark, how dread is winter's reign!
Far on the shores of the northern main
And shiv'ring in the mantling fur
Exists the frozen Greenlander;
But yet in his hovel dark and damp,
On bed of skins stretch'd on the earth,
The snows that cover his winter camp,
Nor lessen his joy nor check his mirth;
He sings with artless melody
For these are the scenes dear from his birth;
These are the scenes of infancy,
And here his father's ashes lie.

The Hindoo, by the Ganges' side;
The Savage, Lake Superior's pride,
Amid his forests wild;
Russian, who feels rude tempests war;
Persian, beneath the solar car;
Briton, to rushing pride a bar;
Is each fair Nature's child.
On all she looks with tender care;
And all a parent's kindness share.

What tho' the palm-tree's waving shade,
What tho' the wild rose mid the glade,
With groves of orange bloom:
What tho' the vine her tendrils rear,
And fruit of blushing purple bear,
Nor ask the anxious culturer's care;—
Yet there despotic sway has hurl'd
Her terrors o'er the abject world:
Slavery her banner base unfurl'd,
Leads many a high-born spirit to the tomb;
And reads with supercilious air a once free people's doom.

Give me a cot on that mountain' side,
Where fought my fathers—where they died,
When arm'd in trait'rous pomp and pride,
Murray, in many a battle tried,
Rear'd high proud treason's crest;
Rank'd in many a gallant row,
March'd Lindsay's troops, fair freedom's foe,
Arm'd with the Scottish axe and bow,
And Murray, proud to fall, I trow,
Full soon, at Heaven's behest.

The patriots, rising with the morn,
Rung loud and high their bugle horn;
They bleed, they fall, their ranks are torn,
And sunk is freedom's day;
But louder the din of battle grows;
Again the stream of slaughter flows;
See, on a heap of fallen foes,
Sinks on the field in death's repose,
The hand which grasps the mountain rose,
Annan of deadly sway!

O'er his father's corse fierce rushing on,
With haughty Claud of Hamilton,
Brave Ronald trod the plain;
But Mary's cause, and their banner's gleam,
Is sunk in yonder sounding stream;
And pass'd their glory;——as a dream
When Phœbus "chasing the dull night,"
Spreads o'er the hills his cheerful beam
That glitters on the mountain's height,
Or gilds the tossing main.

Tho' the sweet streams of Erin's land
Receiv'd the chief, from oppression fled:
Tho' nurtur'd on her fertile strand,
His race a length of years have led;
Yet to that hill, once stain'd with blood,
Where the patriot fierce in battle stood,
Scotland, thy hills of waving wood,
Thy lowly glens, and lovely flood,
My thoughts incessant stray:
To them my tend'rest wish is given;
The virtuous love, the gift of Heaven,
Which prompts my early lay.

Let subtile Gallia boast her vine,
And Mexico her gold:
Yet dearer than heart-cheering wine,
Dearer than produce of the mine,
Freedom, thy charms propitious shine,
And be they, Scotland, ever thine,
The gems of worth untold!
Nor ever may the patriot yield
To conqu'ring spears which traitors wield:
May peace and justice rule thy field,
And o'er thy lovely hills extend her guardian shield.

R. KENNEDY.

A SOLILOQUY,

Occasioned by the Death of a Friend.

The Grave!—what is the grave?.. I heard the name,
And sudden horror chill'd my shiv'ring frame;
Visions of sadness and sepulchral night,
Of worms and ashes, swam before my sight.

Methought I saw a maid of youthful grace,
Peace in her smile, but sickness in her face;
I saw the death-dews on her forehead hung,
The pallid lip, and the scarce-quivering tongue;

I heard the dying farewell that she spoke,—
The sigh from her shut lips that trembling broke;—
Low in the lonely grave I saw her laid,
The damp cold cell of silence and of shade:—

Oh! how it toll'd:—that melancholy bell!—
No more could fancy on the vision dwell,
But dimly spied the train of shadowy forms,
Of gliding spectres, and of crawling worms.

—And whence the horror that the vision gave?
What is the solemn import of the grave?
Why did I start, and shudder at the name,
And feel that shivering chill that o'er me came?

The grave is but a bed of long repose,—
Here sorrow slumbers, and forgets her woes;
Here fainting sickness lays her down to rest,
Secure, O Earth! on thy maternal breast.

Here, stayed at last, the wandering pilgrim's feet,
From foe and tempest find a calm retreat;
The rude winds, now, that bowed his weary head,
But fan the flowers that bloom around his bed.

The grave—let sorrow cease, let praises rise—
The grave is but the portal of the skies!
Here, till th'immortal morn unbar the gates
Of paradise, the Saint securely waits.

Or, if on cherub-wing the spirit soars
Straight to the throne of glory, and adores—
'Tis but the dust that slumbers in the tomb,
In bliss to wake, in youth perpetual bloom.

—Now, o'er the heaving earth courageous tread;
Tearless survey the mansions of the dead;
While hymns of Heaven, and visions of delight,
Thrill on thine ear, and charm thy longing sight.

February, 1808. CAROLINE.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Political Theatricals.—The following entertainment was announced for representation at the Philadelphia New Theatre, on the 26th of December.—*The Spirit of Independence*; consisting of Singing, Dancing, and Recitation, in which will be introduced, a great Emblematic Transparency of *The Genius of America*, designed and executed by Mr. Robins.—The Transparency contains 180 square feet of canvas.—In the centre of the picture is *The Genius of Liberty*, environed by a Portico of her Temple, holding the bust of the President of the United States, beneath the American Eagle, supporting the Arms of the Union, with Ancient and Modern Trophies of War. On the right she is supported by *The Goddess of Wisdom*, bearing the separ and shield, on the left by *Justice*, with her balance. The figures are seven feet high.—Song—"The Bonny Bold Soldier," Mrs. Seymour. Recitation—An Eulogium on the American Worthies." Mrs. Melmoth.—Dance—Martial Cotillion, Messrs. Francis, Durang; Masters Harris, Durang; Misses Hunt, Mullen, &c.—Song—"The Standard of Freedom." Trumpet Accompaniment, Mr. Robins. The words by Mr. John Mills, of this Theatre; The Music by Mr. John Cole, of Baltimore.—*A Pas Seul en Militaire*, by Master F. Durang.—Song—"The Host that fight for Liberty," Mrs. Mills. The words by Mr. Mills, the music by Mineckey, sung in the character of a Female Volunteer.—To conclude with a characteristic country dance, called The United Volunteers, by Messrs. Francis, Durang; Masters Harris, C. Durang, F. Durang, Cunningham; Mrs. Durang, Miss Hunt, Miss Mullen, &c.

AUSTRIA.

Modern Greek History of Wallachia.—There has been published in modern Greek, at Vienna, in an 8vo. volume, A Political and Geographical History of Wallachia, from the earliest Times to the Year 1774. It is supposed to have been compiled by some bovar, about 1775, under the government of Prince Ypsilanti. It comprises the history, name, constitution, distinction of ranks, privileges, &c. of this people. The productions and commerce of the country; its schools, hospitals, finances, revenues, and duties. The influence of the Russians, by the treaty of 1771, &c. occupies a separate chapter. A concise history of the princes of Wallachia, from Radal Negro in 1215, to Alexander Ypsilanti in 1771, concludes the work.

DENMARK.

Neutral Bottoms.—Copenhagen, Jan. 23.—According to a notification published by the Regency of Norway, by order of the highest authority, the late ordinances relative to foreign privateers, are not to be in force when the prize is English. The principal laid down, *Free ships make free goods*, is to be observed with respect to all neutral ships, and those of friendly powers, which may put into the ports of Norway, and the cargo shall not be opened or broken into, but if an English cargo be found in a free ship, whether discharged or transhipped, or a ship so laden be str anded, it shall, with its cargo, be treated as enemy's property.—West Indian and East Indian produce continually rise in price, though the number of consumers is much diminished, many abstaining from the use of these articles from patriotic motives, others in whom habit has become a second nature, endeavour to find substitutes.

Births, &c.—According to a list published in Copenhagen, the number of marriages, deaths, and births in that capital, during the last year, are as follows: Marriages, 888; births, 3716; deaths, 4307: so that the number of deaths exceeds that of births by 591.

FRANCE.

Anatomical Lectures.—Paris, 15 Jan.—Dr. Gall will open his course of anatomy and physiology of the brain and organs, this day at two o' clock, in the hall of Desmarets, rue du Boulov, and will continue it on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. This course will consist of from ten to twelve lessons, of two hours each. The anatomical demonstration of the human brain will be performed separately, for those among the company, who may wish it.

GERMANY.

Improvements in the Manner of Engraving on Stone.—Stutgard, Jan. 30. *Polyautography* or the art of multiplying designs, (commonly called *Stone-printing)* though yet in its infancy, says the *Morgenblatt*, is already practised in three different manners: all of them, instead of copper, employ blocks of a fine-grained calcareous stone. M. Aloisius Senefelder, of Munich, who has usually been considered as the original author of the discovery, has not hitherto divulged his secret, which consists chiefly in the manner of preparing the stone. Some persons think M. S. was not the real inventor.

The first and primary manner of operating on the prepared stone, is by tracing on it with an ink prepared for the purpose, and with a steel pen, very like to ordinary pens in shape, whatever is desired to be printed, whether writing, musical notes, or figures. This manner is expeditious, but it serves only for outlines or simple sketches. But it is capable of encreased utility, if a writing on paper, with the ink composed for this purpose, be transferred from the paper to the stone, from which a number of impressions may be taken off. This transfer supersedes the necessity of *reverse* writing on the stone; and multiplies at will, the most correct *fac simile*. As the printing may be begun as soon as the ink is dry, this is a rapid means of circulating impressions.

The second manner of operating on the stone, originated with professor Mitterer, of Munich. He discovered that the materials of which the ink was composed might be made into crayons, which being traced on the stone the drawings thus made might be multiplied greatly. They are indeed, much softer than ordinary chalk, they require time and patience in using, but they might be brought to produce pleasing designs.

A third mode of practice, may be called with justice the art of *engraving* on stone. This consists in excavating the stone by means of the point and graver. The idea was reduced to practice in the spring of 1807 by M. Charles Strohofer, who brought the secret of the preparation of the stone from Munich: but he has practised this mode only at Stutgard. It is very much superior to the other modes. M. S. engraves on the stone the thinnest or the broadest lines, with great facility: and the work is capable of yielding a greater number of prints than the others. It takes much less time than engraving on copper, and hopes are entertained that it may be brought to answer the same purposes. It will also imitate engravings on wood.

M. Cotta, who has lately purchased a share in the patent for stone-printing at Stutgard, intends to publish speedily, one of Schiller's songs *(Heiterslied)* of which the text will be *engraved* on stone, *with the graver*; the music to which this song has been set, will be printed from writing with a pen; and a frontispiece designed in chalk by M. Seele, director of the gallery at Stutgard, will be prefixed; so that this specimen consisting of five folio leaves, will exhibit all the manners of engraving on stone.

Bankrupts at Hamburgh.—One hundred and forty four bankruptcies have taken place in this city during the year 1807. The sums for which they have taken place, amount to 3,441,244 *marcs banco.*

HOLLAND.

Storm and Tide.—Flushing, Jan. 17. At one o'clock on the morning of the 15th, the tide rose over the quays, and being driven by a violent wind, poured in torrents through all the streets of the lower town—the inundation was so rapid, as to have attained great height, before it was perceived, and many had scarcely time to remove their children out of bed to places of greater safety. In less than half an hour,

the water in many places was nine feet deep, and in the lower streets more than fourteen. More recent accounts from Flushing add,—that the tide rose in several houses in Flushing to the height of twenty feet; so that in some low houses the inhabitants could only save themselves on the roofs.—With how much rapidity the water advanced, will appear from the following instance. In the Palingstraat, a woman was found drowned, lying half out of bed, with her youngest child in her arms: her eldest child was likewise out of bed: but in consequence no doubt of the rapid rise of the water, they were all three found lifeless.—At the break of day, the wind abated, and, the water decreasing with the ebb, the water left the houses on the town quay, but still continued in the lower part of the town, and was of a very considerable depth till the following day. Many persons, in boats or other small vessels, then conveyed some scanty supplies of provisions and water to the inhabitants in the upper stories, and on the tops of the houses.—The water on the vineyard quay, at the magazine of provisions of the French empire, made a great breach, through which beams of ship timber were driven with so much violence, that they greatly damaged and endangered several houses, and entirely threw down others, causing the death of several persons. A great number of horses, and cattle standing in the stalls of the dealers, were drowned. This calamity was still more aggravated by a frost setting in, which rendered it necessary so long as the frost lasted, and no rain fell, to fetch rain water from Middleburg; what fresh water they before had having been spoiled by the salt water.—Twenty-nine persons who lost their lives on this occasion, have been buried at the expence of the town; and subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the sufferers.

Antwerp, Jan. 19. In the memory of man in this town, such a swell of water has not been known, nor did the Scheldt ever rise to such a height as it did from the 14th to the 15th of January, between the hours of three and four in the morning. All the cellars, even of the houses situated in the most elevated streets, were in a moment filled with water. In the Horse Market, La Place de Mer, and about the Cathedral, the streets were inundated to the height of four feet. The pumps were at work day and night, to get the water out of the cellars, which they have not yet been able to effect. In the houses on the side of the fort, it entered at the windows, and filled them to the height of from eight to nine feet. It rose to such a height, that it went over the sluices of the citadel. Much timber must have been lost by the waves carrying it away. The stone, placed, *à la tête de Flandre*, at the commencement of the last century, to shew the greatest height to which the Scheldt had ever risen, according to the observations made by the Engineer, when the tempest was most violent, the waters, it is ascertained, exceeded the height marked by this stone by a foot and a half. Hitherto have heard of but one man drowned in his bed. The loss sustained by the merchants must be enormous. The cellars and warehouses, which were hitherto considered as secure from the highest tides, filled with pot-ash, azure, fine oils, &c. have been submerged in this disastrous night, the unhappy remembrance of which will be preserved in the annals of our town.

Rotterdam, Jan. 23. We continue to receive from every side the most calamitous intelligence with respect to the inundation of the 15th of this month. At Goedershed the waters rose to an extraordinary height. In one of the houses, in the lower part, the inhabitants could only be saved from their persious situation, by breaking through the roof, and taking them out of that way. The battery of the port has suffered greatly. The dyke is broken near the Hospital, and the irruption of the waters has done great damage. —From Helvoetsluys we learn, that the greatest alarm has been caused there by the inundation; the water, about two in the morning, rising not less than four feet and a half higher than in the extraordinary tide of 1775. At New Helvoet the inhabitants saved themselves in the steeples. The dyke at Old Hoorn was overflowed by the sea; fortunately it was not broken, or the whole village would have been swallowed up.

HUNGARY.

A succinct History of Transylvania;—has appeared at Pesth, in the Hungarian language, by L. Marienburg. The author begins his history at the period when this country was subjected to the Dacian kings: and he concludes with its present sovereign. What will render this work valuable to the learned, is a collection of the most authentic documents, for the most part unpublished, which the author has annexed to his work. They are drawn from the archives of the city of Cronstadt, or Brassow, in Transylvania.

INDIES, EAST.

Telemaque Shoal.—The following account was communicated by Capt. Edwards, of the American ship Pallas, of Salem, who made the *Telemaque Shoal* on his passage from Boston to Calcutta, January 11th, 1807, by a very good observation in lat. 38° 02′ south, and by account 23° 00′ east from London; at 1 p. m. one of my people observing the water to be very much discoloured and spotted, as if passing over rocks, called all hands on deck; most of them being at the time be-

low at dinner, I ran on deck myself, as soon as possible, and found the alarm was not without foundation, the water being very white, and spotted:—I immediately went aloft with my glass, and found that the ship was passing over the north-east point of the shoal, the water greatly discoloured, spotted, and rippling very much:—I saw two places on which the sea broke very high; bearing from the ship W. N. W. and W. S. W.; the one bearing W. N. W. apparently the most dangerous. As its extent to the south-eastward, was beyond the reach of my eye, assisted by a good glass, and a very clear day, and from the distance run by the ship, I should suppose it to be 6 or 7 leagues in length from N. E. by N. to S. E. by S. and as I could distinctly see the clear blue water on both sides, conclude it is narrow, not more than a mile, or a mile and a half wide, in any part, and it is not more than twice the length of the ship in width, at the north-east point, where the ship passed it. It is probable that the water is very bold all round it, as the ship at not more than half a mile distance, run two or three hours in water, very little discoloured; there was a great rippling, the whole length of the shoal, but no breakers, except on the two places mentioned before.—It extended far to windward of the ship's wake, and its appearance was so alarming, that I thought it imprudent to heave round, as I otherwise should have done, and passed to leeward of it:—it was too dangerous to bear down upon with the ship, and the sea too rough to examine it with the boats. I did not sound, because the situation of the ship with a fresh north-easterly wind which brought it direct to leeward, prevented my heaving too, to sound, and it was not possible to get bottom when the ship was under way.—I, with others, regret my situation prevented me from ascertaining it more particularly; but can with confidence say, that it will not admit of a doubt that it is a shoal of considerable extent and danger, and I should recommend to all navigators to be very cautious, and keep a very good look out in passing it.—The mean of two distances of the sun and moon, Jan. 4 and 5, worked up to the time, when the shoalest place was bearing W.N.W. makes it to lie in long. 22° 58′ 22″ east from London, and by a good observation by the meridian altitude of the sun, in lat. 35° 05′ south; the longitude of the above place, by the mean of four reckonings, brought forward to the above bearings, 23° 0′ 45″ east from London. Was boarded five days after this discovery, by his Britannic Majesty's ship, Lord Duncan, Captain Hart, and his chronometer would place it about 40 miles further westward; but his distance by sun and moon nearly the same."

Cruel Conduct of the French Admiral Linois.——Bombay June 6. The unmanly and cowardly act of which M. Moreau and others officers of the French national frigate, Piedmontese, were guilty, in having stabbed Captain Larkins, and one or two of his officers, as they were quitting the Warren Hastings, after a spirited and gallant resistance against a superior force, has been officially noticed in terms of merited reprobation [Compare Panorama, Vol. III. page 399.]; an instance, though not of equal atrocity, yet of a description which cannot fail to create the strongest sentiments of abhorrence at a conduct so cruel, and unjustifiable, has recently come to our notice:—We think it a duty to publish this fact to the world, but shall consider it as equally our duty to contradict it, should the fact have been untruly stated. The Travers and Lushington have brought from the Cape a number of our lascars (native seamen), who were taken in the Brunswick, and *whom Admiral Linois had sold as slaves* at the Cape!!—*Bombay Gazette.*

New Coinage.—A Proclamation of the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras, in date of the 15th July, 1807, directs, that all the silver coinage of this Presidency, coined at the Madras mint, shall be coined direct from dollars, when imported, and of dollar fineness. The dollar is estimated at eight penny weights worse than English standard.

Advices from the Mauritius.—A number of passengers from Tranquebar, lately prisoners of war at the Isle of Mauritius, arrived at Calcutta, at the end of June, 1807.—They left that island early in May; it was then suffering severely from the want of provisions. The slaves and lower orders of people were reduced to the utmost necessity.—The privateering trade was unusually flat, or rather entirely suspended for a time.—Capt. Flinders, of the Royal Navy, who is still unjustly detained there, is now enlarged on his parole, and treated with civility.—The island of Bourbon has changed its name to that of Bonaparte.

The Island of Apuleria.—Extract from the Journal of the Phœnix Indiaman, lately arrived at Bombay. "The Island of Apuleria is in lat. 9° 30′ S., and about 85° or 86° E. of Greenwich (by the Directory); but according to the different sets of lunar observations, we found it 89° 30′ E. of Greenwich. It appeared very extraordinary that an island of such an extent, and immediately in the fair way of all ships going to India, should not be better known. By Mr. Dalrymple's account, we are the second English ship that ever produced an account of it; indeed, by most mariners, the existence of the island is totally discredited. When we first saw it, it appeared high and uneven, and we could distinguish several high peaks upon it, which were very remarkable: it

bore at first about N. W. by W. 10 or 12 leagues, the northern extremity about N.N.W. or N. by W.; the south extremity we could not discern, the weather being so very hazy; but by appearances I am led to imagine, that it is a considerable Island. The Directory lays it down, 14 or 15 leagues from N. to S.; it was unfortunate that a gale came on almost immediately on our seeing it, as it was our intention to survey it, had not the weather appeared very black, with strong lightnings. We hauled up N. E. to give it a good birth.

Manufacture of Canvas in Calcutta.—August 10th, 1807. We have always particular satisfaction in adverting to the successful progress of such institutions, whether of science, art, or manufacture, as have been introduced to the Asiatic colonies of Great Britain, by the genius and enterprising spirit of her adventurous sons. It is highly gratifying to observe the rapid progress, from rudeness to excellence, of many useful arts, which though lately unknown in Bengal, are now leading to results at once profitable to the colony, advantageous to the mother country. The instance of improvement to which we here more particularly allude, is, the manufacture of canvas, which within six, or eight preceding years, in the province of Bengal, under the auspices of British industry, has been reared from a state of imperfection to a useful and creditable rank in the catalogue of British Indian manufactures. The *Paut* has been very properly excluded from the manufacture of Bengal Canvas. It is now entirely prepared from the *Sunn*,* a plant erroneously supposed to be the *Cannabis Sativa* of Linnæus. Though it be not Hemp, yet the Bengall *Sunn* affords, when properly prepared and manufactured, a product nearly equal, in all respects, to the best English Canvas. It is not merely in the material, that improvement has been introduced, the machines for cleaning and spinning the raw materials, and the looms also, are particularly improved, and the whole is conducted on the most approved plan of European artists. It meets with such success, that in the course of two or three years, the use of European canvas, will probably be entirely excluded from the service of India.

We need not expiate the importance of this branch of manufacture in a British colony. The indispensable necessity of large supplies of canvas, for the service of the British navy, and for the commercial fleets, for a great part, if not the principal of which, England has been dependant on Russia, are facts, which, the more they are considered, the more they must incline to think favourably of every attempt, to lessen, or remove, the necessity of dependance on foreign supplies. In support to these remarks, we quote, from among many similar testimonials, the following letter, just received from the Prince of Wales's Island, and addressed to Messrs. Torry and Jones, whose manufactory has obtained much credit.

Extract of a letter from Captain Gilchrist; of the American ship *Caravan*, dated, Prince of Wales's Island, June 24th, 1807.

"I do not forget that on leaving Calcutta, I promised to give you an account of the sanvas, supplied from your looms. I am happy to assure you that the service it has undergone, declares the excellence of its quality, which has proved far beyond even my sanguine expectations, and your own assurances in its favour. It will be sufficient to say, that I had it in constant use, from Bengal to America, thence to Europe, and again back to America; and from America to this port, where, upon examination of my sails, I expect that they will carry me, hence to Canton, and thence finally back to America. When the people of America become a little more acquainted with the quality of your Sudian canvass, I have no doubt of its becoming a considerable article of importation from Bengal to the United States. The difference in the price of your canvas, and European Duck, is incomparably greater than the difference in the value of the canvass. For light sails I should prefer your Bengal cloth to that of Europe. Could you get your workmen into the way of making greater difference in the numbers, and also to make the fillings considerably larger, the canvas would be materially improved, as the cloth invariably splits length-ways, owing, in my opinion, to the fillings not being sufficiently heavy.—"

We have already expressed our opinion as to the propriety, nay, the necessity of encouraging the importation of *Sunn* from India; but, promoting to that extent of which it is capable the *manufacture* of canvass in those colonies, is quite a different question. Waiving all mercantile jealousy, we consider the manufacture of British canvass, as connected with the safety of the country; and are therefore firmly of opinion that the subject will obtain, as it deserves, the attention of government.

PORTUGAL.

State of Lisbon.—Dec. 23, 1807. On account of the great scarcity of money, nothing can be sold here at present. But very few houses pay their bills, and few, or no bills, are accepted, even for the best drawers. No goods are dispatched from hence, and the India

* Compare Panorama, vol. III. p. 905.

House continues to be shut up. The confiscation of English goods is postponed until the 26th of next month, at which time, the courier, who is to bring the fate of Portugal, is expected. The disturbances which took place on the 12th and 13th instant, were occasioned by the hoisting of the French colours, which irritated the populace against the foreign military. The soldiers fired several vollies, but most of them in the air, and no more than twenty lives were lost on both sides on that occasion. On the 14th, tranquillity was perfectly restored, and there is no reason to apprehend any further commotion, unless a famine should goad the people to despair.

PRUSSIA.

State of the Army, &c.—The Prussian army has received new uniforms, and a new formation, regulated by the most rigid economy. The subjects of this state, can with difficulty be brought to accustom themselves to the fall of their monarchy, and to consider it as reduced to a power of the third rank. Other speculatists, however, suppose that the people may be happier now than formerly, the army being less, and the privileges of the nobility diminished. The plan for the new organization of the Prussian army is entirely finished. There will be a general conscription entirely new. The army will be entirely composed of natives; in consequences all foreigners, whether officers, subalterns, or soldiers, will be dismissed. The number of generals will be diminished; the regiments will only have colonels. There will be only two captains of the staff of each regiment; the quarter-masters and almoners will be suppressed; there will be almoners only in time of war. The troops of the regiments doing duty will change their garrison every year.

RUSSIA.

State of Exports.—Account of pouds of iron, hemp, and tallow exported from St. Petersburgh in British ships, in the year 1806 and 1807, extracted from the Lists of Exports, published by authority at St. Petersburgh:—*note* 63 poods make a ton.

	Iron.	*Hemp.*	*Tallow.*
1806—	1,219,409	1,541,593	1,346,100
1807—	710,547	1,373,474	1,059,495
	508,862	168,119	286,605—

Less in 1807 than 1806.

Siberian Silver Mine.—In the thirteenth volume of the Acts of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburgh, is an excellent memoir on the mines of Siberia, by M. Herman, under the title of Description of the celebrated Silver Mine of Zmeof, in the Mountain Altaï, in Siberia.—This mine, which has long been known, has been worked only since 1745 at the expense of the crown. It yields yearly 1,200,000 pouds of ore; and the whole produce from 1747 to 1793 was 34,441 pouds of silver, among which was also found, about 1,000 pouds of gold; so that the product may be estimated at forty four millions of roubles which is nearly one million yearly. The poud is not quite 40lbs.

Prize Subject.—The Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh, has proposed the following subject for a prize to be adjudged on the 1st of July, 1808:—"Wanted an easy and cheap method to distinguish the venomous plants with certainty, and without any knowledge of Botany being required."

SWEDEN.

State of the Army.—In December last the Swedish army consisted of 45,000 foot, 8,000 horse, and 3,700 artillery, making together 56,700 men, rank and file.

SWITZERLAND.

Swiss Almanacks.—Among the numerous Almanacks which are published in Switzerland, the Helvetic Almanack which, during fifteen years, has been published in German at Zurich, is honourably distinguished. That for 1808 contains geographical and statistical descriptions of the cantons of Appenzell and St. Gall, by M. Hartmann. That of the preceding year contained like descriptions of the cantons of Schwitz and Zug, by M. Zschokke. These Almanacks are adorned by maps, very carefully executed, of the cantons which they describe: and engravings representing the various employments of the inhabitants, with their costumes.—At Lausanne is published, an Almanack in French, entitled "Etrennes Helvetiennes," &c. This has been conducted by the Curé Bridel, about 25 years, and the "Etrennes Fribourgeoises" of M. Lalive d'Epinay, contains a variety of information relative to Switzerland, which may be sought in vain, in any other publication. This renders them peculiarly acceptable to those who take an interest in what concerns that country.

Exhibition at Zurich.—Within these few years exhibitions of pictures have taken place at Zurich. That of the year 1807, included about 130 pictures and drawings: among them were 70 landscapes; about 20 portraits; 3 historical pictures; 4 huntings and horses; 3 of fruits and flowers. The other pictures represented allegorical subjects, domestic scenes, and Swiss costumes.

TURKEY.

Turksh Politics.—The Ottoman Porte appears to be in great difficulties, with respect to the measures that it ought to take under present circumstances: in the meanwhile the habitual hesitation and slowness of this court, which has been blamed by many, appears to be its only chance of security.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We have great pleasure in announcing the re-opening of this national establishment, with a very pleasing assemblage of pictures. The general appearance of the rooms is highly creditable to the present state of taste and art, among us. We imagine too that the artists have found benefit from the exhibition of their works in the gallery, and this has induced a greater number of them to send their performances. Another circumstance which increases the interest of the present year, is the appearance of those pictures to which the prizes have been adjudged by the Institution. The first of these is Mr. Pocock's picture of Becket's insolent visit to King Henry II. A. D. 1164, in which there is much merit. The general tone of the picture is good: and the effect of the colours, in which many British artists are deficient, is sober and united. We conceive, however, that Mr. P. has looked little, if at all, further than Hume for his authorities. If we recollect rightly, Becket was *sitting*, not *walking*, when the bishops deputed by the king met with him.

The second premium for 1807 was obtained by Mr. J. Green's "Gadshill from Shake-"spear;" which has merit; and the third by Miss C. Reinagle's "Interior of a Wood, with Banditti."

Mr. Turner's picture of the battle of Trafalgar, adds much to the general interest; and there is a pleasing effect in viewing Thompson's "Cottage door" from the *furthest* room; seen under the arcades, it is admirable.

We could with pleasure point out a number of subjects, which afford gratification: but, unless the pictures were under inspection, the reasons that we might give for qualifying our approbation, cannot be appreciated. We might, for instance, commend Drummond's "Pharaoh's daughter pleading for Moses;" but the scenery is nothing like Egypt, or the Nile: his "Dramatis Personæ" is excellent. —We might include, some parts of Hilton's "Judgement of Solomon:" of Hall's "Sigis-"mond and Guiscardo;" with its companion: of Howard's pictures, &c. yet in these we discover opportunities of improvement. For instance, why has Howard preferred in the "Helenus and Cassandra," to give his serpents, the colouring of eels, instead of the brilliancy which distinguishes the serpent tribe? Why has Cook, in his "Agony of "Christ," placed a moon so far in her wane, as to mark, by her rising, an early part of the morning: for the part enlightened forbids us from taking it for an evening moon: whereas, in fact, our Lord was arrested long before this time of the morning; and moreover, it was *full moon* that very night. We advise the Right Rev. Prelate who has bought this picture, to have this impropriety corrected. Mr. Cook, in his other picture, has made the crest of Hector's helmet of *white feathers*: whereas the poet expressly says it was of *horse hair*: and we do not recollect any authority for its being *white*. Several of the *heads* (no *portraits* are admitted) have great merit. The landscapes are generally pleasing. Sass's drawings are excellent. Ganagan's model of the "Cradle Hymn" is very pretty. The Venus of Nollekens has enjoyed a great reputation, ever since her appearance at the Royal Academy: it is an exquisite figure. Rossi's model of *Avarice* is very good: but we are not coblers enough to decide whether his *Cobler* is not incorrect in handling his hammer, when he has got—not an old shoe—but an upper leather, on his last; nor can we conceive, how a cobler can be *content*, which the artist has adopted him to personify, without his *awl*. In short, we suspect that Mr. Rossi has not studied nature for this model. Mr. Wyatt's monument to Lord Nelson, is a grand conception.

We desire that artists whose names are not particularized will give us credit for sensibility to their merit: we noticed much that we have not room to record.

A general remark or two must conclude this article.

First we must caution artists, who are favoured with the advantage of copying old pictures, against falling into a hard and dry manner of colouring, and effect; occasioned by the loss of harmony in the colour &c. of their originals, through age. All pigments do not stand equally well for centuries; Ultramarine may, therefore, *now* predominate in skies &c. where it did not *originally*: and the deep browns, and other shades are so much increased in depth, that they form preposterous masses, when imitated in *new* pictures. In short, a century hence, not a few of the pictures, in the south room, especially, will be described as too much "black and all black."

A second remark is, that the pictures are generally of small dimensions. There are few of magnitude: we suppose, that the artists find commissions for pictures of these sizes, most frequent. Whether this implies a prosperous state of the arts, we do not affirm. We fear the contrary: for, though magnitude be no proof of merit, we conceive that it has some connection with encouragement.

We have formerly regretted that this Institution is not more general in its nature, and the subjects which it receives. Why is there so much *stiffness* on the question of receiving capital engravings? For instance, what is Sharp doing with Copley's Gibraltar? We understand it is finished. And other works of merit, lately published, why are they excluded?

Cold Bath Fields Prison.—Copy of the Petition presented to the House of Commons, by Mr. Sheridan.—To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Honourable House of Commons, of Great Britain and Ireland, in the United Parliament assembled:—The Petition of Alexander Stephens, of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and Park House, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire,—Humbly sheweth,—That certain persons lately serving the office of Grand Jurymen for the county of Middlesex, to the number of about nine, having visited the house of correction for the said county, commonly called the Cold Bath Fields Prison, on Tuesday, November the 3d, in the year of our Lord 1807, between the hours of 11, and 12, in the forenoon:—They there discovered, that all the loaves found by them (each of which ought to contain sixteen ounces, and to be distributed daily, at ten o'clock in the morning (were greatly deficient in point of quantity, as will be seen from the annexed statement on the part of one of the Magistrates of the City of London.—That the prison weight demanded and used upon the present occasion, for trying the loaves in rotation, proved also deficient, as was fully demonstrated in both instances on the same day, when compared with the standard at Guildhall, in the presence, first, of Sir William Leighton, Knight, then Lord Mayor; and afterwards of Richard Phillips, Esq. then and still one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, as well as of four of the late Grand Jury; and, moreover, that the scales of the said prison were false and fraudulent.

Your Petitioner, together with other Gentlemen, late Members of the Grand Jury, also discovered: That several of the liege subjects of this realm were committed to close custody, in cells destitute of fire, eight feet three inches long, by six feet three inches wide, two of them in irons, although sick; some, if not all, of these were innocent in point of fact, as all were then innocent in point of law, being detained under the pretext of re-examination, and consequently uncondemned by the legal judgment of their peers, or even the accusatory verdict of a Grand Jury. Of this number were a mother, a daughter, and a son, of creditable appearance; the two former in one cell, so situated as to be exposed to a continual current of external air, without the possibility of obtaining, even during the severest frost, an artificial warmth by means of fuel, while the Convicts below enjoyed all the comforts of an open roomy ward, with occasional access to fire. That in one of these lonely cells was closely confined a foreigner of some rank, the Chevalier de Blin, who, as we were told, by one of the Jailors, while so immured, had been deprived of his reason, and who presented to your Petitioner a Memorial on his kness; who after conversing with him in French some time, through the key-hole, demanded to enter. That in this place, originally destined for the improvement of the morals of petty offenders, a female prisoner, as we have learned, has been lately debauched by the son of the Chief Jailor or Governor, who then held an office of trust in the prison, and has since had a child, now, or at least lately, burdensome to the parish of Kensington in the county of Middlesex. That four debtors were shut up in this House of Correction, the only communication between whom and the world, appears to take place occasionally, by means of two iron-grates, at upwards of six feet distance from each other, with a Jailor walking in at intervals, so as to preclude complaint; and that from the examination of a debtor, and also, by a letter from him, both in the possession of your Petitioners, it appears that he was shut up with persons guilty of robbery and unnatural crimes. And, lastly, that six innocent persons, the Bills against whom had been thrown out by the Grand Jury, were dragged from Cold-Bath-Fields prison to Hicks's-hall, in open day, at the close of the session, first manacled, and then fastened together by a rope, to be discharged by proclamation. I, your petitioner, therefore conceiving that such gross instances of fraud, coupled with such an open violation of the laws, and even of the express orders of session, are calculated to bring His Majesty's Government into contempt, and cast an unmerited odium on our most excellent Constitution; thinking also, that if such malpractices were detected in a casual and slight survey, of less than two hours duration, far greater abuses are likely to be brought to light, by the intervention of the Grand Inquest of the Nation, I most humbly and earnestly solicit this Honourable House to take the premises into consideration, and by a public and open examination at its bar, or any other mode, afford such relief as may seem meet. A. Stephens.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Sheriff Phillips to William Mainwaring, Esq. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, &c.

"Sir—I consider it a duty which I owe the public to inform you, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and, I believe one of the Committee for conducting the business of the prison, that I was present when an appeal was lately made by the Grand Jury of the county to the standard weights in Guildhall; that I witnessed the examination of the pound weight for weighing meat and other provisions in the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, when it was found to be seven-eighths of an ounce too light; and that on weighing some

loaves which were found in the same prison, by the Grand Jury, they appeared also to be considerably too light, one or two of them being from an ounce and a half or two ounces under weight. I should compromise the feelings which I bear towards the respectable magistracy of the county of Middlesex, if I were to omit to make this formal communication. "I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"R. PHILLIPS, Sheriff."

"Bridge-street, Nov. 13, 1807.

"To W. Mainwaring, Esq."

. . . . . .

Proceedings of a Grand Jury convened by Summons from the Sheriff of Middlesex, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, in February, 1808.

It was moved, seconded, and resolved unanimously,

1. That this Grand Jury do visit the prisons of the County of Middlesex.

2. That a committee of five members of this Grand Jury, be appointed to draw up a report of such circumstances resulting from their visit as shall appear worthy of being recorded.

3. That the report of the committee to be appointed, shall be submitted to the Grand Jury, and when approved shall be adopted and signed by them, and presented to the Sheriff of the County, to the Chairman of the Court of Sessions, and to his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

In conformity to the foregoing resolutions, we the undersigned, the Foreman and other Members of the Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex, considering it to be our bounden duty to examine into the state of the different prisons, have visited in a body on one day, and by a committee on subsequent days, the House of Correction in Cold Bath-fields, and have unanimously agreed upon this report.

Our enquiry has been specifically directed to the following objects, viz.

1. The weight and quality of the bread.—This article is good and wholesome, and we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the daily allowance of it distributed to each prisoner, according to the regulations of the prison.

2. Although there was found no actual deficiency in the weights used in the prison, yet we think it right to recommend that both scales and weights of the best quality should be provided, and that they should in future be placed under the inspection of an officer appointed by the magistracy of the county, which officer shall be bound to verify at least four times in the year upon oath that they are just, and in the best possible state of repair.

3. We recommend that in addition to the ingredients of the soup served out to the prisoners, in lieu of other dinner on alternate days, there should be allowed a sufficient proportion of ox heads, and legs of beef, to render the liquor somewhat more nutritious.

4. A claim was made by some of the men of a pint of beer per day, which had been till lately allowed to those employed in what is termed extra labour, viz. drawing water, gardening, and sweeping the yards. The reason assigned for discontinuing this allowance appeared to us to be perfectly satisfactory.

5. We recommend that more strictness be observed in the enforcement of the regulations of the prison, to keep debtors entirely separate from the vagrants, and from persons confined for misdemeanors.

6. We have satisfied ourselves that the foreigners confined in this prison have been allowed every reasonable accommodation, and that they receive besides the allowance common to all other prisoners a weekly sum of 10s. 6d. and a sufficient provision for their families. One of them who is apparently suffering under a partial derangement of his intellects, had been struck by a person (a prisoner) appointed to attend upon him. This person was immediately reprimanded and removed, and we do not see reason to suppose that the unfortunate state of the foreign prisoner has proceeded from any improper treatment during his confinement.

7. We have made a very minute inquiry into an alledged case of seduction of one of the female prisoners, said to have happened within the walls of the prison. We have been particularly careful to ascertain all the dates, and have fully established that no such circumstance took place during the imprisonment of the party in question.

Upon the whole we found the prison throughout every part perfectly clean and wholesome, well aired, and free from damp. The bedding and cloathing are suitable, and the prisoners are allowed a sufficient quantity of fuel in proportion to the occasional state of the weather. Their conduct is in general such as is becoming their situation.

We also visited the New Prison. It requires to be more frequently white-washed; and we recommend that the persons confined therein between the sessions, should be allowed some sort of bedding.

Signed by ADAM ASKEW, Esq. Foreman, and all the Members of the Grand Jury.

Grand Jury Room,
Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green,
Feb. 22, 1808.

Storm and Tide.—Margate, January 17.—"The wind blew very fresh at N. N. West, on Thursday afternoon, and about 10 o'clock, when the tide was coming in very heavily, it increased to a perfect hurricane at North, and the damage commenced. In the High-street, beginning from the King's Head Inn, the front of which and the lower room in Hazardous-row, have been washed away, the heavy rolling sea broke through every thing in its way. Philpot's bathing-room, with many others, are totally washed away. The gallery, and considerable part of the back part of Garner's library, are destroyed, and the whole premises so much damaged, as to be deemed incapable of repair. The sea forced quite through, and there was but little time to save property.—Much injury is done to the Marine Parade; the large stones of the parapet, the whole length of it, are entirely displaced, or thrown to a great distance, and scattered all over the Parade. The body of the work is so shaken, that most probably the greater part must be taken down. Considerable chasms are made, to a great extent, in some places quite through the road, particularly at the entrance from the High-street. Mitchener's York Hotel, and other houses on the Marine Parade, have escaped wonderfully: they were greatly saved by two collier brigs, which being driven against the stone-work, remained there during the gale, with their broadsides to receive the tremendous waves, and being in this situation, they broke the force and weight of the water, and thus saved the Parade houses.—The lower parts of the houses in this quarter were overflowed; and the windows of the ground-floor nearly all broken: boats drove against the houses, &c.; the Custom-house is also much damaged and undermined.—The devastation on the Pier is beyond all calculation, the stone Pier-head is totally demolished for many yards; the large parapet stones on every part of the Pier totally carried away. All the buildings, including that for the *Camera Obscura*, are swept off, and large chasms are made in various parts of the road, and the whole of the remaining stone-work so shaken, that the greater part must be taken down whenever it is repaired. The vessels of various descriptions, boats, &c. were forced by the violence of the waves against each other, and many of the boats, as well as larger vessels, much damaged, and some dashed to pieces; immense quantities of pieces of wrecks are floating about in every direction.—The scene of horror is far beyond description, and for some hours apprehensions were formed that great part of the town would be destroyed. For several hours the Pier was quite under water, and the waves rolled over it as if there had not been any Pier. A remarkable circumstance occurred during this awful period: a private soldier of the Denbigh militia had been as usual placed as centinel over the magazine stores on the Pier; he kept his post until the magazine and stores were washed away, and then the sea came over the Pier wall so tremendously, that he could not retreat; the poor fellow then climbed up to the top of the crane, which fortunately was not knocked away, where he remained (having lashed himself fast), for several hours, until the water abated, before he could be released."

The damage sustained at Reculver, in Kent, independent of the angle of the public-house, which was, on Monday begun to be taken down, is confined to the north-west corner of the wall of the church-yard, leaving the wall, in every other part, in its former state. It does not, therefore, appear, that the church of the Two Sisters is in immediate danger, but from the inroad made by the force of the waves to the northward of the cliff, it would seem that the elevated point of land on which the church stands must eventually be insulated. In consequence of this danger, a vestry was held in the said church, on Tuesday last, consisting of the Minister, Churchwardens, and principal inhabitants of the parish of Reculver, and borough of Hoath; at which, after due consideration, it was resolved unanimously, "To send up a petition to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying for his Grace's Fiat to empower them to take down the said church, in order to erect another in a more eligible part of the parish."—Prior to the late high tide, it had been in agitation to attempt to preserve the church by embankments, &c. and a survey had been made by Mr. Rennie, for that purpose, whose report and estimate of the sum necessary, amounts, we understand, to 8277l. It was noted, by those whose observations are made from experience, that as the tide on this part of the coast, previous to the late high one, was uncommonly low, the subsequent consequences might be expected. It is also to be recorded, that only two tides, equally high, have been remembered within these fifty years.

Paper Money.—The increased and increasing circulation of paper-money, issued by private individuals, has excited a considerable degree of alarm among the trading interest; the consequence has been a determination entered into at a meeting held at Halifax lately, to take no Notes but such as are issued by regular banking-houses, after the 1st day of March next.—*Yorkshire.*

Norwich Stuffs.—The East India Company's annual orders for camblets, called broad whites, have been issued, and about 24,000 pieces have been contracted for by the manufacturers of Norwich, which has given employment to many journeymen weavers.

Literary Loss by Fire.—Monday night, Feb. 8, soon after ten, a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Nichols and Son, printers, in Featherbed-lane, at the extremity of Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, by which the whole of that extensive concern is consumed. We have seldom been more shocked than we were at this disaster, which it was our lot to witness. The conflagration was not only distressful in itself, by the usual causes of distress on such occasions: but it affected us the more strongly, as we had every reason to fear that learning was suffering severely by the loss. Our fears were but too true: for the labours of a life, have perished; and the long continued accumulations of the respectable SYLVANUS URBAN, have been a prey to the flames. It is remarkable that Mr. Nichols sen. was preparing for a sale to the probable amount of many thousands, when this calamity befell him, and two days more would have realized his intentions. The collections for Mr. N.'s History of Leicestershire, are consumed, with various other works of value and research. It is impossible but what, under such circumstances, Mr. N. must feel as a man, and a man of learning, as well as the depositary of property, entrusted to him by others; but he bears his misfortune with fortitude, and we are happy to understand that his friends, and his brethren of the profession, accommodate him to the utmost of their power. This conduct is equally honourable to themselves and to him. We presume therefore that the Gentleman's Magazine and the other parts of his business will suffer no interruption; and we hope that Mr. N.'s spirits will be supported, and his literary labours be long continued as an ornament to his profession, and a benefit to the republic of letters.—A remarkable circumstance is related:—a servant girl was in the kitchen, almost suffocated with the smoke, and unable, through terror and deprivation of her breath, to move; a fireman discovered it, broke open the window, and at the risk of his own life saved the girl's.—The concern, we understand, was insured, but by no means in any proportion to cover the loss.

Influx of Theatrical Foreigners.——The newspapers have informed us that a meeting has been lately held by several *distinguished* noblemen and gentlemen, for the purpose of erecting a new Opera-House; the continual disputes of the present nursery of intrigue not having sufficiently disgraced the first metropolis in the world!—But, we have a better opinion of our countrymen, and particularly of such *elevated* and *noble patrons* as they have hinted at, than to suppose that at such a time as this, they would be inveigled to promote any plan likely to increase the influx of foreigners into this country, and such foreigners too, as may, it is not unlikely, endeavour to acquire every possible knowledge of the means to injure us hereafter, thereby making themselves useful to our enemy when they leave us. The state of Europe never was so critical, and though this country has a powerful protection in its maritime strength, yet accidents have often defeated wisdom and force, and it becomes us all, but most particularly the High, the Noble, the Antient Nobility of the Land, at this awful and eventful period, to exert increasing vigilance in defence of their country. We therefore cannot for a moment believe the possibility of such intelligence. Can any of our *Nobility* endeavour to raise either a *troupe des comédiens Italiens*, or corps of foreign dancers, fiddlers, singers, and their *virtuous* attendants, in hopes of *exhilarating* the people of England, NOW, when the preservation of even their *own* property wisely advises them to raise corps of armed peasants, to prevent foreigners from overwhelming us, as they have other nations? This business has most certainly been set afloat for the purpose of libelling some distinguished personages, and to disgrace "their long galleries of ancestors" by reflection on their posterity.—Of a similar tendency no doubt is the report of *French* players being introduced into the capital to amuse the higher circles.—If however any thing further should transpire, we shall deem it our bounden duty to keep a watchful attention to it.

Cultivation of Hemp in England.—The following is an extract from Lord Somerville's speech at Smithfield Cattle Club dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, in December last.—"I cannot help acknowledging the propriety of confining the business of the present meeting as much as possible to its original objects, yet must beg leave to divert the attention of the land-owners present, for a moment to the great importance of supplying our navy with hemp, the importation of which from the Baltic is unhappily interdicted; and although an excellent substitute is known in Bengal Sunn hemp,* should this hereafter fail in supplying the wants of our navy, I trust that as hemp is proved to be an excellent preparation for a wheat crop and to interfere but little with the established system of husbandry upon strong soils, except in the growth of beans, for which it must be substituted, that the land-owners will be found ready to forward the views of government in raising this most essential article upon our own soils, by relinquishing the restrictions in their leases against the growth of a vegetable which is now proved by experience not to exhaust the soil more than other crops when not left to ripen its seed."

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 905.

National Debt.—Jan, 1808. An Account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and imperial Loan:—

Redeemed by annual million, &c.	£68,412,770
Ditto by 1l per cent. per annum. on Loans	63,403,769
Ditto by Land Tax	22,976,829
Ditto by 1l. per cent. per annum on imperial Loan	829,426
Ditto by Sinking Fund, on 12,600,000l. Loan, 1807	749,489
Total	£456,372,283

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,400,977l. 12s. 4d.

Droits of Admiralty—His Majesty has given 20,000l. out of the sum derived from *droits* of Admiralty, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. This is not the first sum granted to one of the Princes from the same source. The account, we believe, stands thus:—

Duke of Kent	£20,000
Duke of Cumberland	20,000
Duke of Sussex	20,000
Duke of Clarence	20,000
Duke of Gloucester	19,500
Princess of Wales	20,000
Duke of York	20,000
Total	139,500

Minority renders Marriage null and void.—Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, Feb. 3. Husband *v.* Husband.——This was a suit of nullity of marriage, instituted by the husband against the wife, on a ground of *minority*. The leading facts were briefly these:—the parties were married by licence April 23, 1792, and there was one child living, the issue of that marriage: that there was no consent of parents or guardians appointed, and in support of the fact of *minority*, alleged on the part of the husband, the register of baptism of the wife was exhibited, which stated, that she was born July 1, 1771, and baptized July 18 in the same year. To support these facts, several witnesses were examined, particularly those who were present at the ceremony, and shortly after it took place as to the apparent age of the child.—The Court (Sir Wm. Scott) in pronouncing judgment, observed, that it was bound under the Marriage Act (provided the evidence established the fact of minority, if the party wanted but one day to complete the age of 21), to pronounce the *marriage to be null and void.* It was clearly of opinion, that the fact was supported by the evidence produced, and accordingly pronounced for the remedy which the husband prayed.

Danish Navy.—The following is a list of the Danish ships of war which have been taken into His Majesty's service, and the names by which they are to be distinguished:

	Guns.	*To be called.*
Christian the Seventh	96	Blenheim.
Waldemaar	84	Yarmouth.
Princess Sophia Frederica	74	Cambridge.
Justice	74	Orford.
Heir Apparent Frederick	74	Cornwall.
Crown Prince Frederick	74	Norfolk.
Fuen	74	Bengal.
Oden	74	Oden.
Three Crowns	74	Medway.
Skiold	74	Somerset.
Crown Princess Maria	74	Torbay.
Danemark	74	Marathon.
Norway	74	Nonsuch.
Princess Caroline	74	Braganza.

FRIGATES.

	To be called.		*To be called.*
Pearl	Theban.	Frederickstein	Teresa.
Housewife	Boreas.	Triton	Hyppolitus.
Iris	Alaric.	Little Belt	Espion.
Rota	Sensible.	Fylla	Lily.
Venus	Levant.	Gluckstad	Raison.
Nyade	Hephæstion.	Eydcren	Utile.
	Nymphen	Determined.	

SLOOPS.

	To be called.		*To be called.*
Glommen	Britomart.	Sarpe	Voltigeur.
Ned Elven	Legere.	Flying Fish	Venteur.
Mercure	Transfer.	Elvin	Harlequin.

The foregoing list of names has been handed about, with asserted authority: but whether it will really be carried into execution private information leads us to doubt. There seems to be much propriety in taking time to revise such a measure, and to execute it gradually, as the ships are brought into the service, *if that be designed.* We are not without suspicion, that some of the principles of Lord Sidmouth's motion in the House of Lords, respecting this fleet, have had their effects.

SCOTLAND.

Migration of Eels.—The Rev. Mr. Hall, lately while at Elchies, on the north-west bank of the Spey, about fifteen miles from Elgin, witnessed a most extraordinary migration of Eels. For three successive days he observed a number of small eels, which he estimates at 280,000, pass up the Spey, in lines of about 10 abreast, at regular distances and guarded by larger eels. The small eels were about three and a half inches long, and moved near the surface of the water, close to the bank; their guards were about six inches long, and kept in deeper water. They began their journey each day an hour before sun rise, and terminated it before dark, when by a kind of signal, they all at once hid themselves in the sand or mud for miles at the same instant. Mr. Hall could not ascertain whence they came, or whither they were going, but reports the order and regularity of their progress to be equal to that of any body of troops he ever witnessed.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

The Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.——48 *Geo. III.*

CHAP. I.

Debates on the Address in Answer to the Speech from the Throne—Attack on Denmark execrated and vindicated—Also, Russian Offer of Mediation—Russian Necessities—Disposition of Denmark, and Character of Danish Politics—General Politics of Britain.

For his Majesty's speech, delivered by commission, at the opening of the session, January 21, vide the present volume of the PANORAMA, page 1102.

An address of thanks was moved, in the usual form, by lord Galloway, and seconded by lord Kenyon.—The duke of Norfolk objected to that part of the speech which related to the attack upon Copenhagen, on the ground that no information whatever had been laid before parliament to justify that measure. He therefore moved, as an amendment, to leave out that paragraph in the address which related to the attack on Copenhagen.

Lord Sidmouth concurred in the amendment. To the alledged secret articles at Tilsit, Denmark, he said, could not have been a party at the time the attack upon her was meditated, for the treaty of Tilsit was signed July 8, and Zealand was invested August 3. He was much misinformed, if the Crown Prince did not owe the capture of his fleet to his leaving Zealand destitute of defence, with the view of accumulating a force in Holstein, for the purpose of resisting the French army, then menacing that province.

Lord Aberdeen defended the Danish expedition on the ground of necessity.—Lord Grenville vehemently opposed it, directed the attention of ministers to Ireland, and urged the necessity of catholic emancipation.—Lord Hawkesbury rested the defence of the expedition, on positive information received from the court of Lisbon, and through the disaffected in Ireland. The intention of France was, to send a number of squadrons to sea on the same day, with troops, for the invasion of Ireland.—The lords, Lauderdale and Buckinghamshire supported the duke of Norfolk's amendment; which was opposed by lord Mulgrave, and negatived without a division.

Lord Grenville then moved an amendment, on that paragraph of the address which related to the mediation of Russia, for the purpose of avoiding any approval of its rejection, until the requisite information should be on the table. This also was negatived without a division.

Two protests, however, were entered against that part of the address, which approved of the expedition against Denmark; the first of which, signed by the dukes of Gloucester and Norfolk, and the lords Lauderdale, Grey, Holland, and Sidmouth, is very short; but the second, signed only by lord Erskine, is long.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, lord Hamilton moved an address of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. Ellis.—In the course of the debate, Mr. Whitbread execrated the Copenhagen expedition; denied all credit to ministers for the escape of the royal family of Portugal; contended that there was now as good an opportunity of making peace with France as ever; and particularly called upon ministers to attend to Ireland.

Mr. Canning defended the conduct of ministers in every point alluded to in the royal speech. No angry discussion had taken place with the court of Vienna. Strictly speaking, there was no negotiation through the medium of Austria, nor any distinct offer from Talleyrand. No remonstrances had been received from Prussia. Every hostile appearance on her part was extorted by France. In justice to the late ministers, he stated, that the expedition to the Dardanelles had been undertaken at the request of Russia. As that had not succeeded, the cause of war with the Porte had ceased. A negotiation with the Porte was entered upon, and the only difficulty was the admission of Russia into the treaty. During this negotiation, the Russian minister left Constantinople, and then a treaty was concluded by the Porte with France. As to Sweden, subsidiary negotiations were carrying on with that power, which would be laid before the House when finished. With regard to America, as no right was claimed by Great Britain of searching ships of war, satisfaction had been offered for the affairs of the Chesapeake. But ministers had kept that affair distinct from other matters of dispute, while the Americans endeavoured to blend them. He acquitted, of any serious blame, the gallant officer who had the command on the American station, as his provocation was extreme. As to the policy of the Orders in Council, all agreed that there must be something of that sort; and it was proper to shew to other powers, that, in some instances, Great Britain might be as formidable as Buonaparte.

Similar objections were made to the address, in this House, as in the House of Peers; but no specific amendment was proposed, and it was agreed to without a division.

JANUARY 25.—Mr. Bankes again brought forward a bill, to prevent the grant of places in reversion, and for joint lives, with benefit of survivorship. Having gone through its respective stages, it passed the Commons, February 1.

JANUARY 26.—Mr. Canning laid before the

House certain state papers, relating to the proffered mediation between this country and France; on the motion of Mr. Ponsonby, other papers on the same subject were ordered.—In answer to a question from Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Canning stated, that the secret treaty with Portugal could not be published; as it contained an article stipulating secresy, till such time as its publication should be mutually agreed to by the contracting parties.

On the same evening, the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the House the late Orders in Council respecting neutral commerce. He stated, that an indemnity would not be required for issuing those orders, but for what might have been done by virtue of their operation. February 5, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was carried without a division, these orders were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. On the 15th of that month, lord Auckland, in the upper house, moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee on them, and afford them their early consideration. After long debate, negatived, 100 against 48.

JANUARY 28.—The thanks of both Houses were voted to the naval and military commanders, officers, seamen, &c. employed in the late expedition to the Baltic. Lord Hawkesbury proposed the resolutions, in the upper House, and lord Castlereagh in the lower. The motion was opposed in both, simply on the ground, that the enterprise was not of a nature to merit the proposed honours, for the officers by whom it was accomplished. The policy of the enterprise was not discussed. The motion was carried without a division in the Lords; in the Commons it was carried by 300 against 19.

On the same evening, in the lower House, the revival of the Committee of Finance was agreed to; the members to be the same as before, excepting Mr. Ryder, to be succeeded by Mr. C. Ellis.

JANUARY 29.—In a Committee of Supply, the following resolutions were severally agreed to:

"That the number of 130,000 men be employed in the sea service for the year 1808, including 31,400 marines.

"That a sum not exceeding £3,126,500 be granted to his Majesty for wages for said seamen, for 13 months, at the rate of £1, 17s. per man per month.

"That the sum of £3,311,000 be granted for victualling them for the same period, at £1. 18s. per man per month.

"That the sum of £5,170,000 be granted for the wear and tear of ships in which said men are to serve, at the rate of £3 per man per month.

"That the sum of £521,500 be granted to his Majesty for Ordnance and Sea Service, on board said ships, for 13 months, at 7s. per man per month."

FEBRUARY 1.—Mr. Canning laid before the House of Commons several papers, containing the official correspondence relative to the Russian mediation with Denmark.

FEBRUARY 2.—In the upper House, lord Moira brought forward a bill for the better regulation of the laws between debtor and creditor, and for the punishment of fraudulent debtors.

FEBRUARY 3.—Mr. Ponsonby, after entering into an extensive review of the conduct of ministers, respecting the Copenhagen expedition, and the negotiations with Russia, moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that the substance and dates of all information sent by our officers from the coast of Copenhagen, last year, respecting the Danish fleet, the repairing, improving, and manning of the same, together with all accounts that were transmitted relative to the improvement thereof, and received by his Majesty's ministers, should be laid before the House."

Mr. Canning, in reply, delivered a most luminous and argumentative speech; into the details of which, our limits will not permit us to enter. He observed, that if ministers were called upon to defend themselves, it was for a measure which generally had been considered as the salvation of the country; a measure which, to him, would always be a source of satisfaction, not of dismay. There could be no controversy with regard to the designs of France; the most important enquiry remained as to the dispositions of Denmark; and, if they could make out a want of power, on her part, to maintain her neutrality, that would sufficiently vindicate the conduct of ministers. But, to talk of the Danish nation as being previously friendly towards this country, would argue the most complete blindness. From the armed neutrality, in 1780, down to nearly the present period, though, for the most part, there had been peace between the two countries, very little cordiality had subsisted. At the end of the late war, in 1801, the heart of Denmark remained firm to those machinations against the maritime rights of England into which she had entered in 1780; and though, in the year following, she signed a treaty with this country, that treaty, instead of being regarded as a disavowal of her designs, ought to be considered as proving her incompetency to support them.—At the present crisis, it had been said, that the Danes had a considerable force in Holstein, to oppose the intentions of the French, and to protect their own neutrality; but, when the occupation of Hanover and Hamburgh had brought a French force into the immediate vicinity of Holstein, Denmark was under so

little alarm, that she did not send a single man thither. When England, however, co-operated with Sweden, in sending a force into the north of Germany, a Danish force was immediately assembled in Holstein. Did this shew that France was the particular object of the hostility of Denmark; and this country of her friendship?—After the battle of Auerstadt, the neutrality of Holstein was violated by a party of French troops; a skirmish with the Danish force ensued, and a Danish general who was taken was treated with every possible mark of contempt; but these events, instead of inspiring a steady determination to resist, were followed by an immediate retreat of the Danish force.—After the dispersion of the Prussian army, in consequence of the battle of Anerstadt, a Prussian corps took refuge in the city of Lubeck, where, with some Swedish troops, they were made prisoners. The Swedish commander was received in the most flattering manner by General Murat, who requested him to invite the king of Sweden to make a common cause with France; hinting, that it was a pity, and almost unnatural, that Norway should belong to Denmark instead of Sweden! What was the answer of the king of Sweden to such insidious proposals?—He immediately communicated them to the prince royal of Denmark, and offered him 20,000 men for the defence of Holstein. The offer was rejected. The decree of Buonaparte, of Nov. 20, 1806, placing this country in a state of blockade, met with no remonstrance whatsoever on the part of Denmark; but, when an order, inforcing only partial retaliation, was issued by the late ministers of this country, the most angry and furious complaints came from the Danish government.—The contemptuous light in which Buonaparte considered Denmark, was strikingly evinced, by his remark to the Hamburgh deputates, who applied for commercial relief from the decree just mentioned:—"let that little prince (speaking of Denmark) take care of himself, otherwise I shall teach him how to act."—Mr. Garlicke, our then envoy at Copenhagen, informed the late ministry, that the Danish troops were to be withdrawn from Holstein, for fear of giving umbrage to France; and that, from a general view of the sentiments of that court, it did not appear that the Danish government was prepared to resist a sudden attack on their territory, or to make any effectual opposition to the demand of a surrender of the Danish ships. Every thing indicated a blind attachment to France. Under these circumstances, how great would have been the responsibility of ministers, had they looked with unsuspicious confidence on the conduct of Denmark. But he would do the justice to his predecessors to say, that they were roused by the representations which were made to them; and were preparing to act, perhaps, the same part towards Denmark, that had been subsequently pursued. Lord Howick, then at the head of the foreign department, had said, officially, that it would be impossible to acquiesce in the surrender of the Danish fleet to the power of France. It had not appeared absurd to his lordship, to suppose that the occupation of Holstein, and the seizure of the Danish fleet, were closely connected. At least, there was as much connexion between them, as between the seizure of the Turkish fleet at Constantinople, and the capture of Alexandria! Lord Howick, continued Mr. Canning, had, in his official dispatches to our minister at Copenhagen, gone on to add, that, if Denmark submitted to France, his Majesty could not refrain from taking such measures as were imperiously called for by the safety of his kingdom.—As to the feeling of injured and insulted honour on the part of the Danes, by our proposing to them the surrender of the fleet, it was a well known fact, that, not more than twelve months ago, the Danes wished to reduce their navy, and even proposed to treat for the sale of part of it to Russia.—Soon after the negotiations at Tilsit, general Bernadotte arrived at Hamburgh; and there was strong reason to believe, that he had an interview with the crown prince, at Kiel, July 29; at which a demand was made, that the ports of Denmark should be shut against British commerce, and that Holstein should be temporarily occupied by a French force.—It had been asked—why put questions to Russia, as to the articles of the treaty of Tilsit, when we professed, upon other occasions, to be acquainted with them? But it should be observed, that it was our policy to conciliate that state. Supposing ministers to have had full proof of the hostile disposition of Russia, it did not follow, of necessity, that it was their duty to attack her. The seizure of the Danish fleet was necessary, and purchased security for England; but an attack on Cronstadt, though it might have been glorious and sanguinary, would have been useless.—The hostility of Russia did not arise from our attack upon Denmark, but originated from the disappointment of her expectation of succours from this country. He could confidently state, that out of the twenty-five dispatches which the Marquis of Douglas had sent to this country, while ambassador at the Russian court, there were not five in which the proposition was not reiterated.—*Send assistance, or Russia will fail you!*—Mr. Canning next defended ministers on the ground of precedent, alluding to the former capture of Madeira, in 1801, and to the voyage of lord St. Vincent to Lisbon, in 1806.—To those who preached morality, without exception, he pointed out the conduct of Denmark, in seizing on the neutral territory of Hamburgh, in 1801.—

With respect to the Russian squadron stationed in the Mediterranean, that squadron had been expected to arrive in a British port. Those who believed that Lisbon was its intended port were mistaken; it put into the Tagus, through stress of weather, every other port being blockaded by the British fleet. It was their intention to arrive in England; the Russian minister having detained a frigate laden with specie, for the payment of the men. If ministers had acted hostilely, under such circumstances, what excuse could they have had for the loss of our trade, or for their own conduct?—Mr. Canning concluded with observing, that he had communicated the preceding facts, not from an idea that it was the bounden duty of ministers to afford such information, but because ministers desired to speak the truth.

Mr. Canning was followed by Mr. Windham and Mr. Milnes; the former in opposition to, and the latter in defence of ministers. Mr. Foster (member for the university of Dublin) and lord Palmerston, also defended them; and Mr. Morris, and Mr. Lyttleton, admitted the clearness of the case which they had made out.

Mr. Whitbread contended, that Denmark wished to preserve the strictest neutrality. It would be easy to prove, that the words which had been put into the mouth of the king, were not only morally, but physically impossible. He observed that the armistice between France and Russia was only ratified June 24; and the two Emperors met for the first time on the Niemen on the 25th. July 7, the treaty was signed. How was it possible, then, that the king's pleasure could have been taken on the expedition to Copenhagen on July 19?

Lord G. L. Gower did not consider either the want of aid from the last administration, or the attack on Copenhagen, to have occasioned the hostility of Russia. The real cause was the alteration produced by the effects of the battle of Friedland. Many persons seemed to be of opinion, that the expedition against Copenhagen was generally execrated upon the Continent; but, as far as his experience went, the contrary was the case, particularly in Russia.

Lord Castlereagh, in corroborating the information received through the court of Lisbon, stated, that in one of those extraordinary conversations which Buonaparte was accustomed to hold with foreign ambassadors, he addressed himself to the Portuguese minister, and asked him, whether he had transmitted to his court the demand, that the navy of Portugal should be ready to unite with the other navies of Europe against England, on the 1st of September? Having said this, he immediately turned to the Danish minister, and asked him, whether he had made the same communication to his court?—Respecting the retention of Zealand, his lordship observed, that the reports of the officers who had been desired to direct their attention to that subject, proved that the force necessary for the defence of that island was far greater than this country could spare, in the state of military poverty in which the former administration had left us; and it was thought improper to advise his Swedish Majesty to assist us, as the removal of any of his force would have weakened Sweden too much, in the event of an attack from Russia. It was also impossible to keep up a blockade, in the winter months, sufficiently close to prevent a communication between Zealand and Holstein.

After several other members had delivered their sentiments, the House divided on Mr. Ponsonby's motion:—ayes, 108; noes, 253; majority in favour of ministers, 145.

February 8.—In the House of Lords, The Duke of Norfolk moved, that there be laid before the House copies of all proclamations issued by our military and naval commanders while before Copenhagen; copies of all correspondence which passed between such commanders, and the commanders at Copenhagen; copies of such information as our ambassador at Copenhagen communicated on the disposition of the government of that country towards England, and a copy of any information which had been received by ministers respecting the secret articles contained in the treaty at Tilsit.

The Marquis of Wellesley went into an animated defence of ministers, respecting the Copenhagen expedition; after which lord Hutchinson entered into a history of his mission to St. Petersburgh. His lordship accused the foreign secretary, in direct terms, of having garbled his dispatches, for the purpose of misrepresenting him to the public; and expressed his conviction, that the crown prince was determined to persevere in his neutrality. Our attack upon Copenhagen had given great offence to Russia; a power which had exerted its utmost against France. From his own knowledge, peace was essentially necessary to the existence of Russia; and, if any reliance could be placed in the most confidential communication of a monarch, the Emperor Alexander was sincere in his wishes to mediate a peace with England. His lordship here read a statement of two conversations, which he had had with the Emperor. In the first, July 17,) his Majesty observed, that the English government might take three or four months to consider of his overture, respecting mediation. At the second interview, (Sept. 4), his imperial Majesty stated the great concern which our attack upon Copenhagen had given him: the French government had never done any thing so strong; it justified every thing that they had done, or that they might do hereafter. He declared, in the most po-

remptory language, tone, and manner, that as Emperor of Russia, having a right to demand it, he would have satisfaction, complete satisfaction, for the unprovoked aggression.—After a long discussion, the House divided, for the Duke of Norfolk's motion, 48; against it, 105.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Whitbread, complaining of the liberties which Mr. Canning had taken, on a former night, in reading partial extracts, and accompanying them by comments, from the dispatches which lord Howick, while in office, had sent to our envoy at the Danish court, moved for the following papers:—1st. copy of a dispatch from Lord Howick to Mr. Garlicke, the British envoy at Copenhagen, dated Dec. 3, 1806, with Mr. Garlicke's answer.—2d. note of Mr. Rist, the Danish envoy, to Lord Howick, on the subject of the Order in Council of the 7th of January.

After a discussion of considerable length, in which the former part of the motion was opposed, on the ground that the production of Lord Howick's dispatch would occasion public inconvenience, the House divided—157 to 73, against it.—The production of the papers relating to the Orders of Council was agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted:——

For ordinaries for the navy for the current year, ...	£1,142,959	19	10
For building and repairs of shipping, ...	2,351,188	0	0
For transport service, ...	1,727,500	0	0
For sick and wounded, ...	281,400	0	0
For prisoners of war, ...	505,500	0	0
For sick and wounded prisoners, ...	50,000	0	0

FEBRUARY 9.—In consequence of some reports which had been circulated, respecting the appropriation of the *droits* of Admiralty, Sir F. Burdett enquired, whether it were true that from those funds, the King had recently presented the Duke of York with £20,000.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the truth of the report; observing that the *droits* of Admiralty were the sole property of his Majesty, and that such grants were not unusual.—Two days afterwards, conceiving that the subject demanded public notice and investigation, Sir Francis moved, "that there be laid before the House an account of all captures made at sea, by the naval forces of this country, from the 1st of January 1792, to the 1st of January, 1808, and claimed as rights, the property of the crown; together with statements of the proceeds thereof, and the nature of the applications of such sums as have been made therefrom; and the balance remaining."

The Advocate General, in opposing the motion, described the two species of property which were vested in the crown, by the events of war,—those which comprised all captures made before declaration of hostilities, and those which vested in the crown, in the relative character of the monarch as lord high admiral, after hostilities. To these his Majesty had an unequivocal right, and he generally rewarded the captors of each in some way or other. As to the *droits* in question, some dated as far back as the year 1795, when the French having made an irruption into Holland, we seized immediately the ships and property of the Dutch, and did not declare hostilities until five or six months after, giving thereby an opportunity to those natives of Holland, whose property we so became possessed of, the option of foregoing all allegiance to the French government, and seeking our protection, by which they would have had restored to them such captured property; or of adhering to their new masters and forfeiting it. Of this latter description was the great majority, and of course it became *droits* of the crown. The like happened with respect to Spain in 1803. Again, when war was renewed against France and Holland; and so it happened in the case of Prussia and Denmark. In 1795, his Majesty gave one million, arising from this fund, to relieve the public burthens; and in the year 1806, his Majesty contributed one million more. His Majesty had found it expedient also to consider the claims of certain persons, whose property had been sequestrated by the court of Spain. Some more was applied in remunerating those who, in obedience to the Orders in Council, had suffered by putting these orders into execution; and several sums were likewise granted to relieve persons who had suffered by the insolvency of captors, who were incapable and unable to make good their losses; and he appealed to the liberality of the House, whether an act of gracious and parental munificence to the younger branches of his family, could be complained of by the enlightened legislature of England?

Mr. Lushington, in supporting the motion, made the following statement, on the authority, as he said, of the records of the court of admiralty:—Sir Home Popham, when an officer under the rank of Post in his Majesty's service, in 1787, being out of employment, went to Ostend, and there purchased and freighted a ship under Imperial colours, and proceeded with her to India, returned home with a full cargo, touched in Ireland, and there landed some of his goods, and repairing to Dungeness there landed the remainder, that is, in other words,—"there smuggled them!"—His vessel was seized in the very act of carrying on this contriband trade, process was instituted in the admiralty, she was condemned as a lawful prize; yet the

gallant Captain of the Brilliant never received a penny for his capture, and 18 years elapsed, when Sir Home, instead of being punished for violating the laws of his country, instead of being degraded for descending so much below the honourable profession in which he had been bred, was rewarded by a Treasury Warrant of £25,000 ! ! !—He now called upon the Learned Gentleman (the advocate general) to justify that act, that disposal of the Droits of the Admiralty.

Sir Home Popham, in defending himself, insisted that, whether in India or at home, the good of his country was ever nearest his heart. There was nothing unusual for British officers, when there was no employment for them at home, to sail under neutral flags. He defied any person to prove a single act that constituted him a smuggler. He only wished that all the papers respecting him and his conduct, from the India House, should be laid before the public, in order that an opinion might be fairly formed of the case.

The Advocate General explained, that, on a mature consideration of the case, he was of opinion, that the capture of *El Etrusco* (Sir Home Popham's ship) and her cargo, was not a fit forfeiture for the crown to take advantage of; and, on his advice, it had been remitted.

After some farther remarks, the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted an amended motion, similar to that of Sir F. Burdett; but omitting that part which called for statement of the application of these funds since 1792.—On a division, the amendment was carried, by 82 against 57.

On subsequent evenings several papers were moved for relating to the seizure of *El Etrusco*; and to the grant to Sir Home Popham.

FEBRUARY 10.—In a committee of Ways and Means, the following resolution was agreed to, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exhecquer :——

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that the Bank do advance out of the unclaimed Dividends and Lottery prizes in their hands, the sum of £500,000, provided always that the amount of such dividends remaining in the Bank shall not be reduced below £100,000.

In prefacing his motion, the chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the arrangement which he had made with the Bank embraced three different subjects. The first was the management of the public debt; 2dly, the allowance to the Bank for that management; and lastly, the unclaimed dividends, and unclaimed Lottery prizes, remaining in the custody of the Bank: he described the allowance to the Bank for the management of the public debt, to be £343 per million, as it at present stood. When the debt should be farther reduced, the allowance was then to be £400 per million. This arrangement would eventually prove a saving of £62,000 or £63,000, a year. The next point was, the advance of the Bank of £3,000,000, during the war. This came from the advantages which the Bank enjoyed in possessing the balances of the public money. It appeared from the most accurate calculation, that these balances amounted to something between 11 and 12 millions, from which, however, was to be deducted £600,000, being a deposit on account of America. The unclaimed dividends from 1791, amounted to £500,000; and the 3 millions as the profit of the Bank on the deposits of Government in their hands.

FEBRUARY 11.—Lord Grey entered into a defence of the late ministers. The complaint against them, he said, was divided into three heads, 1st, the want of continental military assistance; 2d. the witholding of pecuniary succours; 3d. the injuries which Russian commerce had received from our cruizers. On the last head alone an answer had been given to the assertions of the Russian declarations, in the counter declaration which ministers had published. As to the first head, the military strength of France rendered all projects of landing men upon her coasts hopeless; the season of the year prevented similar attempts on Holland, Germany, or in the Baltic; and from the want of provisions in the Russian camp, any additional force from this country would only have increased the general embarrassment. On the best military authority, an attack upon Naples would have been equally objectionable. On the second head (pecuniary assistance) the only supply which Russia would have accepted, was a loan of £6,000,000, which her minister was instructed to negociate in this country; but the monied interest of London refused every such loan, unless it were guaranteed by the British government: this, ministers did not think it safe to grant. In the case of Sweden, however, it was different: they had every disposition to assist that powe. —In the course of his speech, his Lordship moved for the dispatches of Lord Hutchinson, relating to his conversations with the Emperor of Russia; and for some additional communications of Lord Gower with the Russian government, relative to the Treaty of Tilsit, as tending to illustrate the disposition and situation of Russia to mediate between this country and France.—The motions, excepting that which related to Lord Hutchinson, were acceded to, without a division.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Feb. 25, 1808.

There is a due medium between incessant apprehension, and inconsiderate foolhardiness: this is fortitude, a virtue which meets evils with alacrity and steadiness, yet does not anticipate them or their effects, without clear perception of their approach. Never was fortitude more necessary to Britain than at present: the circumstances of the times demand the exercise of this virtue, in its full vigour. The evils of continued hostility are felt by the contending powers, at this time, with great severity. Britain is suffering under a want of free exportation for its commodities; the continent is suffering under a want of free importation. The warehouses of our merchants are becoming too full of goods, those of other nations can scarcely get goods to sell; and the high price which they are able to obtain for British manufactures, leades them to seek those articles in whatever port they may be found. Smuggling is certainly carried on to a great extent: and whenever peace returns, will require some dexterity, ere it can be suppressed.

This is not an *honourable* traffic, but when our enemy has lost sight of honourable measures, he may thank himself for the *ultimate* result. We conceive, however, that the *ultimate* result is not yet apparent. The same decree which shuts the ports of the continent against British goods, shuts them equally against whatever was used as a raw material to support the manufactures on the continent: and, by what means can the manufactories on the continent be kept in employment if they are deprived of such raw materials? For instance, the cotton works of France were rapidly encreasing: but, at this moment, the French dealers in cotton, are wandering from port to port, in the Levant, in search of a supply, and cotton will travel through Germany, to France. At what price will it be bought; and when manufactured, at what price will it be delivered? Will it be able to sustain a competition with British goods, which will be sold at lower, and still lower, prices, in proportion to the quantity on hand, and to the difficulty of vending them?

We have inserted in the present volume several papers on the cotton trade; and we have not omitted to notice the attempts made in France to cultivate this plant. We have others too lately come to hand, to be translated for the present number: they may be expected in our next.

In the mean while, the British ministry is placing whatever obstacles it can, in the way of a supply of cotton to the continent, and the idea is, that every privation which the despot of Europe makes Britain suffer, will recoil ten-fold on his own people.

In p. 898, may be seen our information on the state of the continent, as to the article of *Jesuit's Bark*: we there stated that commissions for it *at any expense* were sent over to London from Antwerp: we therefore can credit Mr. Perceval when he affirms, that it has risen in Paris from *ten* shillings to *seventy* shillings per lb. The intention is to tax this commodity heavily. As what it will pay, will be applied to the expences of the war, it is evident, that so much of this tax as is paid by the French people in purchasing this drug, is so much exacted from our enemies themselves, towards supporting the war against them. The same may be said, of the other additional taxes, that on cotton, and those on other commodities felt to be necessaries by the continent. So much for Bonaparté's financial, comercial, nautical decrees!

A very material article in this month's view of general politics, is the avowed intention of France to attack the East Indies in conjunction with Russia. Opinions are divided on this subject:—whether France throws it out as a threat: whether it be practicable: or impracticable whether it may be ruinous (if not, it will be advantageous) to the British interests in India. Should it be attempted, and fail, it will rivet the power of the Company in the opinion of all the cours of Hindoostan, and possibly, may do more towards effecting a lasting peace (in India especially) than any other measure that can be taken.

It is our intention, which we hope to be able to fulfil next month, to investigate the feasibility of this scheme, somewhat closely; at present we only repeat our persuasion that there is sufficient in it to justify a watchful attention to the parts threatened. *At this moment* Russia cannot spare the men: her present attack on Sweden, if we may credit the continental gazettes, her *present* attack, will occupy no small portion of her troops: and if, as her advocates affirm, she broke off

her connection with Britain, because Britain would not supply her with money, then she has not money to spare, with which to pay the expences of so great an undertaking. On the other hand, if she has money enough to pay an army, with all the *armamentalia* necessary for its passage to India, then her pretence of wanting money to oppose France, was not founded on fact. It was an opportunity *sought*, not a genuine and simple reason, alledged. We cannot avoid observing further on the conduct of Russia towards Sweden, that we know of no public cause of hostility, but the refusal of Sweden to join the coalition against Britain: this exercise of her indisputable right of independence, is her crime—what reason have we then to suppose, that the power which thus assaults an unoffending sovereign would have been more scrupulous in the means to be used to obtain Denmark as an auxiliary to her schemes? Had Denmark dared to have said "I will not join in your intentions against Britain," what would have been the conduct of Russia towards her, judging by her conduct towards Sweden? In the mean time, this direction of Russian power against Sweden will divert her ability from pursuing the road to India, the plan of which attempt has been stated by the foreign papers, in the following terms:

Frankfort, Jan. 14.—The public Papers of Germany are filled with plans relative to the expedition against India. Among those which have appeared, the following, published in the Journal of Manheim, has attracted considerable notice:—The author supposes that the expedition will be made not only with the consent of the King of Persia, but that that Monarch will furnish the armies that shall pass through his territory with every thing necessary for their subsistence. He chuses Astracan for the place of rendezvous of the French and Russian armies; and he adds, the Russian army will be sufficiently provided with artillery and ammunition, but the Russian Generals will take care to have them in readiness for the French, which, to facilitate its march, will take with it neither cannon, ammunition, nor horses. The Russian army will easily be collected at Astracan, but it will be necessary to shorten and facilitate the march of the French army. It has two points of departure, consequently two routes to follow to arrive at Astracan, one from the Duchy of Warsaw, and the other through Dalmatia.—By the former, the army will proceed in a right line to Zarizin, making a march of about 460 leagues, (or 230 German miles). There it will embark on the Volga for Astracan, from which Zarizin is distant about 100 leagues. Thus the French army setting out from Warsaw will have 560 leagues to go to reach Astracan, 100 of which will be by water—a march that will employ two months and a half or three months.—By the second route, that is to say, from Dalmatia, the French army will make a march of about 140 leagues, to reach the Danube at a place proper to embark. It will go down the Danube to its mouth on board vessels brought from the Black Sea. When arrived at the Black Sea, it will pursue its route and passing by the Strait of the Crimea, will land at Sangaroc, on the Sea of Azou. From Sangaroc it will march to the Don, which it will pass near Piati Isbianka and proceed to the Zarizin, where it will embark for Astracan. It is only about 140 leagues from Sangaroc to Zarizin: it appears, that by this route the French army has only about 240 or 250 leagues to march by land, in going from Dalmatia to Astracan. —The time which will be employed by the French in this march, may be estimated at about six weeks; that is to say, about half the time of the former. Having joined at Astracan, the two Franco-Russian armies, with their artillery, ammunition, horses, &c. will embark in vessels put in requisition on the Caspian Sea, will traverse that sea, and arrive at Astrabat in Persia, after a passage of ten or twelve days. From Astrabat the two armies, furnished with provisions by the King of PERSIA, will pursue their route through that kingdom for the Indus, where they will arrive, after a march of seven or eight weeks.—It results from this plan, that a French army of 30,000 men, setting out from Dalmatia, and a Russian army (which may likewise be joined by a Persian army), may arrive in the East Indies at the end of five months at latest.

We are much obliged to this author for his calculation of the *time* to be occupied in this preregrination. If no obstacles interrened, but the whole were to be done on the post roads of our island, the longest time mentioned would be too short. We may safely say, that the march of 40,000 men to the frontiers of India from Dalmatia will require twice the time here supposed for it. The author has allowed nothing for the effects of rapid change of climate, for the prevailing diseases in the countries to be passed, at certain seasons of the year: nor for the indecision of Asiatic commanders. If the Persians do not assist, and by forces, too, the scheme will fail; if they do assist, their generals will require a subserviency, which will be truly grating to officers *de la grande-nation*. If they arrive

among the rivers of India, at any season of the year but one, their fate is certain; yet with all these chances against them, as these facts are known, they may execute so much of this plan, as to give us disturbance, especially if their intrigues with the country powers have been successful. If France can conciliate, and assemble under one banner, Russia, Turkey, Persia, Cabulistan, and the Mahrattas, she may do much. But she must also give soporific potions to the British East India Company and the Board of Controul; to the winds, by which our ships arrive in India in less than half the time her armies can march by land; and to every officer in a high situation in India, especially those placed in the northern provinces. As we intend to resume this subject, we shall not further enlarge at present.

From the East we revert to the West: America has locked herself up from Europe, and the world. We see no reason why a sick nation should not *keep at home*, like a sick man. The interval may be wisely employed; and we think this seclusion for a time from intercourse with other parts, is no proof of imbecility in the councils of the Western Continent. Affairs continue much as when we last wrote. We are in daily expectation of news, knowing that our negociator, Mr. Rose, had arrived; and we hope that events may take a favourable turn.

The events of late years have almost reduced to a nullity the importance which formerly was *claimed*, and not seldom allowed, to the lesser states of Europe; the eye, when resting on this part of the globe, contemplates only two powers, one of which rules the land the other the ocean. We used formerly to hear mention of the King of Sardinia, of the grand Duke of Tuscany, and of various German Princes, whose names are now either totally annihilated, or merged in very different connections, and *Confederations*, which they at present *follow*. These are, at this moment, members of various descriptions in the French Empire, and contribute to swell the pageant train of the man who a few years ago stood trembling with his hat off, and declining to put it on his head, though often requested through civility, by a party of high rank (on whom we can depend, as authority.) [Compare Panorama Vol. II. p. 106] Had the then lately emerged Buonaparté, *whole* shoes on his feet? *No*: they were torn and shattered for so our informant has repeatedly affirmed to us; and his whole habit was marked with the same distress as he has since brought upon thousands.

That a man once so low should have been raised by fickle fortune, *i. e. par son étoile heureux*, to distinction, might be endured; but the extravagance of those ideas which he now annexes to his power, and the excessive assumption of unwarrantable authority which marks the character of this man, the revengeful, base, and malignant passions which brood in his heart, and which he suffers to oversway that portion of reflection bestowed on his mind—these degrade him below the ordinary level of men, much farther than his *consecration*, *coronation*, or any other ——*ation*, has been able to elevate him above his fellows.

Unhappily, the whole of the war which now afflicts humanity, turns on the character of this new dignitary: measures of ordinary policy, of ordinary resources, of ordinary connections, have no place at present; and, the times in which we live have reconciled us to the contemplation of extraordinary occurrences, with a *sang froid*, which could not possibly have been credited, either of us, or by us, a few years back.

At home a general persuasion is gaining ground, that things will not long continue as they are. Mutual straitnesses will lead, it is presumed, to mutual explanations, and mutual explanations to arrangements and tranquillity. *It is with pain we caution against too much dependence on this system of reasoning.* WHENEVER FRANCE IS THOROUGHLY CONVINCED THAT ALL HER BLUSTERING, HER RAGE, HER INFLUENCE, AND HER POWER CANNOT DESTROY US, FROM THAT MOMENT PEACE IS WITHIN SIGHT: BUT WHILE THERE REMAINS ONE WAY THAT HAS NOT BEEN TRIED, ONE COURSE NOT EXPLORED, NO LASTING AND SETTLED QUIET IS TO BE EXPECTED. WHEN, AFTER ALL HIS MACHINATIONS, AND ATTEMPTS, THE RULER OF FRANCE FINDS HIMSELF JUST WHERE HE WAS BEFORE, UNABLE TO SHAKE THE SOLID BASIS OF THIS DEEPLY-ROOTED ISLAND, HIS VEXATION MAY LEAD TO SENTIMENTS OF WHAT HE WILL AFFECT TO CALL MODERATION:—*what real name may best describe them we do not anticipate.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF JANUARY TO THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

The lady of Sir William Pole, of Shute, in Devonshire
At Brighton, the lady of H. Hill, Esq.
At Phœnix Park, Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, K. B.
At Ussington, near Stamford, the lady of the Rev. B. V. Layard
At Old Windsor Lodge, the lady of J. Estridge, Esq.
At Coombe House, near Croydon, the lady of Beeston Long, Esq.
In York-street, the lady of the Hon. E. J. Turnour
In Great Cumberland-street, the lady of J. Angerstein, Esq.
In Harpur-street, the lady of G. H. Jenkin, Esq.
In Park-lane, the Hon. Mrs. Winn
At Clifton, the lady of A. Haby, Esq.
At Chelsea, the lady of the Rev. J. Rush
At Harrington, Northamptonshire, the lady of the Rev. W. Wilson
At Clopton House, Warwickshire, the lady of J. Corbet, Esq.
In Bedford-place, the lady of A. Loughnan, Esq.
In Great Queen-street, Westminster, the lady of C. W. Flint, Esq.
At Orton, near Stamford, the Countess of Aboyne
The Countess of Moira
At Weeley, Essex, the lady of Capt. M'Dowal, of the 79th regiment
The lady of W. Phillimore, Esq. of Upper Gower-street
The lady of N. Kirwan, Esq. of Tavistock-place
At Chelsea, the lady of Capt. Butterfield, of the royal navy
In Tavistock-place, the lady of N. Kirwan, Esq.
At Belfield, the lady of P. D. La Touche, Esq.
At Alderly Park, Cheshire, the Hon. Lady Stanley
At Erthig, Denbighshire, the Lady of S. Yorke, Esq.

Of Daughters.

At Weymouth, Lady Eliz. Fielding
At Brighton, the lady of G. D. Goodyar, Esq.
In Gower-street, the lady of J. H. Duffell, Esq.
At Bellevue, near Southampton, the lady of J. Jackson, Esq. M. P.
At Norwich, the lady of H. Beveon, Esq.
At Lady Francis Harpur's, the lady of W. Jenney, Esq.
At Dover, the lady of Dr. Morgan
At Richmond, the lady of the Rev. J. D. Haslewood
In Henrietta-street, the lady of J. Church, Esq.
At Rolleston, Staffordshire, the lady of Sir O. Mosley, Bart. M. P.
At Reigate, the Hon. Mrs. Barnes
At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, the lady of Capt. W. R. Broughton, R. N.
The lady of J. Weir, Esq. of Devonshire-place
At Christchurch, Mrs. F. Campbell
In the Circus, Bath, the lady of A. Hume, Esq. of Gloucester-place
In St. Peter's, Norwich, the lady of the Hon. G. Herbert

MARRIAGES.

James Osborne, Esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Wright, daughter of the late Stephen Wright, Esq. of Bermondsey
Ralph Day, Esq. of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Seddon, of Bedford-row
R. Fullingham, Esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss Burne, eldest daughter of T. Burne, Esq. of Walworth.
J. Pordoe, Esq. of Layton, Essex, to Miss Charlotte Jane Allen, second daughter of the late J. P. Allen, Esq. of Saffham House, in Cambridgeshire
G. J. Riddell, Esq. of Beauchamp House, to Miss L. Wood, of Tiverton
At Windsor, Capt. Anson, of the Staffordshire militia, to Miss Ramsbottom, of Windsor
At Pontefract, J. Banks, Esq. only surviving heir to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. to Miss M. Barnard, daughter of the late L. B. Barnard, Esq. of South Cove
C. B. Rawdon, Esq. of Stonyroyd, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Anne Brooks, daughter of T. Brooks, Esq. of Great George-street
The Rev. W. Marshall, of Bath, to Miss Cote, of the same place
R. S. Shott, Esq. of Edlington, Lincolnshire, to Miss Mary Anne Kendall, daughter of J. Kendall, Esq. of Hatfield Cottage, Yorkshire
J. French, Esq. of East Horndon, Essex, to Miss Surridge, of Rainham, in the same county
Thomas Turner Atkins, Esq. of Hurston, in Kent, to Miss Francis Richardson Penfold, of Loose Court
The Earl of Pembroke to the Countess Woronzow
At Lissanour Castle, in the county of Antrim, Captain Golding, of the 4th dragoons, to Miss G. Hume, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Hume
Johnson Rogerson, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Davis, of Cecil-street, Strand
Wm. Sturges Bourne, Esq. one of the Lords of the Treasury, to Miss Anne Bowles, third daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq. of North-Acton, Oxfordshire
The Rev. G. T. Heming, of Chichester, to Miss A. M. Payne, daughter of Edward Payne, Esq. of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square
R. Ashton, Esq. of Brompton, to Miss Maria Schwenck, of Hammersmith, youngest daughter of the late Adam Schwenck, Esq.
Horace Bedford, Esq. to Miss Rigby
Randle Wilbraham, Esq. of Rode Hall, in Cheshire, to Miss Sibylla Egerton, youngest daughter of the late Philip Egerton, Esq.
J. Gwilt, Esq. of Southwark, to Miss Brandram, daughter of S. Brandram, Esq. of Lee Grove
C. L. Miller, Esq. of the Paragon, Blackheath, to Miss M. B. Fox, of Brilington House, near Bristol
Capt. J. Wood, of the 32d reg. of foot, to Miss Adamson, daughter of the Rev. J. Adamson, Esq. of Padiham
J. F. Boughy, Esq. of Agnante Hall, Staffordshire, to Miss Chetwood, daughter of Sir J. Chetwood, of Oakley
J. Draper, Esq. to Miss Fraser, eldest daughter of T. Fraser, Esq. of Leodelume
Capt. Hodge, of the 7th light dragoons, to Miss

Bacon, youngest daughter of Sir S. Bacon, Premier Baronet of England

R. Dallot, jun. Esq. of Merton Hall, to Miss Mary Sparks, youngest daughter of R. Sparks, Esq. of Wormish, near Guildford, Surrey

J. Hillendon, Esq. of Waldon, Surrey, to Miss Maria Reade, youngest daughter of the late W. Reade, of Camberwell

Capt. Bathurst, of the royal navy, to Miss M. Wood, of Manchester-street

Major W. S. Plenderneath, of the 100th regiment, to Mrs. Mactavish, formerly of Montreal

W. J. Welch, Esq. to Miss More, of Blackheath

J. Weatherall, Esq. of Boorham, to Miss Peacock, of Hanover-square

Captain Aurey, of the 1st reg. of guards, to Miss Edwards, of Chelsea

J. Leacock, Esq. of Barbadoes, to Miss Bennet Rashleigh, of Blackheath

At Blockly Church, in Worcestershire, Charles Cockerell, Esq. to the Hon. H. Rushout

The Rev. R. Davenport, D. D. Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Mrs. Webb, widow of — Webb, Esq. of Sherborne Hill, near Warwick

T. Hulkes, Esq. to Miss Fulshaw, both of Rochester, Kent

In Dublin, Hulton King, Esq. to Miss Talbott, of Borris Castle

J. Conolly, Esq. of Corgin, Galway, to Miss Honoria Burke, daughter of Capt. H. Burke

At Dumfries, Colonel Alex. Maitland, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Catherine Currie, daughter of the late David Currie, Esq. of Newton

Alexander Perceval, Esq. of Temple House, in the county of Sligo, to Miss L'Estrange, daughter of Col. L'Estrange, of Moyston, King's County

DEATHS.

At Keithes, in the parish of Fowlis Wester, Jane M'Naughton, in her 108th year

At his seat, in Cheshire, R. Pennant, Baron Penrhyn, of Penrhyn, Ireland

At Amisfield, the Right Hon. Francis Elcho

At his house, at Hammersmith, Dr. Flower, M.D

J. Heyne, Esq. of Ashborne-green, in Derbyshire

At Ormskirk, the Hon. Charles Lewis Mordaunt

At Boynton, near Bridlington, Sir Geo. Strictland, Bart. aged 80 years

J. Tweddell, Esq. of Northank Hall, aged 85

The Rev. Thomas Taylor, L.L.D. Archdeacon of Chichester

At Clapham Common, J. Yarberry, Esq.

At Hempstead-court, near Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev. Daniel Lysons

In Greek-street, Soho, Mrs. Watkins

In her 79th year, Mrs. J. King, relict of the Rev. Dr. Beather King

Andrew Barnard, Esq. Secretary to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

At Ramsbury, Mrs. Batson, aged 92 years

At Hitchin Priory, Mrs. Delme Ratcliffe

In Howland-street, John Norden, Esq.

The lady of the Rev. J. L. L'Oste, Rector of Rainford, Norfolk

William, the only son of E. Fuller Maitland, Esq. M. P.

At Knightsland, near Barnet, J. Morgan, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury

At Crooms Hill, Greenwich, Miss Stow

In Lower Berkeley-street, Mrs. Rawlinson, relict of H. Rawlinson, Esq. M. P.

At Whites, near Beaconsfield, J. Stevenson, Esq. aged 81 years

At Bath, Lady Blunden

The lady of the Rev. Richard Cooke, of Lyndhurst, Hants

In Millman-street, Hector Daniel Macleish, of Queen's College, Cambridge

At Old Brompton, Clerk Durnford, Esq. Chief Clerk of the Treasury Office in the Tower

H. Peckitt, Esq. of Compton-street, aged 73

At Cheltenham, the lady of Sir Robert Herries, Bt.

Miss Roffey, of Hertford

At his house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, the Right Hon. Lord Selsea, Master of the Robes to his Majesty, in his 85th year

At her house, in Lower Brook-street, the Countess of Euston

At Swalcliff, Oxon, the Rev. — Carwell, Vicar of that parish, and formerly Fellow of New College

At Barnstable, Minniere Roch, Esq.

In Warminster, Charles Webb, Esq.

In Bath, Mrs. Watkin, relict of the late J. Popkin Watkin, Esq. of Caytrehene, Glamorgan

In Pulteney-street, Bath, Mrs. Newman, relict of the late J. Newman, Esq.

At Laughton-en-le-Morthen, in Yorkshire, the old Parish Clerk of that town, in his 94th year

In Arlington-street, Henry Gage, Viscount Gage, of Castle Island, Baron of Castlebar, in Ireland, and Baron Gage of High Meadow, in England, and a Major-General in the Army

Lieutenant W. Frome, of the 2d West India militia

At Twiford, Norfolk, Mrs. Page

Charles Duncan, Esq. of Chesterfield County, State of Virginia

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Arch. Keir, Esq.

At Bath, Abraham Lindo, Esq. aged 97

In the King's Road, Chelsea, Leonard Morse, Esq. of the War-Office

At his house, in Ayrshire, in Scotland, the Earl of Crawfurd and Lindsea

At Clea, near Grimsby, Mrs. Elizabeth Fridlington, of that place

In Walcot Poor-house, Bath, James Waite, aged 107 years

In Gower-street, Henry Earl, Esq. formerly one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas

In the County of Sligo, Sir M. Crofton, Bart.

Sir C. Willowby, of Caldon House, Bedfordshire

In Great George-street, Westminster, Miss Darby, youngest daughter of J. Darby, Esq.

W. Hoare, Esq. of Powis-place, Bloomsbury

Mrs. Howard, of Phipps Bridge, Surrey

Mrs. Lovegrove, of Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields

At Vauxhall, the lady of N. Living, Esq.

Mrs. Frampton, relict of the late T. Frampton, D. D.

H. M. Kilvington, Esq. of Shoreham, Sussex

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. James Finlayson, Professor of Logic in that University

At his house in Harley-street, Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq. aged 82 years

At Chelsea, Montague, the infant son of the Rev. John Rush

At Kingsland-place, T. James, Esq.

Mrs. Catterson, of Sitsden Moor, near Skipton, aged 102 years
At Sleaton, Bedfordshire, Miss Amelia Barnet, youngest daughter of Charles Barnet, Esq.
In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Roberts, aged 83 years
At Chippenham, Capt. B. Elves, of the royal marines
At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Hewit, sister to the Right Hon. and Rev. Visc. Lifford
At Brighton, Mrs. A. M. Bennet, author of several novels
At Paxhill Park, Sussex, the lady of C. Craufurd, Esq.
At Gordon's Hotel, Colonel Fullerton
In St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, aged 85, T. Coffee
The Right Hon. George Evelyn Boscawen, Visc. Falmouth

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

JAN. 26.—*1st Reg. of Foot Guards.*—Capt. Wm. Miller, to be adjutant
20th Reg. of Foot.—Brevet lieut. col. Robt. Ross to be lieut. col.; Capt. John Colbourne to be maj.; lieut. Wm. Russell to be capt.
45th Ditto—Capt. Edw. Scott, from the 9th garr. batt. to be capt.; first lieut. John James, from the 23d foot, to be capt.
57th Ditto—Capt. Hector M'Laine, from the 9th garr. batt. to be capt.
60th Ditto—Lieut. Jas. Erskine Bell to be capt.; lieut. John D. Plancher to be capt.
66th Ditto—Capt. Geo. Leigh Goldie, from the 5th garr. batt. to be capt.
95th Ditto—Lieut. Geo. Miller to be capt.
5th Garr. Batt.—Capt. Arch. M'Neil, from the 66th foot, to be capt.
8th Ditto—Capt. John Hen. Elrington, from the 60th foot, to be capt.
9th Ditto—Capt. Hen. Grove, from the 45th foot, to be capt.; capt. Rt. Walter, from the 57th to be capt.
3d Royal Vet. Bat.—Capt. Edw. Grove, from the 57th, to be capt.
8th Ditto—Capt. Hen. Dixon, from the 8th garr. batt to be capt.
Brevet—Capt. B. Murphy, of the 88th, to be maj. in the army
Garrison—Maj. Gen. Arth. Whetham to be lieut. governor of Portsmouth
Hospital Staff—To be assist. surg. to the forces, assist. surg. Jas. Allardyce, from the 19th light drag.; hosp. mate, John Poole
Barracks—Jas. Peirse, Esq. late capt. in the 23d, to be a bar. mast. in Great Britain
The King's Germ. Leg.—7th batt. of the line, capt. Ch. Thaliman, from the 3d batt. of the line, to be major
8th Ditto—Maj. Ph. Muller, from the 7th batt. to be lieut. col.
FEB. 2—*6th Reg. of Drag.*—Capt. W. F. Hadden, from maj. gen. Ramsay's reg. to be capt. of a troop
3d Reg. of Foot—Capt. J. Boland, from h. p. of the Scotch brig. to be capt. of a company; lieut. A. Gordon to be capt. of a company
7th Ditto—Maj. W. H. Disney, from the 6th garr. batt. to be maj.; capt. H. P. Davison, from the 7th West India reg. to be capt. of a company
57th Ditto—Brevet lieut. col. W. Savary, from New South Wales Corps, to be capt. of a comp.
67th Ditto—Capt. Hen. Sullivan, from the 81st, to be major
81st Ditto—Maj. W. T. Edwards, from the 9th garr. batt. to be major
86th Ditto—Maj. C. Crigan, from the 6th garr. batt. to be major
91st Ditto—Maj. John Ross, from the 52d, to be lieut. col.
93d Ditto—W. C. Davys, from h. p. of French's late Levy, to be capt. of a company
96th Ditto—Capt. C. Juste de Corci, from the royal reg. of Malta to be capt. of a company
99th Reg. of Foot—Maj. John Grey, from the 9th garr. batt. to be major
7th West India Reg.—Capt. R. Jenkins, from the 66th, to be maj.; capt. J. Weeks, from the 7th, to be capt. of a company
Maj. Gen. Ramsay's Reg.—Capt. J. M. Stackpoole, from the 6th drag. to be capt. of a comp.
Royal Reg. of Malta—Capt. J. Warren, from the 96th, to be capt. of a company
Royal York Rangers—Capt. the Hon. R. de Reede Ginkell, from the 36th, to be major
6th Garr. Batt.—Capt. J. Harvey, from the 80th, to be major
9th Ditto—Capt. W. Smelt, from the 4th drag. maj.; capt. G. Berkeley, from the 35th, maj.
10th Royal Vet. Batt.—Capt. N. O'Donnell, from the 8th West India reg. capt. of a company
Barracks—J. Soady, gent. barr. mast. in G. Brit.
Staff—F. Wemyss, Esq. paymast. of a recruiting district in Ireland
Staff in N. America—Insp. field officers of milit. in the prov. of Canada and Nova Scotia, with rank and pay of lieut. colonels in the army
Canada—Majors—D. Campbell, 40th; A. F. Bernard, 7th W. India reg.; Hon. G. Carleton, 27th; Hon. A. Abercromby, 81st; W. Thornton, Royal York Rang.; Hon. R. Trench, 96th.
Nova Scotia—Majors—D. Herbert, 7th; H. C. Daring, 99th; G. Cuyler, 86th; Hon. H. King, 5th.
FEB. 9—*25th Reg. of Light Drag.*—Lieut. Wm. Thorn capt. of a troop
5th Ditto—Capt. C. Broke major
40th Reg. of Foot—Capt. W. Balfour major
50th Ditto—Lt. G. Armstrong capt. of a company
52d Ditto—Capt. E. Gibbs major; Lieut. J. H. Davies capt. of a company
54th Ditto—Capt. J. Campbell, 60th, capt. of a company
58th Ditto—Lt. A. Ferguson, 87th, capt. of comp.
96th Ditto—Capt. B. K. Lavicourt, major
Royal Waggon Train—Capt. G. Darley, from h. p. of 10th, capt. of a troop
York Light Inf. Volunteers—Lieut. T. D. Turner, 16th, capt. of a company; lieut. — Mey, 97th, capt. of a company
6th Garr. Batt.—Capt. Hon. C. Stanhope, 52d, major
Staff—J. Maclellan, gent. assist. commissary of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces
Hospital Staff—Surg. — Taylor, 20th light drag. surg. to the forces; surg. Jas. Anderson, 17th light drag. ditto; assist. surg. F. Coull, 13th, surg. of a recruiting district.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Jan. 22. The Rev. J. Griffith, M. A. Senior Fel. of University col., was yesterday unanimously elected Master of that society, in the place of the Rev. N. Wetherell, Dean of Hereford and Prebendary of Westminster, deceased.

Feb. 3. Rev. H. Boovy, M. A. of Queen's, elected Fellow of that society.

— 11. Rev. S. Locke, M. A. Student in Divinity, of Wadham col., admitted B. and D. D; Rev. W. Jenkins, of Oriel; the Hon. W. B. Lygon, of Christ church; Rev. R. Griffith, of Jesus; Rev. S. Woodgate and Rev. J. R. Henderson, of Trinity; and Rev. G. W. Hutchinson, of Lincoln col., B. A. admitted M. A. Messrs. H. Woolcombe, W. Roles, and T. B. Powell, of Oriel coll.; J. W. Eyton and T. Owen, of Christ church; E. Allen and C. K. Prescot, of Brasenose; and E. Sandys, of St. John's, admitted B. A.

— 12. Rev. G. Raymond, B. A. of Balliol, admitted M. A. grand compounder.

Cambridge.

Jan. 22, being Bachelor's Commencement, the following 87 gentlemen, from the undermentioned colleges, were admitted to the degree of B A.

King's col. Messrs. Byam, Litchfield, Richards —*Trinity*, Messrs. Blomfield, Baker, Cazalet, Chambers, Clark, Clarke, Gower, Green, Grylls, Hatchett, Hudson, Knox, Mac Arthur, Mackenzie, Mercer, Myers, Ord, Peacock, Pritchett, Remington, Sage, Scott, Sedgwick, Sutton, Thompson, Tomline, Walker, Ward, Webster, Wilkinson—*St. John's*, Messrs. Bland, Baldock, Browne, Caldwell, Cotterill, Delmar, Duffield, Haygarth, Hughes, Kelly, Male, Marsh, Marsham, Mitford, Morris, Parry, Wroth—*Peterhouse*, Messrs. Pemberton, Batley, Brickwood, Heard—*Clare-hall*, Messrs. Craddock, Crane, Gretton, Pullan, Rogers—*Pembroke*, Messrs. Barnes, Soane, Wilbraham—*Caius*, Messrs. Bickersteth, Blake, White—*Bene't*, Messrs. Markby, Pearse—*Queen's*, Messrs. Almond, Campbell, Clarke, Spragg—*Catharine-hall*, Mr. Simpson—*Jesus-col.* Messrs. Burdett, Barnaby—*Christ's*, Messrs Buck, Gordon, Leathes, Merry, Mortlock —*Emmanuel*, Messrs. Allix, Flamstead, Thorpe, Vane—*Sidney*, Messrs. Blomfield, Clarke, Jefferson, Wainright.

The following gentlemen obtained Academical Honours on the above occasion:

Wranglers, Bickersteth, Cai; Bland, John; Blomfield, Trin.; White, Cai.; Sedgwick, Trin.; Cotterell, John; Clarke, sen. Trin.; Webster, Trin; Peacock, Trin; Marsham, John; Clarke, jun. Trin; Thompson, Trin.; Spragg, Queen's; Mortlock, Christ's; Baker, Trin.; Parry, John; Jefferson, Sidney.

Senior Optimes, Barney, Pemb.; Wainwright, Sidney; Almond, Qu. Chambers, Tr. aeq.; Markby, Bene't; Pullan, Clare; Ward, Trin.; Buck, Christ's; Grylls, Trin.; Barnaby, Jesus; Caldwell, John; Duffield, John; Blake, Cai.; Hughes, John; Pritchett, Trin.; Kelly, John.

Junior Optimes, Flamstead, Emm; Merry, Christ's; Hudson, Trin.; Wroth, John; Leathes, Christ's.

Jan. 23. Rev. Mr. Cheap, of Trinity hall, admitted B. in Civ. Law.

— 30. The sermon at Great St. Mary's was preached by Dr. Douglas, Master of Bene't col.

Feb. 6. The Rev. Edw. Pearson, B. D. rector of Rempstone, Nottinghams. formerly Fel. and Tutor of Sidney col. elected Master of that society.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has instituted the Rev. P. Hawker, jun. of Woodchester, Glocester, one of the domestic chaplains of his R. H. Duke of Cumberland, to the two several rectories of Wootton and Otterden, Kent, vacant by death Rev. E. T. Brydges, upon the presentation of his widow Mrs. C. Brydges, of Wootton Court.

Feb. 9. Rev. B. Wallis, of Peterhouse, rector of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, admitted D. D.; and Rev. G. Palmer, of Jesus col. admitted M. A.

The King has granted to Rev. C. Digby the place and dignity of a prebendary of St. George's chapel, Windsor; and to Rev. E. C. Dowdeswell, D. D. Fellow of All Souls, the place and dignity of a Canon of Christ church, Oxford.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have presented Rev. J. Radcliffe, one of the Minor Canons of that cathedral, and chaplain of New col. Oxf., to the united rectories of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury.

Rev. John Green, B. D. Sen. Fel. of Sidney col., is presented by the Master and Fellows o that society, to the rectory of Kilvington, York shire, vacated by death of Rev. F. Henson.

Rev. S. Cautherley is presented, by the Hon. T. Brand, to the vicarage of Royston, Herts, vacant by resignation of Rev. T. Shield.

Rev. J. Allen, M. A. Prebendary of Westminster, and late Fellow of Trinity col., has been presented by Earl Spencer to the valuable vicarage of Battersea, near London.

Rev. E. Rudd, Master of the Free Grammar School at Thorne, has been instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln, on the presentation of J. Williamson, Esq. to the vicarage of Appleby, Lincolnshire, vacant by death of Rev. S. Moore.

The Archbishop of York has been pleased to institute Rev. R. Wilson, M. A. to the living of Broadsworth, near Doncaster, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The King has been pleased to present Rev. H. P. Cooper to the united vicarages of All Saints and St. Lawrence, in the borough of Evesham, vacant by death of late Rev. E. Cooper.

Rev. C. Neve, B. D. has been instituted to the vicarage of Old Sodbury, with Chipping Sodbury annexed, in the diocese of Gloucester (void by his own cession) on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of the diocese of Worcester.

A dispensation has passed the great seal, enabling Rev. C. Rigby, M. A. of Wadham col., domestic chaplain to the Earl of Limerick, to hold the rectory of Ringmore, Devon, together with the vicarages of Ipplepen and Woodland, in the same county and diocese.

Rev. Wm. Shaw, D. D. rector of Chelvey, Somersetshire, and author of the Etymologicon Magnum, has been collated to the rectory of Schole juxta Mare, in the same county, on the presentation of the Dean of Bristol.

Bankrupts and Certificates between Dec. 20, *and Feb.* 2, 1808, *with the Attorneys, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Russell, T., Bengworth, Worcester, sadler and collar maker.
Costa, M. D. Sherbourne lane, merchant.
Higgs, W. Bristol, warehouseman.
Harris, W. Drury lane, woollen draper.

BANKRUPTS.

Ames, J. Swan lane, Rotherhithe, dealer. *Att.* Brown, Blackman street, Southwark.

Abrahams, S. Sandwich, linen draper. *Att.* Anthony, Earl street, Blackfriars.

Allen, S. Cardiff, Glamorganshire, fellmonger. *Att.* Mangnall, Warwick square, Newgate street.

Bland, T. jun., Market Brough, Westmorland, wine and spirit merchant. *Att.* Margetson, Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland.

Berry, T. Fleet street, man's mercer. *Att.* Robinson & Co. New square, Lincoln's inn.

Bishop, W. Staplehurst, Kent, sadler. *Att.* Ottaway. Staplehurst.

Barton, H. Manchester, dyer. *Att.* Chesshyre and Co. Manchester.

Baxter, P. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, mariner. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall court, Throgmorton street.

Barringer, G. jun. Brixton Causeway, Lambeth, salesman. *Att.* Cross, King street, Southwark.

Bowgin, T. Little New street, Shoe lane, plaisterer. *Att.* Lee, Castle street, Holborn.

Broster, T. Liverpool, stationer. *Att.* Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars.

Burdett, J. Newgate street, warehouseman. *Att.* Swain & Co. Old Jewry.

Bowles, A. T. and Williams, T. Kent street, Southwark, grocers. *Att.* Speck, St. John's, Southwark.

Betts, J. Mistley, Essex, ship builder. *Att.* Ambrose, Mistley.

Barker, W. Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Broom, W. Long alley, Shoreditch, victualler.

Brooke, J. Hartshead, Yorkshire, merchant. *Att.* Sykes, Dewsbury.

Bateman, J. Redcross street, Southwark, J. Bateman, Wike, Yorkshire, and W. Bateman, North Bierley, woollen manufacturers. *Att.* Edwards, Halifax.

Brown, J. jun. Petersfield, Southampton, fellmonger. *Att.* Messum, Portsea.

Beech, J. Birmingham, button maker. *Att.* Spurrier, Birmingham.

Bayly, R. jun. Dowgate hill, merchant. *Att.* Kearsay, Bishopsgate Within.

Charl, J. Anchor and Hope alley, Red Lion street, St. George's in the East, painter. *Att.* Dawne, Henrietta st. Covent Garden.

Chowne, W. Exeter, linen draper. *Att.* Anstice, Inner Temple.

Cox, W., sen. Chichester, dealer in earthenware. *Att.* Seckerson, Stafford.

Cassidy, T. Waltham Abbey, Essex, shopkeeper. *Att.* Syddall, Aldersgate street.

Dingle, T. St. David's, Exeter, baker. *Att.* Turner, Exeter.

Dixon, G. Lancaster, glover. *Att.* Berry and Co. Bucklersbury.

Davis, S. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall court, Throgmorton street.

Davis, A. Strond Green, Middlesex, dealer in cattle. *Att.* Robinson, Charter House square.

Dudley, C. S. Gracechurch street, merchant. *Att.* Eaton and Co. Birchin lane.

Davies, D. Thames Ditton, Surrey, maltster. *Att.* Aubert, Symond's inn, Chancery lane.

Dalton, T. Birmingham, merchant. *Att.* Elkington, Birmingham.

Damant, B. Whitechapel, brazier. *Att.* Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly.

Davis, W. North street, Chelsea, plasterer. *Att.* Howard, Hare court, Temple.

Elworthy, J. M. St. James's street, Westminster, goldsmith and jeweller. *Att.* Davies, Warwick street, Golden sq.

Eadon, G. otherwise Yeadon, Bermondsey street, leather dresser. *Att.* Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane.

Easton W. and R. jun. Bucklersbury, warehousemen. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion square.

Flack, J., London Road, St. George's Fields, coach smith. *Att.* Theakston and Co., Church street, Blackfriars road.

Ferguson, D., Greenock, ship owner. *Att.* Wild, jun. Castle street, Falcon square.

Fuller, J. J. Yoxford, Suffolk, grocer. *Att.* Rabett, Carlton, Suffolk.

Fisher, T. Ramsgate, grocer. *Att.* Benbow and Co. Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn.

Gregg, W. James street, Buckingham Gate, money scrivener. *Att.* Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square.

Gaskill, T. and G., Lancaster, linen drapers. *Att.* Baldwin, Lancaster.

Gordon, J. Westbury upon Trim, Gloucestershire, merchant. *Att.* Martin, Exchange buildings, Bristol.

Hope, W., Brampton, Cumberland, manufacturer. *Att.* Mounsey, Carlisle.

Hewlings, A. Duke street, St. James's, corn merchant. *Att.* Rogers, Manchester buildings, Westminster.

Howell, J. Eggiwysilan, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Lewis, Cardiff.

Horrocks, J. Bolton, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer. *Att* Boardman, Bolton.

Holtham, J. Gloucester, wine merchant. *Att.* Ward, Gloucester.

Heskin, J. Liverpool, straw hat manufacturer. *Att.* Forrest, Liverpool.

Higgs, W. Bristol, coal merchant. *Att.* Harris, jun. Bristol.

Hobson, F. M. Manchester, calico printer. *Att.* Cheek, Manchester.

Hudson, H. Salford, Lancashire, manufacturer. *Att.* Halstead and Co. Manchester.

Hurren, R. Kelsale, Suffolk, cordwainer. *Att.* Rabett, Carlton, Suffolk.

Halliday, W. Bath street, City road, livery stable keeper. *Att.* Pellatt, Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch street.

Haines, S. Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, sheep dealer. *Att.* Cotterell, Chipping Campden.

Harrison, S. and W. Manchester, hatters. *Att.* Chesshire and Co. Manchester.

Harding, W. Oxford street, hatter. *Att.* Walker, Old Jewry.

Hulme, E. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Johnson and Co. Manchester.

Juxon, E. and C., Birmingham, brass founders. *Att.* Bott, Birmingham.

Jones, S. Rotherhithe Wall, tobacconist. *Att.* Alcock and Co. York street, Southwark.

Kidd, J, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. *Att.* Bainbridge, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Kierruff, C. G. G. Prudence square, Old Bailey, merchant. *Att.* Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden.

Lockier, T., Upper Thames street, merchant. *Att.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms Yard, Coleman street.

Lawrence, J. Stamground, Huntingdonshire, tanner. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

Lee, T. Holborn, glover. *Att.* Street and Co. Philpot lane.

Longmire, M. Penrith, Cumberland, milliner. *Att.* Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook.

Manwaring, E., Wellclose square, Middlesex, tallow chandler. *Att.* Allingham, St. John's square, Clerkenwell.

Moore, J., Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, linen draper. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Macaulay, J., Whytock, P., and Duncan, J., Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Alcroft, Liverpool.

May, S., and Spooner, J. Great Portland street, Mary le bone, haberdashers. *Att.* Drake, Old Fish street, Doctors' Commons.

Matthews, T. Brydges street, Covent garden, linen draper. *Att.* Harman, Wine Office court, Fleet street.

Moss, D. Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper. *Att.* Bell & Co. Bowlane, Cheapside.

Morgan, J. Eunell-Higway, farmer. *Att.* Platt, Tanfield court, Temple.

Maxfield, T. Lewes, grocer. *Att.* Sudlow, Monument yard.

Mills, C. Hoxton, baker. *Att.* Minshull and Co. Abingdon street.

Mitchell, E. Exeter, fuller. *Att.* Turner, Exeter.

Matthews, W. Maidenhead, carpenter. *Att.* J. and W. Richardson, New Inn.

Mayell, W. Exeter, jeweller. *Att.* Orchard, Hatton Garden.

Nicholls, W. Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, dictator. *Att.* Wathen, Gloucestershire.

Newby, J. Aldgate, draper. *Att.* Swaine, Old Jewry.

Pearson, T. Pennybridge, Lancashire, flax dresser. *Att.* Dickinson, Ulverston.

Pierce, T. Kenton, Devonshire, painter. *Att.* Turner, Exeter.

Paine, W. Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* Halstead & Co. Manchester.

Piton, J. Bow church yard, warehouseman. *Att.* Warrand, Castle court, Budge row.

Payne, S. L. 'Change alley, hatter. *Att.* Godmond, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.

Pippet, J. Chewstoke, Somerset, colourman. *Att.* Hyatt and Co. Shepton Mallett.

Pettitt, T. Witney, Oxfordshire, leather dresser. *Att.* Webb, New street, Birmingham.

Parrott, J. Frith street, Soho, confectioner. *Att.* Howell, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

Pimblott, J. Macclesfield, grocer. *Att.* Grimsditch, Macclesfield.
Peynado, J. R. Bevis Marks, merchant. *Att.* Sudlow, Monument yard.
Preston, T. Aldermanbury, warehouseman. *Att.* Godmon, New Bridge street.
Pratten, J. G. Waltham Abbey, Essex, taylor. *Att.* Oxlade, Hoddesdon, Herts.
Phœnix, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* R. Rowlinson, or C. Rowlinson, Church yard court, Temple.
Regnart, C., Cleveland street, Mary le bone, Middlesex, statuary mason. *Att.* Law, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
Russell, T., Bengworth, Worcester, sadler and collar maker. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street.
Russell, T. Pershore, Worcestershire, sadler. *Att.* Dineley, Pershore.
Richardson, W., and Bell, C. S. Newcastle upon Tyne, metchants. *Att.* Scott, Newcastle upon Tyne.
Read, J. Blackman street, Surrey, linen draper. *Att.* Sweet, King's Bench Walks, Temple.
Rofer, E. Lindfield, Sussex, soap manufacturer. *Att.* Reilly, Stafford row, Buckingham Gate.
Renwick, J. jun. Burr street, Wapping, coal merchant. *Att.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.
Roberts, S. Rhayader, Radnorshire, flannel manufacturer. *Att.* Aston, Hereford.
Risleben, H. Birmingham, taylor. *Att.* Maudsley, Birmingham.
Smith, W. Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Gregson & Co. Angel court, Throgmorton street.
Stapleton, J. Newington Common, dealer. *Att.* Tebbutt and Co. Gray's inn square.
Summers, S. Milk street, Cheapside, ribbon manufacturer. *Att.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.
Spencer, H. West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, maltster. *Att.* Waiton, Saffron Walden.
Seecombe, J. Horrabridge, Walkhampton, Devonshire; J. Lewarne, Truro, Cornwall; W. Hore, Grampound, Cornwall; C. Hoyte, of the same place, widow; C. Burley, Horrabridge aforesaid, and R. Searle, Launceston, Cornwall, woollen manufacturers. *Att.* Bray, Tavistock, Devon.
Standley, W. Whetstone, Leicestershire, maltster. *Att.* Freer, Leicester.
Swindells, J. Marple Bridge, Derbyshire, innkeeper. *Att.* Lees, Stockport.
Seddon, J. P. Somerton, Middlesex, merchan'. *Att.* Alcock and Co. York street, Southwark.
Seecombe, J. Walkhampton, Devonshire; K. Hoyte, Grampound, Cornwall, widow; W. Hore, Grampound, Cornwall; C. Burley, Walkhampton, and R. Searle, St. Stevens, Launceston, Cornwall, woollen manufacturers. *Att.* Fairbank, Ely place, Holborn.
Tanner, B., Dartmouth, Devonshire, ship builder. *Att.* Lamb, Aldersgate street.
Towson, G., Bath, draper. *Att.* Sudlow, Monument yard.
Thorp, I., and Paul, W. sen. Reddish Mills, Lancashire, calico printers. *Att.* Halstead and Co. Manchester.
Tankard, W. Bristol, cabinet maker. *Att.* Vowles, Bristol.
Tidmarsh, J. New County terrace, New Kent road, builder. *Att.* Phillips and Co. Howard street, Strand.
Thornton, J. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall court, Throgmorton street.
Turner, J. Sweefling, Suffolk, draper. *Att.* Rabett, Carlton, Suffolk.
Thorpe, W. Pocklington, Yorkshire, grocer. *Att.* Boulton, jun. Pocklington.
Thompson, J. Lowerhouse, Chaplery of Burnley, Lancashire, grocer. *Att.* Shaw, Burnley.
Tinney, W. Cambridge, surgeon. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton Garden.
Tomkins, R. Hatton Garden, merchant. *Att.* Bishop, York place, Portman square.
Walters, H. Bristol, earthenware man. *Att.* J. H. Frankis, Bristol.
Wright, W. Queenhithe, provision merchant. *Att.* Sweet, Temple.
White, W. Birmingham, tailor. *Att.* Simcox, Birmingham.
Watson, W. Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square.
Winter, W. jun. Blackfriars road, painter and glazier. *Att.* Maynott, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road.
Wrae, J. Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, coal merchant. *Att.* Scott, Leeds.
Williams, L. Nicholas lane, merchant. *Att.* Day, Pump court, Temple.
Wallis, J. Dartmouth street, Westminster, dealer. *Att.* Rogers, Manchester buildings, Westminster.
Wright, C. Aldgate, tobacconist. *Att.* Redit, Cook's court, Carey street.
Wright, N. Nottingham, brick maker. *Att.* Bigsby and Co. Nottingham.
Wilkinson, J. Liquorpond street, Gray's Inn lane, baker. *Att.* Nettleford, Fenchurch street.
Yeates, T., London, merchant. *Att.* Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.

CERTIFICATES.

Jan. 12.—H. Fraser, Nightingale lane, East Smithfield, grocer.—P. Davis, Manchester, liquor merchant.—T. Dickinson, Manchester, dealer.—P. Goostry, Rushton, Staffordshire, cotton spinner.——E. Moon, Hammersmith, builder.
Jan. 16.—W. Watts, Castle lane, Borough, leather dresser.—W. Littler, Waltham Abbey, Essex, calico printer.—T. Richardson, Mount Pleasant, dealer.—G. Smith, Sheffield, grocer.——J. Hadley, Birmingham, jeweller.——S. Eagleton, Leonard street, Shoreditch, paper hanger.—R. Rotton, High Wycombe, Bucks, cotton merchant.—T. Chapman, Kingston upon Hull, merchant.——J. Myers, Whittle, Lancashire, merchant.
Jan. 23.—D. Keer, Framlington, Suffolk, surgeon and apothecary.—W. Fortnum, Ball alley, Lombard street, stationer.—W. Hoad, Farcham, Hants, butcher.—J. Orrell and J. Burton, Manchester.—W. Beach, Ludlow, Salop, mercer.
Jan. 26.—C. S. Richardson, Cambridge, linen draper. J. Forshaw, Preston, Lancashire, linen draper.—T. Etherington, Lawrence Pountney lane, broker.——J. and W. E. King, King street, Covent garden, silk mercers.—J. Bishop, St. Swithen's lane, merchant.—T. Emmett, Bell's Gardens, Peckham, market gardener.—J. Wyatt, Cheadle, Cheshire, W. P. Francis, Litchfield, and J. Chadwick, Stow, Staffordshire, calico printers.—L. Jones, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Hodges, Birmingham, baker.—T. and J. Woodcroft, Sheffield Moor, Yorkshire, comb manufacturers.—T. Hughes, Norfolk street, Strand, wine merchant.
Jan. 30.—C. Adams, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, jeweller.—C. and N. Husey, Newgate street, linen drapers.——W. Simpson, Strand, taylor.—J. Jackson, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, cabinet maker.——J. Adams, Stowmarket, upholsterer.——T. Govers, Kingston, Surrey, horse hair and woollen manufacturer.—W. Downham, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, timber merchant.
Feb. 2.——W. Winder and J. Wheeler, Liverpool, merchants.—J. Briggs, Higher lane, Pilkington, Lancashire, nankeen manufacturer.—W. Radcliffe, Stockport, cotton manufacturer.—T. Ross, Stockport, cotton manufacturer.—C. A. Eschke, Sherbone lane, merchant.
Feb. 6.—J. L. Bruton, Princes street, Rotherhithe, mariner.—T. H. Robinson and G. N. Hardey, Liverpool, provision brokers.——M. Westwood, Crooked lane, cabinet maker.—J. F. Hughes, Wigmore street, Cavendish sq. bookseller.——A. Saunders, Duke street, St. George's Fields, horse dealer.
Feb. 9.—J. Crossley, Halifax, merchant.—C. Blizard, Fenchurch street, wine merchant.—F. P. Palmer, Worcester, money scrivener.
Feb. 13.—J. White, Craven buildings, City road, merchant.——I. Pitt and C. B. Sharp, Birmingham, factors.——J. Hale, Bedminster, Somersetshire, victualler.—P. Moore, Lostock, Gralam, Cheshire, corn dealer.——S. Turner, Manchester, innkeeper.—J. A. Lowe, Paul's court, Hugin lane, Wood street, linen draper.——G. Hassall, Birmingham, perfumer.——H. Fox, Kingston upon Hull, watch maker.—W. Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apostle, money scrivener.
Feb. 20.——N. W. and W. Bowers, Cannon street, comb makers.——W. Leykauf, Lisle street, Leicester square, engraver.—S. Blower, Ellingham, Norfolk, miller.——J. Connellan, Brown's buildings, St. Mary Axe, merchant.—C. Manly, Lyon's Inn, merchant.—J. Armitage, Leeds, cloth merchant.——E. Lowton, Red Lion street, Southwark, hop merchant.——J. Ward, Banbury, dyer.——J. Peers, Liverpool, sadler.—E. Kutt, Bermondsey street, woolfactor.

London Imports from Jan. 22 to Feb. 19.

Hides, Hambro'	— —	Skins, Calf	— doz. 149
B. Ayres bale	73 No. 58,618	Goat	— — —
Horse	— — —	Mogadore do.	— —
West India	— — 158	Lieb. Lamb	— — —
Hemp, Petersb.	— —	kid	— — — 12,000
Riga	— — — —	Seal	— — — 3,879
Flax, Petersb.	— — —	Deer	— — — 3,930
Others	— — — —	Corn, Wheat	— —
Iron, Petersb.	— — —	Barley	— — — —
Swedish	— — — —	Beans	— — — —
Rags, Hambro'	— —	Oats	— — — 1,622
Italian	— — —	Peas	— — tierces —
Wool, Spanish	— 857	Wine, Port	—pipes 506
German	— — —	Others	— — — 1,783
S. America	— — —	Wood, Dant. Fir ps.	1,719
Others	— — — —	Norway do.	— 330
Cotton, W. India bales	180	Dant. Deals	— c. 520
Surinam, &c.	— 253	Norway do.	— —
Brazil	— — — —	Sugar bags 5,448 hhd.	1,908
Demerara	— — — 95	Coffee cks. 1,125 bags	1,120
Georgia	— — — —	Brandy	— — pipes —
United States	— — 1,006	Gin	— — — — 81
Smyrna	— — — —	Rum	— — — — 248
Barbadoes	— — —	Tallow cks. and bales	2,994
		Flour	— — — — —

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, 20 *Feb.* 1807.

Under the idea of an additional duty having been intended to be laid on Brandies a few days ago, no less than £200,000 has been paid in duties &c. by the merchants and dealers in that article, and under the idea that such expected duty would take place, they raised the price nearly 5s. per gallon. It now appears that no such duty is likely to be laid on, and is to be hoped that the public will not be imposed on by these speculators in brandy, many of whom have put themselves and their friends to great inconvenience to make up large sums for their *wise* speculations. Rum has advanced in price nearly one shilling a gallon, owing to the great demand for that article in consequence of the very exorbitant price of brandy. All kinds of wines particularly Portugal wines, as Port, Lisbon and Calcavella have advanced nearly £15 per pipe, and several very large speculations have been lately made in Port wine, but we recommend our friends not to speculate too deeply, as several neutrals are now chartered to go to Oporto for wine, one of which sailed a few days ago from the Downs, and there is little doubt but British gold will bring plenty of wines to our market notwithstanding all the schemes and strategems of *Buonaparté*.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies will put up to sale at their ensuing *March Sale* besides the goods already declared viz. *Company's* Saltpetre 20,000 bags, more or less. *On Wednesday, 25 March next—Prompt the 24 June following.* For the particulars of the other extensive sales of Tea, Spices, Piece Goods, &c. we beg leave to refer our readers to our last report.

A bill having passed the House of Commons relative to our commerce with the Brazils, we may daily expect to have that extensive trade opened, and there is little doubt but the manufactures throughout the United Kingdoms will once more feel the benefit of it, particularly after so long a cessation of business. We hope soon to hear that our West India merchants and planters may receive every benefit from their petition addressed to the House of Commons in July last, and that under their present distressing situation they may get every possible relief. At Liverpool cotton wool has advanced 1d. to 1½d. per lb. owing to very large speculations having been made there by the Manchester manufacturers, and no doubt for the purpose of making cotton goods and callicoes &c. for the Brazils, a market which we have every reason to think will take off considerable quantities of Manchester goods of every description. Hosiery of every kind will be much wanted for that market particularly black worsted and black silk hose &c. We fear that the linen trade of Ireland is likely to suffer much by the suspension of the usual supply of flax-seed. The importation of flax-seed into that country from America has been upwards of 40,000 hogsheads annually. A hogshead sowed about one acre and three roods, *(Irish measure,)* and produced on an average 84 stone of rough flax fit for the hatchel, which at a reasonable price would sell for about 40 guineas. A large quantity of both flax and hemp came from Holland, and the Baltic, and the seed from America, and as these sources are at present closed, we hope the legislature will adopt means to encourage an extensive cultivation of these crops in the United Kingdoms.

We are aware that France has asserted the absolute nullity of the trade to the Brazils to England: and has specified cotton and sugar, as the only returns to be expected from that continent forgetting *the precious metals, gold*, especially. Having detected this remarkable omission, which from its nature, must have been purposely made, we infer, that France is horribly vexed and mortified: of course, we are equally pleased and gratified.

We pay more attention to the ideas of some of our own merchants, that there is a *possibility*, that the cotton of Brazil may rival that of our West Indies, in the market, as Brazilian sugars may rival those of our own colonies: this, however, may be guarded against, by legislative arrangements; and the direct trade of the Islands to Brazil for supplies of provisions, lumber and other *necessaries*, may, if skilfully conducted, much more than counterbalance that inconvenience. We may ask, too, what has hitherto become of the cotton furnished by Portugal, i. e. by Brazil?—if it came to England, why should it not henceforth come, *direct?*—if it was communicated to the other countries of Europe, what reason have we to think that their demand for it, will be lessened?—if they still continue to demand it, how can it interfere with the cotton of British growth? The same observations apply equally to the supposed augmented importation of Sugar. The fact is, that *other* commodities, the produce of Brazil, in which none of our colonies need dread a rival may be encouraged, and more ample supplies of *them* may be raised, to the great advantage of this country; which will always retain such a habit of working up the raw materials as to defy the dexterity of France and the Continent.

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Jan. 16	4s. 8d.	5s. 0d.	6s. 6d.	5s. 4d.	—
23	4 8	5 0	6 6	6 0	—
30	4 8	5 0	6 8	5 8	—
Feb. 6	4 6	5 0	6 8	5 4	—

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Jan. 16	4	8	4	8	6	4	5	4	—
23	4	4	4	8	6	4	5	4	—
30	4	4	4	6	6	0	5	4	—
Feb. 6	4	0	4	4	5	8	5	4	—

	St. James's.* Hay.			Whitechapel.* Straw.		
Jan. 16	£6	0 0	£2	5 0	£6	6 0	£2	2 0
23	6	10 0	2	11 0	6	6 0	2	6 0
30	6	0 0	2	8 0	6	0 0	2	2 0
Feb. 6	6	0 0	2	8 0	6	0 0	2	4 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£4 15 to £6 0	Kent	£4 15 to £7 0
Sussex	4 15 — 5 5	Sussex	5 0 — 5 15
Essex	4 15 — 5 12	Farn.	6 0 — 10 0

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each — — —	21½d.
Dressing Hides — — — — —	17½
Crop Hides for cutting — — —	22
Flat Ordinary — — — — —	18½
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb.	32
Ditto, 50 to 70 — — — —	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 88s.; mottled, 90s.; curd, 100s.
Candles, per dozen, 12s.; mould, 13s.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Jan. 16	48s. 0d. to 51s. 6d.	49s. 9d. to 55s. 3d.
23	54 0 — 56 6	53 3 — 57 9
30	51 0 — 54 0	51 3 — 58 3
Feb. 6	53 9 — 54 0	54 0 — 59 0

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Jan. 16	3s. 8d.	1s. 10d.	0s. 11d.
23	3 8	1 10	0 11
30	3 9	1 10½	0 11½
Feb. 6	3 10	1 11	0 11½

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam	—	35-7	Bilboa — — 41
Ditto at sight	—	34-11	Leghorn — — 49
Rotterdam, c. f.		11-2	Naples — — 42
Hamburgh	—	34-4	Genoa — — 45½
Altona	— —	34-5	Venice, *n. C.* — 52
Paris	— —	23-6	Lisbon — — 60
Ditto, 2 us.	—	23-10	Oporto — — 60
Bordeaux	—	23-10	Dublin — — 10½
Cadiz	— —	41	Cork — — 11½
Madrid	— —	41	

Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Jan. 16	8,998 quarters.	Average	76s.	0½d.
23	4,722 — — — —		73	0½
30	7,809 — — — —		71	7
Feb. 6	7,459 — — — —		72	7½

FLOUR.

Jan. 16	7,645 sacks.	Average	59s.	8½d.
23	12,256 — — — —		59	7½
30	20,892 — — — —		60	9½
Feb. 6	14,301 — — — —		61	10½

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Jan.	11 o'clock Night.	Noon.	6 o'clock Morning.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	22	28	22	29,82	7	Small Snow
22	16	27	23	30,14	15	Fair
23	29	37	38	29,91	0	Rain
24	35	39	36	,75	5	Cloudy
25	36	39	30	,82	0	Small Rain
26	28	35	30	,30	10	Fair
27	26	37	41	,30	6	Cloudy
28	46	46	34	,25	11	Fair
29	34	42	42	,62	30	Fair
30	46	49	48	,70	17	Showery
31	49	52	49	,70	14	Cloudy
Feb.						
1	48	53	48	,71	13	Cloudy
2	48	50	40	,55	30	Stormy
3	38	42	35	,90	18	Fair
4	32	41	36	30,30	16	Fair
5	42	47	37	,10	10	Fair
6	42	50	47	29,78	12	Stormy
7	48	49	44	,89	30	Cloudy
8	38	39	34	,73	0	Rain
9	32	39	32	,82	25	Cloudy
10	28	35	30	30,03	21	Fair
11	29	40	38	29,75	16	Cloudy
12	28	20	25	,50	0	Gt. Fall Snow
13	28	30	25	,80	8	Fair
14	24	30	24	30,01	15	Fair
15	19	33	33	29,98	0	Snow
16	34	42	34	,88	4	Cloudy
17	32	39	40	30,02	11	Cloudy
18	42	43	38	,03	0	Rain
19	33	41	32	,28	21	Fair
20	30	38	30	,45	16	Fair

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal; Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in February, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Rose Copper Smelting Company, £150 per share.—Grand Junction, £91 per share.—Grand Surrey, £41 to £45.—Ellesmere, £55.—Tavistock Mineral Canal, £112 for £105 paid.—Kennet and Avon, £20 subscription, 10s. premium each.—Huddersfield, £17 per share.—East London Water Works, original shares 72 guineas premium each.—New do. from £67 10s. to £55 each.—West Middlesex Water Works, 17 guineas premium each.—West India Dock Stock £145 to £144 10s.—London Dock, £109.—Globe Assurance, £110.

To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 7 *gs.*
Ditto out and home..... 12 *gs.*
Senegambia..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back..... 20*gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships)..... ——
Ditto (American ships) ..... 10 *gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent..... 10*gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto ..... ——
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh .. ——
Brazil and South America ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen ..... 2*gs.*
Glasgow ..... 2 *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... 2½ *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 4 *gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym..... 2 *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. . 2*gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey..... 2 *gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 1½ *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... 2 *gs.*
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... ——
Stockholm, &c. ..... 6 *gs.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c..... 10 *gs.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore.. 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4 *gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... 1½ *gs.*
Lisbon or Oporto ..... ——
Gibraltar..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Jamaica or Leeward Islands ..... ——
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) .. ——
Ditto..... (American ships) ..... 10 *gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 1½ *gs.*
Lisbon and Oporto..... ——
United States of America (Brit. ships).. ——
Ditto (American ships) ..... 10 *gs.*
West Indies..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 20*s.*
The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Hull, &c. &c. ——
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c. ..... ——
Poole and *Dartm.*—*Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... 6*gs.*r.2.
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... 15 *gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... ——
To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom 8 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Jamaica to the U. States of America .... 15 *gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland.... 12*gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd. ..... 10*gs.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States Am. 10*gs.*
East Indies to London..... 12*gs.*

Prices Current, February 20, 1808.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£3	3	0	to	£3	15	0	Logwood chips ——ton	£11	10	0	to £12	15	0
Ditto pearl	3	6	0		3	16	0	Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	10	0	6	6	0
Barilla	3	2	0		3	15	0	Mahogany——— ft.	0	1	5	0	2	4
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	3	0		1	4	0	Oak plank, Dantz. —last	11	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto Spanish.....	1	1	0		1	2	0	Ditto American——		none			—	
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	4	3		0	4	6	Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	18	0	0	18	15	0
Ditto unrefined cwt.	16	10	0		19	0	0	Ditto spermaceti —ton	89	0	0	90	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	0	0		1	14	0	Ditto whale ———	24	0	0	28	0	0
Ditto East-India....	0	3	3		0	6	0	Ditto Florence, ¼ chest	3	5	0	3	10	0
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	6	0	0		6	10	0	Pitch, Stockholm —cwt.	0	17	0	0	18	0
Ditto ordinary	3	15	0		4	14	0	Quicksilver ———lb.	0	3	9	0	3	10
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	8½		0	1	11	Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	5	15	0	8	0	0
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	4½		0	1	7	Rice, Carolina ———	1	14	0	2	4	0
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	1	2		0	1	5	Ditto East-India ———		none			—	
Ditto East-India ..	0	1	3		0	1	4	Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	4	6	0	5	6
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	4	7	0		4	10	0	Ditto Leeward I. ——	0	3	6	0	4	0
Deals, Dantz .... piece	2	4	0		2	7	0	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	9	6	2	10	0
Ditto Petersburgh..H.	26	0	0		31	0	0	Shellack———————	5	0	0	10	0	0
Ditto Stockholm	49	0	0		51	0	0	Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	1	18	0	2	10	0
Elephants' Teeth	30	10	0		34	0	0	Silk, raw, Ditto ——	1	4	0	1	13	6
——————— Scrivell	18	0	0		24	0	0	Ditto China——	1	10	0	1	12	6
Flax, Riga.....ton		uncertain						Ditto Beng. novi	0	18	0	1	8	0
Ditto Petersburgh....		uncertain						Ditto Organzine	1	11	0	1	19	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	5	5	0		7	0	0	Tallow, English ——cwt.	3	15	6		—	
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	4	0		1	6	0	Ditto Russia, white —	3	9	0		—	
Ditto English	0	8	3		0	12	0	Ditto———, yellow —	3	14	0		—	
Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt.	6	0	0		13	0	0	Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	1	18	0		—	
Ditto Sandrach ..	6	5	0		6	15	0	Tin in blocks ———cwt.	5	18	0		—	
Ditto Tragacanth	24	0	0		26	10	0	Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	7½	0	1	6
Ditto Seneca	5	0	0		5	5	0	Ditto Virginia———	0	0	7½	0	1	1
Hemp, Riga.....ton	75	0	0		——	——		Wax, Guinea ———cwt.	9	9	0	11	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	75	0	0		——	——		Whale-fins ————ton	30	10	0	32	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	4	6		0	11	6	Wine, Red port —pipe	85	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	3	0		0	12	0	Ditto Lisbon ———	85	0	0	95	0	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	15	0	0		16	0	0	Ditto Madeira ———	84	0	0	120	0	0
Ditto Swedish	25	0	0		26	0	0	Ditto Vidonia ———	70	0	0	85	0	0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0		25	0	0	Ditto Calcavella ——	90	0	0	100	0	0
Ditto Archangel.....	25	0	0		26	0	0	Ditto Sherry — butt	85	0	0	95	0	0
Lead in pigs————fod.	28	0	0		29	0	0	Ditto Mountain ——	76	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto red ——— ton	27	0	0		28	0	0	Ditto Claret——hogs.	45	0	0	90	0	0
Ditto white ———	42	0	0		43	0	0							

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, FEBRUARY, 1808.——Grand Total, 1075.

	Of the line.	50 to 44 guns.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-brigs.	Total.
In Commission	143	22	167	216	224	772
Building	50	0	20	23	10	103
In Ordinary	59	15	59	51	16	200

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th JANUARY to 20th FEBRUARY, 1808.

		Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol. Short Anns.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Exched. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
																							£. s. d.			
Jan.	21		63¾	63¾	82¾		96⅛	18						172		par						3P par		64⅛			
	22		63¾	63¾	82		96⅛	18 1/16				63½				par						par		63⅝			
	23		64	63¼			96⅛	18 1/16			24	63¾				P1D						par 3P		62¼			
	25										23 P																
	26		225½	61½	82¼		96⅛	18 1/16			24	62⅝				P1D						1 3P		63⅛			
	27																										
	28		226¾	63¼	82¼		96⅛				24 P					P1D						2P		63⅛			
	29		227½	63⅜	82¼		96⅛				24 P			171½		P1D						1D 2P		63⅛			
	30																										
Feb.	1		228	63¼	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛								P1D						1D 2P		63⅛			
	2																										
	3		228½	63¼	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛				63¼		171		P1D						par		63⅛			
	4		228½	63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛				63¼		170½		P1D						1P		63⅛			
	5		228½	63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛			24 P			170¾		P1D						1D		63⅛			
	6		228	63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛								2DP											
	8			63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛						170¼		1D						1D 1P		63⅛			
	9		228½	63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛						170¼		1D						1D 1P		63⅛			
	10			63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛			3 P	63⅛		170¼		2 1D						1D		63⅛			
	11		230	63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛			3 P	63⅛		170¼		2 1D						2D		63⅛			
	12			63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛			3 P	63⅛		170¼		2 1D						2D		63⅛			
	13			63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛			3 P	63⅛				2 1D						2D		63⅛			
	15			63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛								2 1D						par					
	16		233	63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛				63⅛		170½		2 1D						2D		63⅛			
	17		233	63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛				63⅛		170½		2 1D						2D		63⅛			
	18		233½	63⅜	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛			3 P	63⅛		171		2 1D						2D		63⅛			
	19		233	63½	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛			3 P	63⅛		171		2 1D						par		63⅛			
	20		233	63½	82⅛		96⅛	18⅛			3 P	63⅛		170		2 1D						2D		63⅛			

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED, IN 1807.

George Atwood, Esq. M.A. and F.R.S. born about 1745, and died in the summer of 1807. He was educated at Westminster school, and was many years fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1784, he published *A Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion, and Rotation of Bodies, with a Description of Original Experiments relative to the Subject*: with a plate. These experiments were made with a singularly useful machine invented by the author, for demonstrating the theories of the rectilinear motion of bodies acted upon by constant forces. At the same time, Mr. Atwood published *An Analysis of a Course of Lectures, on the Principles of Natural Philosophy, read in the University of Cambridge*; a work no less a masterpiece of its kind than the former. —Mr. Pitt, having been one of the auditors of Mr. Atwood, during his delivery of those lectures, was induced to form a more intimate acquaintance with him; and finding that his talents would be eminently serviceable to the public, he bestowed upon him, early in 1784, a sinecure office, which was extinguished at his decease; that he might be enabled to devote a large portion of his time to financial calculations, in which Mr. Pitt employed him, to the great advantage of the revenue. The high opinion which that great statesman entertained of him, and the confidence which he reposed him, were strengthened by experience; and Mr. Atwood's labours were continued, with the most zealous perseverance, till his declining state of health rendered him incapable of severe application.

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John Brisbane, Esq., Admiral of the Red Squadron.—With the period of this gentleman's birth we are unacquainted. He was made a lieutenant August 11th, 1757; post captain, September 24th, 1761. He first commanded the Nightingale a 20 gun ship, on the American station, and was soon after promoted to the Echo frigate, and sent to the West Indies, where he is believed to have remained till the conclusion of the war. In 1769, Captain Brisbane was appointed to the Cerberus of 28 guns, but quitted her soon after the dispute with Spain had been accomodated.—The contest with the North American colonies had not long commenced when he was appointed to the Flora frigate, and sent out thither with a convoy in 1776. He was there employed on a variety of desultory expeditions, the most material of which was the pursuit of the Hancock and Boston American frigates, with their prize, the Fox. In chacing the latter, the master of the Flora observed to Captain Brisbane, that, if he continued the chace much longer he would be off his station, Captain Brisbane spiritedly answered, that such a consideration was totally out of the question, when he was in pursuit of an enemy; that the chace might run to the West Indies, or to the devil if he chose it; but that he would follow him as long as he could carry an inch of canvas.—In the summer of 1778, Captain Brisbane, was stationed at Rhode Island, as senior or commanding officer of a small squadron, left there for the protection of that port, and to distress the commerce of the enemy. On July 28th, the French fleet, commanded by Count d'Estaing, made its appearance off Rhode Island, and after several previous indications of attack, entered the harbour August 8th. In consequence of this event, the British squadron was either set on fire, or sunk to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Captain Brisbane being in this manner unfortunately deprvied of his command, returned to England, and was appointed to the Alcide, a new ship of 74 guns, in which he proceeded to Gibraltar, with Sir George Rodney, in December 1779, but was not materially engaged in the action with the Spanish squadron. He quitted the Alcide at the end of the year 1780, after having been ordered to the West Indies, and proceeding thence to America. After his return to Europe, he was in the ensuing year appointed to the Hercules, of the same force, which ship he also left in December following; his health not permitting him to proceed to the West Indies, whither she was ordered.—We are not aware of his holding any subsequent command either as a private captain or as a flag officer. September 21st, 1790, he was made a rear admiral; April 12th, 1794, a vice admiral, and February 14th, 1799, an admiral.—He died in December.

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James Brooke, Esq., who died in Rathbone Place the latter end of November, in his eightieth year, was one of the wits of the last age. He was an intimate acquaintance of Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Wilkes, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. &c. as well as of most of the *bon-vivants* of his early days, though his own habits were always very temperate. Mr. Brooke possessed considerable literary talents, was thoroughly acquainted with mankind, and abounded in anecdotes, which he was accustomed to relate in an easy, lively, and entertaining manner. He conducted *The North Briton*, after it was relinquished by Wilkes, till its final termination; and was the author of numberless political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues, songs, &c. which he never collected. Mr. Brooke retained his faculties, as well as his vivacity and humour, almost to the

close of life; and died after a short illness.—A daughter of this gentleman was married to the late Philip Champion Crespigny, Esq. King's Proctor, and formerly M. P. for Sudbury and Aldborough. This amiable and accomplished lady died in the prime of life.

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Mr. George Saville Carey.—Harry Carey, the father of this gentleman, was well known in his time, as the author of many dramatic, poetical, and satirical pieces. He studied music under some of the first masters of the day; but, though he composed several pleasing airs, he never made any extraordinary proficiency in the science. He was the author, however, of the words and tune of that deservedly popular song, *God save the King*. This circumstance we mention, on the authority of the late Dr. Arnold. He was also the avowed author of the words, and air of the well known song, *Of all the girls that are so smart*. Among his dramatic pieces, were *Chrononhotonthologos*, the *Dragon of Wantley*, &c. Highly to his honour as a man, notwithstanding the numerous songs which he wrote on women and wine, he uniformly manifested an inviolable regard to decency and good manners. But his fate, like that of many other children of the muse, was unfortunate. Pressed by want, he did not wait for nature to relieve him from the burthen of life. He was found dead at his house in Warner Street, Cold Bath Fields, October 14, 1744, with a solitary halfpenny in his pocket!!

George Saville C., the subject of this notice, was a posthumous child; with the talents and moral qualities of his father, he appears to have inherited a large portion of his misfortunes. He was intended for a printer, but like many others of that profession, he conceived a *penchant* for the stage, which he attempted early in life, but without experiencing sufficient success to induce a perseverance in theatrical pursuits. His talents, and musical taste, however, were such as might have raised him to eminence, had he cultivated them with diligence, or had he not been obliged "to provide for the day that was passing over his head."

At the period of his death which happened about the month of July, he had supported himself upwards of forty years in the character of a public lecturer. He was the literary parent of a vast number of lyric compositions, the whole of which are calculated to awaken patriotic, generous, and lively emotions. He was in his sixty-fourth year; and, perhaps, his death was fortunate. He had announced an entertainment for the evening on which he died; but a paralytic stroke silenced for ever that voice which had so often excited the warmest feelings of approbation. The infirmities of age had for some time been gathering upon him; and, if he had lived much longer, it is probable that he could not have subsisted by his talents, but must have sunk into one of the common asylums of misfortune, as, like his father, he died pennyless! He was buried by a subscription among his friends.

This child of genius, and of hereditary misfortune, was the author of "The Inoculator," and "The Cottagers," two comedies, published in 1766; "Liberty chastised, or Patriotism in chains," 1768; "Shakespeare's Jubilee," a mask, 1769; "The three old Women weatherwise," an interlude, "The Magic Girdle," and "The Nut-brown Maid," a comic opera, all in 1770; "Analects in prose and verse," chiefly dramatical, satirical, and pastoral, in 2 vols. 1771; "A Lecture on Mimickry," as it was delivered with great applause at the theatres in Covent Garden and the Haymarket, &c. 1776; "A rural Ramble, to which is annexed a Poetical Tag, or Brighthelmstone Guide," in 1777. He wrote besides a great variety of songs, in which, like his father too, he never once trespassed on decency and good manners.

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Charles Mac Cormick, LL. B. was born in Ireland, about 1742. He evinced an early love for reading and information; and, a very able and classical scholar happening to reside in his neighbourhood, in the capacity of a schoolmaster, he enjoyed every advantage that could favour his wishes. At the age of 18 he came to London; where, though of a gay disposition, he lived in a becoming manner on a small annuity, which his father and a distant relation allowed him. He afterwards went to Paris, to perfect himself in the French language, and to acquire such other information as a given time, and limited circumstances, would permit. On his return to England, he felt himself more than ever enamoured of the British constitution; and, with the entire approbation of his friends, he entered on the study of the law, in the Middle Temple. When he was on the eve of being called to the bar, his father died; but, having a large family, it was not in the power of the old gentleman to increase the pecuniary resources of his son.—Mr. Mac Cormick spent much of his time at Oxford, either with men of congenial pursuits, or in consulting some of the best works in the Bodleian library. When he commenced author, has not been ascertained; but it is certain that the first effusions of his pen appeared in periodical publications. In the course of his life, he translated and compiled many anonymous works, which were favourably received. Those which bear his name are:—*The History of Charles II.*; *The Reign of George III., down to* 1780; *Continuation of Rapin's History of England*; *Light Reading for Leisure Hours*; *Life of the Right Honble.*

Edmund Burke; *The British Cicero*, &c. &c. He had collected many scarce and valuable materials for a *History of Ireland*, which he had projected in his early days, and which it was his intention to execute under the patronage of the Earl of Moira, a nobleman who had befriended him on many trying occasions. Unfortunately, however, he had scarcely begun to arrange those documents, when he was attacked by a dropsy; which, after a continuance of several weeks, carried him off, July 00th; during that interval, melancholy to relate, he was under the necessity of parting with all his books to supply his immediate necessities; whilst he had the additional distress of contemplating an amiable and affectionate wife, in a declining state of health, in years, and without friends! When death released him from his sufferings, his widow was left without the means of paying the last sad tribute to his memory; but, highly to the credit of the national character, a subscription was immediately opened for her relief, at the respective banking-houses of Messrs. Stevenson and Co. and Hodsoll and Co.

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Noel Desenfans, Esq. was born in France, about 1745, and died at his house in Charlotte Street, Portland Place, in the course of last summer. He was educated in his native country, and was a fellow-student with M. de Calonne, between whom and himself an intimate friendship subsisted.—The following particulars of Mr. Desenfans, whose name had been long known among the admirers of the fine arts, are copied from an account which appears to have been drawn up by one who was familiar with his character, habits, and pursuits:

"Painting was the favourite object of his attention, but he did not consider that or its kindred arts merely as opening a field for the efforts of genius, he beheld in them the sources of national opulence and honour, affording scope for still higher purposes, by elevating the human character, illustrating the truth of religion, promoting the interests of morality, and conferring the most gratifying recompense on those who dedicate their powers to the improvement, happiness, and security of civilized life. In the year 1799 he published a short work, in which he presented a plan for advancing the British arts by the establishment of a national gallery, to contain portraits of all who distinguished themselves in the service of their country, as well as representations of the achievements in which their heroism might be signalized. This plan altogether is the work of a mind animated by the most enlightened and capacious designs, and was formed upon such principles, that while it was intended for the national honour, it might have been accomplished without any burthen upon the public. The only ground of complaint that has ever been alledged against Mr. D. implied, that in his partiality to the ancient masters, he overlooked living merit. This complaint, however, could never have arisen if his character and conduct had been properly known. The truth is, that in the work alluded to, Mr. D. speaks very highly of the merit of English artists, and declares, that "this country now possesses the first painters and the best engravers." But his respect for British talents was not manifested in complimentary language only, for notwithstanding the vast sums which he must have devoted to the collection of pictures, which he has left and which for its extent is one of the most valuable in Europe, it can be proved that he absolutely expended nine thousand five hundred pounds in the patronage of British artists. In the year 1802 Mr. D. published a descriptive catalogue of a collection of pictures which he was commissioned to purchase for the late amiable and unfortunate king of Poland, who had honoured him with the appointment of Consul General of Poland in Great Britain. This collection was chosen with great taste and judgment, and consisted of admirable works from all the different schools of most celebrity. The catalogue is not only a just and candid account of the merits of the respective works, but besides its instructive comments and sagacious reflections, is rendered very entertaining, by anecdotes of the several masters, historical notices, ingenious strokes of humour, strong marks of good sense, and unaffected piety.—In private life Mr D. was distinguished for a liberal hospitality, firm friendship, and affable and courteous manners, the natural result of an excellent heart and an expansive mind."

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Earl Grey. This nobleman, born in the year 1729, was the younger son of a junior branch of a very illustrious Northern family, the chief of which was created Baron Grey, of Werke, by King James I. After receiving a suitable education, he began his military career on the Continent, as a subaltern in Kingley's regiment, when not more than nineteen years of age. In 1755, he obtained leave to raise an independent company; and, January 21st, 1761, he was promoted to the rank of a field officer. He commanded the 98th regiment at the taking of Belleisle; in the succeeding peace, on the disbanding of the regiment, he retired on half-pay; but had the good fortune to obtain the rank of colonel, and was afterwards appointed aid-du-camp to the king. On the breaking out of the American war, he was again called forward; and, arriving at Boston just before its evacuation, General Howe thought so highly of his abi-

lities, as to appoint him to a separate command. He was also invested with the local rank of major-general, and continued to be very actively employed. In the autumn of 1778, he was engaged in the destruction of the shipping, stores, and magazines at Bedford and Martha's Vineyard. On his return, he surprised a regiment of American light dragoons in a barn near Taapan.

Previously to the termination of the war, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general; on his return to Europe, he obtained a seat in the house of Commons; in 1783, he received the order of the Bath; in 1787, on resigning the command of the 28th foot, he was appointed colonel of the 8th light dragoons; after two years, he exchanged it for the 7th. On the breaking out of the war, in 1793, he led a small body of forces into maritime Flanders, and secured the possession of Nieuport. After this, he was employed as commander in chief of the forces which were destined to attack the French West Indies, and was promoted to the local rank of general. He accompanied Earl St. Vincent thither, and proceeded against Martinico in February, 1794. A few days after sailing from Barbadoes, three separate landings were effected, the consequence of which was that Pigeon Island was captured, St. Pierre seized, the camp of M. de Bellegarde occupied, and fort Louis obliged to surrender. In about six weeks, also, fort Bourbon, in which General Rochambeau commanded in person, was obliged to yield. After leaving six regiments to garrison the island, the fleet proceeded against St. Lucia, the conquest of which was effected with little difficulty. Guadaloupe was next attacked; April 12th, fort Fleur d'Epée was carried by assault; and, on the 21st of the same month, the whole colony surrendered. Sir Charles Grey had actually embarked, on his return to England; when, a small armament having arrived from France, he understood that Guadaloupe had been retaken, and he immediately repaired to Basse Terre. An attack was made upon the town of Point-à-Petre, by Brigadier General Symes; and had it succeeded, Sir Charles Grey was to have stormed fort Fleur d'Epée; but as the former failed, the latter was not attempted.—Soon after Sir Charles Grey's return to England, he was appointed to the government of the Island of Guernsey; in November, 1795, he removed from the 7th dragoon guards to the 20th light dragoons; and on the death of General Lascelles, in 1779, he succeeded to the third dragoons, of which he continued colonel till his death. In 1796, he had been made general in the army; and, towards the latter end of the late war, he had the command of the Southern district. June 21st, 1801, he was created Baron Grey de Howick, in the county of Northumberland; and in April, 1806, an earl of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl Grey and Viscount Howick.—His lordship married, in 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, Esq. of Southwick in the county of Durham, by whom he had a numerous family. He died at his seat at Fallowden, near Alnwick, Northumberland; and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Charles, Viscount Howick.—His remains were interred in the family vault, at Howick, November 26th.

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Dennis Hampson, the blind bard of Muggiligan—the last of the Irish bards!—died towards the close of the year, at the advanced age of 110. A few hours before his death he tuned his harp, that he might have it in readiness to entertain Sir H. Bruce's family who were expected to pass that way in a few days, and who were in the habit of stopping to hear his music; shortly after, he felt the approach of death, and calling his family around him he resigned his breath without a struggle, being in perfect possession of his faculties to the last moment.

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The Rev. Samuel Henshall, M. A. rector of St. Mary, Stratford le Bow, Middlesex, presented to that living by Brasen-nose college, Oxford, in 1802. He died about November 17.—The subjoined account of this gentleman—rather a *remarkable* one—is copied from the *Gentleman's Magazine*:

"He had persuaded himself that he was the best Saxon scholar in the kingdom; and gave specimens of his knowledge in, 1. "Specimens and Parts containing a History of the country of Kent; and a Dissertation on the Laws, from the reign of Edward the Confessor, to Edward the First: of a Topographical, Commercial, Civil and Natural History of South Britain; with its gradual and comparative Progress, in Trade, Arts, Polity, Population and Shipping, from authentic Documents," quarto. 2. "The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other; the Impracticability of acquiring an accurate Knowledge of Saxon Literature through the Medium of Latin Phraseology exemplified in the Errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibson, and other Scholars, and a new Mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English Languages;" 3. "The first Number of the Etymological Organic Reasoner; or Yldest an Radchenistress Gewinesse; oldest Reckoner's Witnesses: with observations on the works of Mr. Whiter and Mr. Tooke; and one sheet of the Gospel of St. Matthew and another of the Saxon-Durham Book, in Roman Characters; and a literal version 1807." 8vo., of which he

lived to publish a third. He published also "Strictures on the late Motion of the Duke of Leinster in the House of Peers, of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. in the House of Commons, and a Paragraph in the Sentimental Chronicle of Opposition 1799. 8vo. also "A Thanksgiving Sermon for Lord Nelson's Victory at Trafalgar. 8vo. He succeeded in 1802, to the rectory of St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow on the death of Alan Harrison Eccles, being the second rector since it was made parochial in 1720, of which his predecessor, Eccles, was patron."

Some of his publications have been announced and noticed in our work.

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Joseph Jerome le François de Lalande, member of the legion of honour, of the national institute and of the board of longitude, also professor of astronomy in the college of France.—[Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1069.]—He was born at Bourg, in the department of l'Ain, July 11, 1732. Being designed for the bar, by his father, Pierre le François, who possessed a moderate fortune, he studied the law with considerable assiduity, at Paris. At length, a sight of the observatory awakened in him a new propensity; and, throughout his life, his ruling passion was afterwards for astronomy. He became a pupil of Le Monnier, one of the first astronomers of France, for whom he conceived a truly filial affection. Le Monnier seems to have merited all his partiality, for he used his utmost endeavours to advance him in science, and to promote him in life. When Le Caille, the astronomer, was preparing to visit the Cape of Good Hope, chiefly for the purpose of determining the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth, it was found necessary that he should be seconded by an observer, placed under the same meridian, and at the greatest distance which could be conveniently chosen on the globe. Berlin was at length fixed on, and Le Monnier signified his intention of undertaking the business himself; but, at the moment when he was ready to depart, he succeeded in getting Lalande appointed in his stead. The Prussian monarch to whom Maupertius had spoken respecting the delicacy and difficulty of the enterprise, evinced some astonishment when the young astronomer was presented to him. "However," said he, "the academy of sciences has appointed you, and you will justify its choice." From that time, the youth of Lalande, who was only eighteen, proved an additional recommendation to him, and he became acquainted with the most distinguished persons at the court of Berlin.

On his return to Paris, the account which he gave of his mission procured him admission to the academy of sciences; and, from that period till its suppression, every volume of the *Transactions of the Academy* was enriched with articles, on various subjects, from his pen.

Lalande produced the French edition of Halley's tables, and the history of the comet of 1759; he also furnished Clairault with some extensive calculations, for the purpose of establishing the theory of that comet.—In 1760, being charged with editing the *Connoissance du Temps*, he entirely changed the plan of that work, and reduced it to its present form. Of the *Connoissance du Temps*, he composed seventeen volumes.—In 1764 appeared the first edition of his great *Treatise of Astronomy*. "This work," says Delambre, "is his principal claim to glory; he improved it in two succeeding editions; the first enriched with new tables for all the planets, far superior to those of Halley and Cassini. He was the first who calculated the perturbations of Mars and of Venus; and in the theory of Satellites, in which little progress has been made, he explained a motion which Bailli claimed as a discovery made by himself. The two competitors confined themselves to an exposition of their titles: this literary dispute was conducted with decency, and the most probable result was, that these two celebrated astronomers had both been led to the same discovery, a circumstance not uncommon in researches founded on calculation. He composed all the astronomical articles for the Encyclopædia of Yverdun, all those for the supplements to the *Encyclopédie de Paris*, and those for the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, substituting for the articles which d'Alembert had compiled from the works of le Monnier, such as were more complete and more modern, all the materials for which he found in his great treatise."

Lalande also taught astronomy, during forty-six years; and, consequently, much extended the knowledge of that science in France. Dagelet and Méchain, were among his pupils.

Delambre mentions, as a circumstance particularly deserving of notice, that notwithstanding the great number of pupils who, from gratitude and attachment, offered their services to aid him, either in the immense calculations which he had not time to make himself, or in the revision of his works, he never accepted any assistance without naming the real authors.—A similar liberality of feeling impelled him to furnish a number of biographical notices, after the deaths of literary and philosophical characters.

Lalande's other works were:—his *Tour in Italy*: a *Treatise of Canals*, planned, and partly executed, during a visit which he paid to the canal of Languedoc; and the *Bibliographie Astronomique*, a vast catalogue of all

the works which are known to have appeared on the science of astronomy. To the zeal and assiduity of Lalande, his country is also indebted for Observations on the Military School and College of France. An enthusiast in the science which he had adopted, he appears never to have been so highly gratified, as when promoting its interests, and those of its professors. "To be an astronomer," says Delambre, "was, in his eyes, to possess the first claim upon his affection." He recommended to Buonaparte, Cagnola, the astronomer of Verona, whose observatory was destroyed during the siege. Having procured him an honourable indemnification, he likewise directed the patronage of Buonaparte to the distinguished astronomers who superintended the observatory of Milan. Being unmarried, Lalande took two relatives under his protection; one of whom perished in La Vendée, and the other, by his scientific merit, obtained a seat in the Institute, and at the Board of Longitude.

It should not be omitted, that Lalande founded a prize, which the National Institute annually adjudges to the author of the best memoir, or most curious observation, relating to astronomy.—This distinguished man died at Paris, April 4th, 1807, aged 74 years, and nearly nine months.

Dr. Young has observed, that

"An undevout astronomer is mad."

and the eccentricities of Lalande, carried even to ridicule, might justify the conclusion Young would have drawn from the atheistical principles he openly professed. He went so far, as to read public lectures, on those baneful and hope blasting doctrines, in the *Lycée* of Paris, a society formed of pretended philosophers of the same description. In order to prove to the last, his contempt for religious ceremonies and opinions, he, by his will expressly forbade paying his remains any mark of respect, but directed his body to be dissected, and placed in the National Museum, a clause which a few years back would probably have been carried into execution.

With such notions, or rather with such want of notion, it will not appear surprising that Lalande should have been a zealous supporter of that revolution which aimed at the destruction of every thing sacred. Yet his hands were never imbrued in blood; he even snatched several victims from the scaffold, at the peril of his life, by hiding them in the immense subterraneous caves under the Faux-bourg St. Germain; the entry to which being through the observatory he could always command, and ensure their concealment.

As a singular instance of his exclusive predilection for mathematical sciences, it is a well authenticated fact, that at the age of fifty, he was yet unacquainted with the classical literature of his own country, even with the works of Racine. He first read them on a visit to a brother academician, who superintended the observatory at Gotha. He expressed great delight at the perusal, and his friend no less astonishment at his ignorance: "True," said Lalande, "but had I lost my time in reading of poets I should not have been your brother academician at twenty!" What would M. Lalande have said, had his friend attempted to persuade him that the beautiful poems he admired were the works of chance, and had been produced, by the fortuitous combinations of types cast on a table. Yet he saw nothing else in the divine harmony of the universe, which he constantly contemplated! He saw nothing in the regular courses of those fiery globes which roll suspended in the immensity of space, but the result of the two opposite forces of attraction and repulsion! He explained their motions by equations; regardless of HIM who pointed to each its place, and whose will impelled them to move in that orbit which his Infinite wisdom had predetermined.

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LORD LAVINGTON.—Ralph Payne, lord Lavington, K. B. captain-general and governor in chief of his Majesty's leeward islands, and a privy councillor, was born in 1738. His lordship was descended from an ancient family in Devonshire. One of his ancestors was eminently distinguished by his loyalty to Charles I; but fled to the West Indies after the battle of Worcester. We are not certain, but we believe his lordship was born in that part of the kingdom. At a very early age, he gave indication of those shining talents which elevated him in life. On arriving at St. Christopher's from England, the inhabitants of that island took the earliest public opportunity of testifying the high opinion which they entertained of him, by sending him as a representative for one of the parishes to the house of assembly.

His lordship, on his return to Europe, was introduced to the highest circles of company, and his accomplishments soon made his society acceptable wherever he went. After having made the tour of Europe; on the general election of members of Parliament in 1786, he became a representative for the Borough of Shaftesbury, and served in the Parliaments of 1774 and 1783, for Camelford and Plympton. In 1772 his lordship received the order of the Bath; and he died Senior Knight of the order. In 1771 he was appointed Captain-General and Governor in chief of the Leeward islands, and continued in that station until 1775, when his lordship returned to England, and was appointed clerk of the board of green cloth, in which department he remained while that board existed. In

October, 1795, he was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, and created Baron Lavington, which title, in consequence of his Lordship's dying without heirs, is now extinct. In 1795 his lordship was again elected member of the British parliament, for the borough of Woodstock; and in 1801 was also again appointed captain-general of the Leeward islands, and sworn a member of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council

On Saturday the 1st of August, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, at the government house in Antigua, his lordship departed this life, in the 69th year of his age.

Lord Lavington married Mademoiselle Françoise Lambertine, Baroness de Kolbel, of a noble Saxon family, daughter of Frederick Maximilian Baron de Kolbel, a general in the imperial service, a lady eminently distinguished. His lordship's remains, in a leaden coffin, inclosed in a handsome outside coffin, were conveyed from the government house early on the Tuesday morning after his death to the court house, where they lay in state till about twelve o'clock, when the funeral took place at St. John's Church, in the following order:—

A Detachment of His Majesty's 96th Regiment, with their Band and Colours.
The Members of the Assembly, two and two
The Speaker in his Gown, preceded by the Mace.
The Marthal of the Island, with his Wand, and the Deputy Secretary.
The Members of the Council, two and two.
His Excellency's Secretary.
The Clergy of the Island in their Gowns.
THE BODY,
Attended by six Bearers,
In a Hearse drawn by four horses, with appropriate decorations.
His Honour the President, as Chief Mourner.
The Honourable James Athill and Hastings Elwin, Esqrs. as Mourners.
His Excellency's Aids-de-Camp.
The Officers of the Navy and Army, according to their rank, two and two.
The Inhabitants of the Island, two and two.

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The Rt. Reverend Dr. WILLIAM MARKHAM, Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Lord High Almoner to the King, and Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford, was born in Ireland, about the year 1718. His father, a military officer, was of a Nottinghamshire family, but was at that time on duty in Ireland.—He came to this country at a very early age, received the first part of his education at Westminster school, and was thence removed to Christ church, Oxford; where, in 1742, he took his degree of B. A. and, March 28, 1745, that of M. A. ——At both these places, he was distinguished by the elegance of his exercises, and particularly of his Latin verses.—About 1750, he was appointed first master of Westminster school; an office which he filled with great reputation for fourteen years. November 20, 1752, he became B. C. L. and on the 24th of the same month, D. C. L. In 1759, he was nominated to a stall in Durham cathedral; and, in 1765, he obtained the deanery of Rochester; which he vacated two years after, for that of Christ church. In 1769, he was chosen to preach the *Concio ad Clerum* to the synod of the province of Canterbury; on which occasion, he very forcibly and eloquently demonstrated, that whatever in human knowledge is vain and fanciful, has always been contrary to true religion; while it never opposed that learning which is conformable to reason and nature. He bestowed a just encomium on the Newtonian philosophy, and lashed with much severity, the metaphysicians of the French school.—The *Concio* was published, together with a Latin speech made on presenting Dr. Thomas as prolocutor to the higher house of convocation.—In January, 1771, Dr. Markham was consecrated Bishop of Chester; and, in the succeeding month, he was chosen preceptor to his royal highness the Prince of Wales, assisted by Dr. Cyril Jackson. In June, 1776, a new establishment was formed, and Dr. Markham was succeeded in his preceptorship by Dr. Hurd, the present bishop of Worcester. The reason of this change has never been publicly explained; but it is well known that Dr. Markham, in the discharge of his duty, gave great satisfaction to the King, and that he constantly retained a very enviable portion of the royal favour.—January 20, 1777, he was translated to the archbishopric of York, in which he continued till his death, October 27, at his town residence in South Audley Street.—Dr. Markham's knowledge in Greek and Roman literature is said to have been universal; his taste pure, and his topographical accuracy most uncommon. Though much consulted on literary subjects, it does not appear that he was ever engaged in works for the press. He seldom spoke in parliament; but when once attacked, from party motives, he defended himself with great spirit and eloquence. Disdaining those arts by which popularity is often acquired from the pulpit, he was neither a florid nor a frequent speaker; though, in the exercise of his clerical functions, his voice was clear, distinct, and melodious, his language was remarkable for simplicity and elegance; and his manner in public, as in private, was animated, dignified, and persuasive. Throughout an extensive diocese, his clergy looked up to him with respect and deference; and by his liberality, the churches of York, Rippon, and Southwell, were repaired and beautified. As a patron and benefactor, his bounties were felt, and gratefully acknowledged.—In his person, the Archbishop of York

was tall and graceful; in his manners and address, extremely dignified; and in his conversation, instructive, entertaining, and lively. In his family connexions he appears to have been particularly happy. He was blessed with six sons and seven daughters; eleven of whom survive him. One of his sons is a rear-admiral; another is chancellor of the diocese of York; and a third enjoys an office under the crown, in addition to the place of clerk of the rules in the King's Bench.—On the Christmas before his decease, Dr. Markham is said to have given £1000 to each of his grandchildren, amounting to the number of forty-seven; and he is reported to have left the sum of £100,000 in legacies.—The remains of this prelate were interred in Westminster Abbey, November 11.

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John Bernard Merian, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, died in that city on Feb. 12th 1807, in the 84th year of his age. He was born at Leichstall near Basil, and was invited from Holland to Berlin in 1750, on the recommendation of Maupertuis. The best known of his works were, French translations of Claudian, and of Hume's Essays, enriched with commentaries, and the latter sometimes with refutations; often reprinted. The Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin contain several pieces of his writing on philosophical subjects and on geometry: one of the most distinguished is a parallel between the philosophy of Leibnitz and that of Kant, which was much talked of when it first appeared. This learned man bore an estimable private character, and preserved all the activity and vigour of youth to a very advanced age. A few days before his death he officiated as secretary at a sitting of the academy, to celebrate according to custom, the memory of the great Frederic.

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Edward Miller, Mus. D.—This gentleman, whose various publications enjoy considerable popularity, died at Doncaster, September 12th, aged 76.—His first literary attempt was entitled *The Tears of Yorkshire, on the Death of the Most Noble the Marquis of Rockingham*, who was his patron. 600 copies of it were sold in the course of a few hours, on the day of his lordship's interment in York Minster. Dr. Miller's Psalms of David, for the church of England, were patronized by his Majesty and the clergy, the subscribers amounted to nearly 5000. Other works, composed expressly for dissenting congregations, promise to become the standard of singing in their public worship. The poetry of Watts and of Wesley has received fresh charms, from a style at once familiar and expressive, and admirably adapted to the capacity of public congregations. Dr. M. was also author of the "Elements of thorough Bass and Composition." He had been fifty years organist at Doncaster of which, and its vicinity, by the assistance of many learned friends in the neighbourhood, and their communications, he published the "History and Antiquities," 1805. 4to.; towards which the corporation gave him £50. he was one of the very few survivors who performed in the Oratorios of Handel, under the personal direction of that immortal composer.

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Mr. John Mirehouse, of Mire Sike, in Loweswater, Cumberland, died August 1st, in his 102d year. A provincial journal informs us, that, on October 19th 1805, which was the anniversary of his birth, and the completion of his century, this person received a very numerous party of his neighbours ("all his juniors") seated in a new oak chair, and cloathed in a new coat, which, he pleasantly observed, might, with care taken, serve his life-time. He possessed in an eminent degree all his faculties, sight excepted. His memory seemed perfect to the last, for he occasionally spoke with the same accuracy of recent transactions (a singular circumstance) as he had been accustomed to do in relating occurrences of former times, which he had either witnessed himself, or heard detailed by contemporaries at a period so remote as that of at least ninety years. The deceased was married in the 21st year of his age, and was the father of five sons and one daughter. He was of a remarkably chearful disposition; and, during the course of so long a life, it is not known that he ever had the least disagreement with his neighbours or acquaintance. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people, all emulous of shewing their respect to the memory of one, whom they had individually esteemed while living, and whose death, though "in full time," deprived their vicinity of so venerable an ornament; and also for the example of one who had "kept innocency, and taken heed unto the thing that is right; such as (alone) shall bring a man peace at the last." His family furnishes such an instance of longevity as is scarcely to be met with. His father and mother were born within a month of each other. The former died at the age of 95, leaving a widow of the same age, who attained her 100th year. He had three sisters, each of whom died in her 82d year; and a fourth sister, Mrs. Margaret Longmire, widow, of Trushbank, in Lowerswater, died on Tuesday, July 14th, in her 93d year.

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Mr. John Hamilton Moore, late teacher of navigation, on Tower Hill, author of *Moore's Navigation, Seaman's Daily Assistant, Monitor, &c.* was born at a village

near Edinburgh, and there brought up by an aunt, till about eight years of age. He was then taken by his father, who was a bleacher, to near Londonderry, in Ireland; whence he was sent to Monoghan, under the celebrated Mr. Ballendine, to study the mathematics. He afterwards entered as a cadet in the Plymouth division of marines, and served on board commodore Elliot's ship, the Brilliant, at the time he took M. Thurot; after which he was sent to Plymouth, and got his discharge. After various reverses of fortune, he became one of the teachers at the late Mr Hebden's, at Hounslow, where he compiled his well known *Epitome of Navigation*. At a subsequent period he settled in London, where he taught navigation, and published charts, nautical books, instruments, &c. He is said to have given Lord Howe, when first Lord of the Admiralty, much useful information, on the subject of surveying the coasts and harbours by the officers of the navy.—The last edition of his *Navigation* was dedicated to Earl Spencer.—He died at Chingford Lodge, Epping Forest, October 30, in the 69th year of his age.

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ABRAHAM NEWLAND, Esq.—This gentleman, whose name must be familiar to every person who of late years has had the felicity of possessing a Bank of England note, was the son of a baker, in King Street, Southwark. He was born about 1729 or 1730, and his education was most probably of a mercantile nature. February 27, 1748, now sixty years ago, he was appointed to a clerkship in the bank. Even at that early period of life, his attention and regularity were conspicuous; and, obtaining the approbation of his superiors, he rose through the different gradations of service, until January 19, 1775, when he attained the confidential and lucrative office of chief cashier; which he held until September 17, 1807. At that period, when he resigned, the directors intimated their intention of settling an annuity upon him; an offer which he declined, but was prevailed on to accept a service of plate, of the value of a thousand guineas, as a token of their satisfaction with the manner in which he had discharged his duties.

As chief cashier, Mr. Newland was entitled to a suite of apartments in the Bank, where he constantly resided, and from which, for thirty or forty years, he was never absent, except during a few weeks' illness. His only relaxation, for many summers past, was a daily ride in the Islington stage, to a cottage at Highbury, where he used to drink tea: and, after inhaling the fresh air, and contemplating the beauties of the country, he returned regularly in the evening to the Bank.

To his office of chief cashier, Mr. Newland joined that of secretary and agent to the commissioners who were appointed by parliament for the reduction of the national debt.

Mr. Newland was never married; though he is known to have had no aversion to the society of the softer sex. The imprudence of a certain gentleman, nigh in confidence at the Bank, to whom he was much attached, was some time ago the source of great distress to him. It was indeed reported, that no distant degree of *illegitimate* consanguinity existed between them; but the report, we believe, was groundless.

The rectitude of Mr. Newland's conduct was unquestionable; though he is considered to have been rather avaricious. Yet, in one instance, he subscribed the sum of £200, as a voluntary contribution, in aid of government; and, in another, a sum of money being wanted for rebuilding the church of St. Peter-Le-Poor, in Broad Street, it was advanced by him to the parish, at common interest.

Mr. Newland, in his social hours, was a pleasant companion, enjoyed the pleasures of the table in moderation, loved anecdote, and laughed heartily at a good story, of which he was passionately fond.—In business, he was active and methodical. At *fifteen* minutes past nine in the morning he was constantly seen entering his desk, and was unremittingly occupied in the duties of his office till three in the afternoon.

For some time, his health had been gradually declining; and, about two months after his resignation, he died at his cottage at Highbury.—November 8, his remains were deposited in the church-yard of St. Saviour's, Southwark, the parish in which he was born. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the funeral procession moved from his house in Highbury Place, and was joined on the way by several carriages. It passed the Bank at two o'clock in the following order:—Two Bank porters; ten persons in deep mourning on horseback; a plume of feathers; the hearse, containing the body; six mourning coaches; his private carriage, and a number of gentleman's carriages.—The deceased was driven by his own coachman. When the body passed the back part of the Royal Exchange, there was a momentary suspension of all business; every one standing to contemplate the remains of a man so extensively known.

Mr. Newland died worth £200,000, in stock, besides £1000 *per annum*, arising from estates. The whole of this immense wealth was disposed of in the following manner:—to Mr. Hase, his successor at the bank, as chief cashier; Mr. Rippon, second cashier; Mr. Atwood, and Mr. Bross, £500 each, as executors. To Mrs. C. *housekeeper* to the

deceased, the interest of £60,000; £5000 in cash; the house and furniture at Highbury; horses, carriage, &c. To Mr. Hase, £250 *per annum*, arising from the Broad Street annuity (money lent by Mr. Newland to the parish), and £700 consols. To Mr. Rippon, second cashier, 700 guineas; Mr. Bross, 700 guineas; and Mr. Atwood, £10,000. To each of the family of the Goldsmids, eight in number, £500 to purchase a ring. To the gentlemen belonging to the chief cashier's office, about twenty in number, from £30 to £100 each, with two exceptions. To the porters at the Bank and lodge, from £10 to £50 each; and to the domestics of the deceased's household, the like sums. The residue of the property is left among the relatives of the deceased, who were in needy circumstances. One of them, a Chelsea pensioner, who, during the life of Mr. Newland, received £50 *per annum*, has been left £100 a year. A farmer's servant at Hornsey, who never partook of Mr. Newland's bounty during his life, has been left £300 *per annum*. Mr. Newland did not leave a shilling to the Widow's Fund, at the Bank; which is the more remarkable, as when the intention of the directors, of presenting him with a service of plate, was first intimated to him, he is said to have observed, that he should be more gratified, were they to present the money to the Widow's Fund! As Mr. Newland died before the service of plate was completed, and as it does not appear to have been appropriated by his will, we should hope the Bank directors may apply it to the fund alluded to.

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Mrs. Pepper. — This lady, the wife of William Barker Pepper, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, died about September 21, after labouring under a paralytic affliction for the last twelve years.—Mrs. Pepper was lineally descended from Sir Thomas More, who suffered by the axe in the reign of Henry the 8th; and the picture of that great Lord Chancellor, by Holbein, hung in the parlour where she usually sat. The similitude, especially in latter days, between the picture and Mrs. P. was very great. The name of More dropped with Mrs. Pepper's uncle, Samuel More, late Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, who died in 1799. Mrs. Pepper's brother, Thomas More, Esq. who died at Madras, in 1780, was Secretary to the late Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. Mrs. P. had also a sister, Elizabeth, since dead. She married George Philips Towry, a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, to whom Lord Keppel, when presiding at the Admiralty, gave a seat at the Victualling Board. A son of this marriage is now a Post Captain in the Navy; a daughter is married to Lord Ellenborough.

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Mrs. Clara Reeve, a lady of considerable literary talents, died at Ipswich, aged 70, in the month of December. Miss Reeve's first publication was a translation from the Latin of the old romance, Barclay's *Argenis*, which appeared in 1772, in four little volumes, under the title of *The Phœnix*; or, the *History of Polyarchus and Argenis*. She next wrote *The Champion of Virtue, a Gothic Story*, published in 1777; and, in the succeeding year, re-printed it, under the title of *The Old English Baron*, which it has since retained. This little piece has a virtuous tendency; but, as a work of fancy, it is greatly inferior to Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*, on which it was professedly founded. Miss Reeve, or Mrs. Reeve, as she subsequently chose to be called, afterwards wrote *The Two Mentors, a Modern Story*; *The Progress of Romance, through Times, Countries, and Manners*; *The Exile, or Memoirs of the Count de Cronstadt*, chiefly borrowed from the French of M. d'Arnaud; *The School for Widows*; *Plan of Education, with Remarks on the System of other Writers*; *and Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon, natural son of Edward the Black Prince, with Anecdotes of many eminent Persons of the Fourteenth Century*. It would be an act of injustice to Mrs. Reeve, not to say that all her writings evince marks of her having cultivated useful knowledge with considerable success; and also with having applied that knowledge with less frivolity and affectation than is generally to be found in the works of female authors, especially of female novelists.

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The Rev. Henry Richards, D. D. Rector of Exeter College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.—This gentleman was born at Tavistock, a village near Barnstable, in the North of Devon, in March, 1747. Having been educated at Barnstable school, he was admitted a commoner of Exeter College in Michaelmas term, 1763. Soon after he had taken the degree of B. A. he was elected to a fellowship in that society, June 30, 1767. He was admitted M. A. April 26, 1770; proceeded B. D. November 9, 1781. Having been constantly resident in Oxford, and engaged in discharging the office of Tutor, during a long course of years, he was presented by the Rector and Fellows, March 13, 1794, to the valuable Rectory of Bushby, in the diocese of London, and county of Herts, at which place he soon after began to reside. In this retirement, however, he did not long continue, being recalled to the University on occasion of the death of Dr. Srinton, in whose room he was elected Rector of Exeter College, July 23, 1797. In Oct. 1806, he was advanced to the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford,

to which he was again nominated, and admitted, at the expiration of the year. He died December 19, and, on the 24th, his remains were privately interred in the chapel of his college, in compliance with the directions of his will, but the heads of houses and Proctors followed him to the grave, as a just testimony of their regard for his memory, and respect for the office which he bore. After leaving a few slight legacies to some of his friends, he has bequeathed the whole residue of his property to Exeter College.

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Sir WILLIAM STAINES, Kt. well known to the public, as having served all the offices of the Corporation of London, with assiduity and fidelity, was born in 1731, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, where his father carried on the business of a stone-mason, in a small way. When very young, possessed of an arduous and impetuous spirit, he made a voyage to Portugal, as a common sailor. In returning to England, the ship in which he sailed was captured by a French privateer, and he, with the rest of the crew, was conducted to a prison in France. After a confinement of six months, he was exchanged, and came home in a cartel; but he was so much altered by the hardships he had undergone, that his mother would not have been able to identify him, had it not been for a personal mark. It was, we believe, on his way to London, at this time, that the cravings of hunger induced him to enter a chandler's shop in a village on the road, where he called for rather more bread and small-beer than the exhausted state of his finances could afford to pay for. His apology and his simplicity of appearance, however, were such that his creditor forgave his imprudence, and dismissed him with a hearty welcome. This act of forbearance he never forgot; and when arrived at opulence, he sought out the donor of this trifling benefaction, in the decline of her days, and recompensed her kindness with an annuity for life.

Soon after his return, he was bound apprentice to a stone-mason, in Cannon-street; and, on the expiration of his time, he became a journeyman to Mr. Pinder, the city mason. While so employed, he married, and took a chandler's shop and coal-shed in Philip-lane, London-Wall, where, after the conclusion of his day's labour abroad, he used to carry out coals to his customers. When Oxford-street was paved, he was foreman to the stone-mason who had the contract for laying the footway. It so happened that the master became incapable of fulfilling his engagement; and one of the trustees, who had noticed the foreman's attention and assiduity, got him employed to complete the job, and advanced him money to buy the materials. About the year 1760, the steeple of Bow Church standing in need of repair, Mr. Staines, with the assistance of a friend, was enabled to undertake the contract. The satisfactory manner in which he executed this business was considered by him as having laid the foundation of his future fortune; on which account, when he became sheriff, Bow Church was represented in perspective, in the back ground of one of the pannels of his state carriage. In 1763, he was employed to repair St. Bride's steeple, which had been damaged by lightning. On the introduction of the Scotch paving-stone into London, he entered extensively into that business; and, some time afterwards, was appointed mason to the city of London. Fortune continuing to favour him, he was elected into the Common Council for the Ward of Cripplegate, in 1783; appointed one of the Deputies of that Ward, in 1791; elected Alderman, in 1793; knighted, in 1796; served the office of Sheriff, in 1797; and that of Lord Mayor, in 1801. When promoted to the civic chair, his former obscurity was not unfrequently referred to, and a rumour of a prediction, the consequence of a dream, was as frequently attached to it. The story, which was never denied by the worthy Alderman himself, was as follows: That while employed, as a journeyman, in the repairs of the parsonage-house at Uxbridge, he was accosted one day by the clergyman's lady, who told him that she had had an extraordinary dream, *viz.* that he would certainly become Lord Mayor of London. Flattering as this appeared to Mr. Staines, at the time, it was then considered by him as dreams generally are, and it was not till he was made Sheriff that it returned to his recollection. The lady was then dead, and her husband become old; he, however, lived long enough to be nominated Sheriff's chaplain; but being too infirm to do the duty, Sir William engaged the Rev. Dr. Gregory, and generously paid both these gentlemen. A second prediction is said to have been delivered concerning this worthy magistrate by another female sybil, who, many years before the event, expressed her persuasion that Mr. Staines would be Lord Mayor, during a period of turbulence and scarcity; that we should be at war with France, but that during his mayoralty peace and plenty should be restored.

Sir William did not, when his wealth increased, venture upon a country-house, &c. but continued, like a tradesman of the old school, to smoke his pipe every evening among his neighbours, at the Jacob's Well, in Barbican, near which he had resided many years. Benevolence appears to have been his ruling principle. About the year 1786, he erected nine alms-houses in Jacob's Well Passage, which he tenanted either with his own aged

workmen, or with reduced tradesmen. These alms-houses, which bear no ostentatious inscription proclaiming the generosity of the founder, or the poverty of the inhabitants, he placed in the gift of the parish of Cripplegate, though he belonged to the Carpenter's Company. He also built alms houses of a similar description at his quarries, in Yorkshire, for the residence of such of his workmen as, through age or infirmity, were incapable of labour. Numerous instances of his private benevolence might be adduced, but we confine ourselves to one of a public nature; observing that, whenever he gave a precept, he enforced it by example. After Lord Nelson's victory at Copenhagen, which occurred during Sir William's mayoralty, he signified to the citizens his particular desire, that those who intended to expend money in illuminations, would rather add it to the subscription which was open for the benefit of the wives and children of those who had fallen in the engagement.

Soon after the expiration of his mayoralty, Sir William quitted his house at Barbican, and resided principally at a country-house at Clapham, where he passed the last years of his life in the enjoyment of that tranquillity and self-satisfaction, which arise from the consciousness of a well-spent life. He closed his mortal career September 11; on the 19th, his remains were removed from his house at Clapham, and deposited in the family vault in Cripplegate church-yard. The procession set out from Clapham about 12 o'clock, proceeded over London-bridge, stopped for a very short time at the Mansion-house, and arrived at the church at two. There were ten mourning-coaches, in one of which were the civic sword and mace, accompanied by the proper officers; in the next were the Lord Mayor and Recorder of London; in the others were two Aldermen, several Common Councilmen, and many of the deceased's friends; the mourning-coaches were followed by the private carriages of the deceased, the Lord Mayor, &c. At the end of Aldersgate-street, the procession was met by the beadles and charity children of Cripplegate parish, who accompanied the body to the church.

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Rev. John Sturges, D D. — This gentleman, who died at Alverstoke, Hants, Oct. 2, was Chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, Prebendary of that cathedral, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and father of Mr. Sturges Bourne, one of the Lords of the Treasury. He was of New College, Oxford; M. A. 1759; B. and D. C. L. by royal mandate, in 1783. He published, *Considerations on the State of the Church Establishment*, 1770, 8vo. in reply to the late Mr. Robinson's *Lectures on Non-conformity*; and the manner in which this tract is written places its author in a most creditable light, both as a sensible and as a moderate man. In 1791, he wrote, *Short Remarks on Mr. Dodson's Translation of Isaiah*, which were answered by Mr. D., and produced very favourable testimonies to the learning of the Doctor, and the candour of his adversary. In 1792, a volume of excellent discourses *On the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion*; and an elegant single sermon, preached in Lambeth chapel, from Rom. xiii. 4, 5, at the consecration of Dr. Buller, Bishop of Exeter; another, *On Gratitude to God for the public Blessings of Religion*, 1792; and *Reflections on Popery*, in answer to Dr. Milner's *History of Winchester*.

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George Townshend, Marquis Townshend, of Rainham, Viscount Townshend, Baron Townshend of Lynne Regis, Baron Townshend of Lynne, and a Baronet; Lord Lieutenant and Vice-admiral of Norfolk, a field marshal, governor of Jersey, &c. &c. —The family of Townshend is of great antiquity in the county of Norfolk, and Lodovic, a noble Norman, has been generally considered as the patriarch of this race. He came into England during the reign of Henry I. assumed the surname of Townshend, and, by marriage with the daughter of Sir Thomas de Haville (also of Norman extraction) he became possessed of the manor of Haville, in Rainham, where his posterity has resided ever since.

George, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son of Charles, fourth Viscount Townshend, by Audrey, daughter and sole heiress of Silword Harrison, of Batts, in the county of Hertford, Esq. formerly governor of fort St. George, in the East Indies. He was born, February 28, 1723,-4. His Majesty King George I. was his godfather. The first portion of his education, as well as that of his next brother, Charles, was received under the tuition of Mr. Lowe, formerly master of Litchfield school. When about eighteen years of age, England and France then being at war, his lordship obtained a commission in the guards, and had the honour of making a continental campaign, under the immediate eye of George II. He served, as a subaltern, at the memorable battle of Dettingen in 1743. Soon afterwards he obtained the rank of captain, in the first regiment of foot guards, which gave him the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, he was also *Aid-du-camp* to the Duke of Cumberland, and, in 1747, he was returned M. P. for the county of Norfolk. In 1749, on the third reading of the mutiny bill he distinguished himself by moving a clause "that no commissioned officer should be liable to be broken without

the sentence of a court martial." This proposition was then, as it has recently been, overruled. In 1750, he resigned all his military appointments, as it is said, in disgust. In December, 1751, he married Lady Charlotte Compton, the only surviving issue of James Earl of Northampton by Elizabeth Shirley Baroness de Ferrers. This lady was, in her own right Baroness de Ferrers, Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton.

At the general election in 1754, Mr. Townshend was again returned M. P. for the county of Norfolk; and in 1756, he took an active part, in supporting the formation of a national militia, by which he acquired great popularity. In the same year, when a war with France appeared inevitable, he obtained the restoration of his former rank, together with the command of the 64th regiment. In the expedition against Quebec, he was selected as third in command under General Wolfe, with the rank of Brigadier-general, with an express stipulation, on his part, that he should return at the end of the campaign.—He sailed for America about the middle of February, 1759; and in consequence of the death of General Wolfe, and General Monckton being dangerously wounded, the chief command devolved upon him. Previously to his return to England, which he reached at the commencement of the winter of 1759, he took the most effectual measures for securing this conquest, and left a strong garrison at Quebec. About a month after the siege of that place, he obtained an old regiment (the 28th,) in exchange for the 64th; a circumstance which continued him on the establishment during peace. In 1761, he served in Germany with the rank of Major-general; and, shortly afterwards, on his return to England, he was chosen a third time to represent the county of Norfolk. He next proceeded to Portugal, where he was invested with the command of a body of British infantry, for the protection of that defenceless kingdom; and, among other marks of respect, he received a valuable diamond ring, from the hand of his Most Faithful Majesty.—At the conclusion of the war, he was nominated Lieutenant General under the Marquis of Granby, who was appointed master general of the ordnance. On the death of his father, March 12th, 1764, he became Lord Townshend, and succeeded to considerable estates in Norfolk; and, in 1767, he was appointed to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. After five years residence in that country, he returned to England, whither he was followed by Lord Bellamont, who conceived himself to have been publicly and wantonly affronted by his Lordship, at the Castle of Dublin, in February, 1770, by an indecorous message, obviously softened by the *Aid-du-camp*, who was the bearer. After an interval of twelve days, Lord Bellamont employed the late Earl of Charlemont to carry a paper, in which the insult was specifically stated, and an apology was expressly demanded. On this Lord Townshend replied as follows: "I cannot ask pardon, as it would be an acknowledgment of an offence I never intended." In consequence of this refusal the parties met on the afternoon of February 2d, 1773, in Mary-le-bone-fields, accompanied by their respective seconds; Mr. Dillon, and Lord Ligonier. After they had taken their distance, Lord Bellamont pulled off his hat, and the salute being immediately returned by his antagonist, the latter desired Lord Townshend to fire, who complied, and shot the former in the belly, near the groin, while the latter discharged his pistol without effect. The ball was immediately extracted, and the wound was cured; but the affair occasioned a great sensation in the *highest* circles.

Previously to this, October 17, 1772, Lord Townshend obtained the post of master general of the ordnance.—Lady Townshend having died, September 14, 1770, his Lordship, May 12, 1773, married Miss Anne Montgomery, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. In the course of the succeeding summer, he acquired a considerable addition to his income by receiving the command of the 2d regiment of dragoon guards, which he held till his death. In 1787, he was created Marquis Townshend of Rainham; in 1702, on the death of Lord Orford, he was nominated Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk; in the same year, he was appointed to the command of the Eastern district; and, in 1796, he was promoted to the rank of field marshal.

In person, his lordship was above the middle size, and portly; when dressed in regimentals, he displayed a martial air; and his hair, blanched with age, gave him the appearance of a veteran inured to camps and warfare from his youth.

His lordship expired at Rainham, the seat of his ancestors, September 14th, in his 84th year. He was the last survivor of the groupe that sat for the celebrated picture of the death of General Wolfe.—His remains were deposited in the family vault at Rainham. The mournful procession was awfully grand: one hundred of the principal tenantry led the way; the coffin covered with crimson velvet, highly embroidered, and superbly decorated, followed, after which came Lord John Townshend, leading the widowed Marchioness; then followed Lady Elizabeth Loftus, the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Ann Hudson, supported by their

husbands; Lady Harriet Townshend next, and all the grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of the Marquis; then a number of his friends, followed by the proper tenantry and servants innumerable.

By his first wife, the Marquis has left the Earl of Leicester, now Marquis Townshend, Lord John Townshend, and Lady Elizabeth Loftus. By his second wife he has left six children, *viz.* Lady Anne Hudson, the Duchess of Leeds, two unmarried daughters, and two sons. His lordship's family are left in great opulence. The Marchioness has altogether above £3000 per annum with £30,000 in ready cash, and an immense property in plate, furniture, &c. The children of the Marquis's first marriage have £8000, and the females of the second marage £5000 each.

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Major Trotter.—This lamented officer, who fell at the disastrous attack upon Buenos Ayres, received his military education at Woolwich; whence he was sent to join the 37th regiment, as an ensign, and was in all the actions, wherein that corps distinguished itself, early in the year 1794. He afterwards obtained a lieutenancy in the 88th regiment, in which he served during the remainder of the continental campaign. With the 88th regiment he also accompanied the Indian expedition to Egypt, where his merit attracted the attention of his superiors, and he was in consequence appointed to a situation on the staff. He was selected by General Beresford as his major of brigade.—After the commencement of the present war, General Beresford, who was placed on the staff in Ireland, appointed him his aide-de-camp, from which situation he was promoted to a majority in the 83d, where his exertions were most conspicuous and successful, in perfecting the discipline of the regiment, and in inducing the men to volunteer for general service into the first battalion. With the 83d, he went on the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope; where, as deputy adjutant general, he distinguished himself in the attack and defeat of the Dutch army, so as to receive the public thanks of Sir David Baird. When the conquest of Buenos Ayres had been achieved by the gallantry and skill of General Beresford and Sir Home Popham, the former of those officers wrote to Major Trotter to come over with the reinforcement from the Cape, and appointed him assistant adjutant general to the British forces in South America. But before his arrival, General Beresford, and his little army, had been compelled to surrender to the Spaniards, and the force under Sir Samuel Auchmuty had been accompanied out by an assistant adjutant general, appointed in this country. That general, however, offered Major Trotter an appointment in the quarter master general's department, which he declined, requesting to be placed in some active situation, in which his exertions would tend more to the benefit of the service. He was in consequence appointed to command the grenadiers in the attack of Maldonado, and on that occasion he again conducted himself in such a manner as to obtain notice in the public thanks. In a skirmish in advancing to the attack of Monte Video, Major Trotter had a horse shot under him, and received a wound in the hand, but was not thereby prevented from leading the light brigade, in conjunction with his gallant friend Colonel Brownrigg, on the desperate service of storming the breach of that fortress. On that occasion Major Trotter was the first man who mounted the breach, and followed by a few of the ablest men, had the honour of opening the gates to the rest of the army. Major Trotter's conduct on this occasion also was mentioned in the highest terms in the official dispatch, and the gallant and lamented Col. Brownrigg, his friend and companion in arms and in danger, his kind attention to whom in his last moments was no less remarkable than his brave adherence and co-operation in battle, made it a last request to his uncle, General Brownrigg, that he should use all his interest to get him promoted to his lieutenant-colonelcy. To this request, every proper attention was paid; and, if Major Trotter had lived, there is reason to suppose, that an early opportunity would have been taken of promoting him.—July 5, whilst endeavouring to prevent a gun from falling into the hands of the enemy, in one of the streets of Buenos Ayres, Major Trotter fell, by a severe wound through his body. The gun was saved; but its preservation was dearly paid for, by the life of so brave an officer, and so deserving a man.

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Mr. John Walker, author of the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language*, died in Tottenham-court-road, August 1.—This gentleman was born March 18, 1732, at Colney Hatch, Finchley Common. His father died while he was a child. His mother came from Nottingham, and was sister to the Rev. J. Morley, a dissenting minister, at Painswick, in Gloucestershire. He received only a common grammar-school education; and, when he had made but a small progress in the Latin, and had scarcely begun Greek, he was taken from school, for the purpose of being instructed in some trade. Several were tried; but none suited his taste; for, attached to letters, he felt a repugnance to the practice of any mechanical art. For some time he was with an apothecary; but, so strict were his religious notions—those of

a Calvinistic dissenter—that he left his master, on discovering he was a Roman Catholic. His mother died when he was about seventeen; and, possessing a good voice, and a taste for elocution, he became a candidate for theatrical fame. He performed in several provincial companies, and had reason to believe that he had not mistaken his talent. His last engagement, previously to his appearance in London, was with Mr. Ward, the manager of the Gloucester company, whose daughter was the mother of Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. A natural ambition induced him to apply to Garrick, from whom he readily obtained an engagement at Drury-lane-theatre. The first part in which he attracted notice, was that of the distressed poet, in *The Author*; and, from that time, he usually filled the second parts in tragedy, and those of a grave sententious cast in comedy.

In May, 1758, he married Miss Myners, a comic actress belonging to the same theatre, who was celebrated as the original representative of Deborah Woodcock, in *Love in a Village*, at Covent-garden. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Walker accepted of an engagement from Barry and Woodward, at the opening of the Crow-street-theatre, in Dublin. On the desertion of Mossop, Mr. Walker succeeded to many of that actor's characters. During the term of his engagement, in Dublin, he performed, in the summer months, at Bristol. In June, 1762, on the expiration of their articles, Mr. and Mrs. Walker were engaged at Covent-garden, Mr. Walker supplied the place of Mr. Sparks; and, among other characters, his Cato, Brutus, and Downright, in *Every Man in his Humour*, have been spoken of in terms of high commendation. But, though a judicious and correct actor, his performance was far from perfect. His action was ungraceful, and his enunciation was monotonous. That eminent skill in the modulation of his voice, which he possessed as a teacher of elocution, was wholly acquired after he had ceased to be an actor.

From the period of his leaving school, Mr. Walker had paid a most sedulous attention to philosophy and literature; and, anxious to display his reading, he became a disputant at the Robin-hood debating society, where he was admired as an eloquent speaker, and as a close and ingenious reasoner.

Not finding himself included in the new arrangements which were made at Covent-garden-theatre, in 1767, Mr. Walker began to think of a mode of life that should be more suited to his philosophical and literary turn; accordingly, after playing at Bristol, in the summer of 1768, he finally quitted the stage.

In January, 1769, having relinquished his Calvinistic notions, he opened a school at Kensington-gravel-pits, in conjunction with the Rev. J. Usher, a Roman Catholic clergyman, the author of *Clio, or a Dissertation on Taste, &c.* The school succeeded; but, in consequence of a disagreement between the partners, Mr. Walker left it at the expiration of two years, and had again a profession to seek.

He at length determined on the experiment of giving lessons in elocution. The monotony which we have noticed, in his enunciation on the stage, arose, not from any imperfection in his ear, but from not having paid sufficient attention to the management of his voice. By assiduity, he soon conquered this defect; and not only acquired a consummate degree of practical skill, but obtained such a theoretical insight into the nature of speech, as enabled him to convey instructions in a more scientific, definite, and intelligible mode than had before been adopted. His success was commensurate to his merit.

Having, by a series of study, acquired a considerable proficiency in the *belles lettres*, his attention was particularly directed to English orthography; and, in the year 1772, he published, as a prospectus of a larger work, a quarto pamphlet, entitled *A General Idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language*; a work which, though an imperfect attempt had been made by Dr. Kenrick, in his *Rhetorical Dictionary*, might yet be considered as a *desideratum*. Proposing to publish it by subscription, he received great assistance from Garrick; but, not meeting with sufficient encouragement from the public, he abandoned his design, and shortly after projected an English dictionary, on a smaller scale. This work he published in 1775, under the title of *A Dictionary of the English Language, answering at once the purposes of rhyming, spelling, and pronouncing*; accompanied by some useful aphorisms on pronunciation. It was dedicated to Garrick, and has since been republished under the title of *A Rhyming Dictionary*.—In the same year he visited Scotland, where he read lectures on elocution, and was introduced to most of the *literati*. The treatment which he there received induced him ever after to retain a marked partiality for the Scottish nation. From Edinburgh he proceeded to Dublin, where he also was eminently successful; and thence to Oxford, where his public lectures produced such an effect, that the heads of several colleges invited him to deliver private lectures in the university. He accepted the flattering invitation; and, on this occasion, he was warmly recommended to some of the higher graduates, by Dr. Johnson, to whom he had been introduced by Garrick, and who held both his public and private character in high estimation.

In 1781, Mr. Walker produced his *Elements of Elocution*; which had the merit of

being the first practical treatise on the art of speaking. For this, it was his wish to obtain some honorary notice from the society for the encouragement of arts, in the Adelphi; but it was not considered as coming within the limits of that institution.

In 1783, he published a pamphlet called *Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading*; the most useful parts of which he afterwards introduced into his *Rhetorical Grammar*, which he published in 1785. The last mentioned book, which is a complete practical system of elocution, has obtained a very general reception in our seminaries. In 1786, he published *English Classics, abridged*; a compilation from Addison, Pope, and Milton, for the use of both sexes, at school. In 1787, he published a pamphlet called *The Melody of Speaking delineated*; the substance of which was afterwards incorporated in his *Elements of Elocution*, to which it might be considered as a supplement. In the year following, he produced his *Academic Speaker*; a selection of parliamentary speeches, and extracts from the best authors, both in prose and verse. To this were prefixed *Elements of Gesture*, illustrated by copper-plates, this book had an immense circulation; and the idea has since been pursued upon a more extensive scale.

Conceiving Mr. Sheridan's "Pronouncing Dictionary" to fall short of what the subject was capable of, he, in 1791, after incessant labour, borrowed chiefly from his hours of rest, produced his *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language*; a work which has obtained great and deserved celebrity.

Another very useful performance, was his *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*, which he published in 1798. To this work, as well as to the new edition of his *Elements of Elocution*, a portrait of Mr. Walker is prefixed, engraved by Heath, from an original, by Barry, the miniature painter, which is considered as a very characteristic likeness.

His *Teacher's Assistant*, published in 1801, and since republished under the more appropriate title of *English Themes*, is another valuable addition to our stock of school-books.

In April 1806, Mr. Walker lost his wife, who died at the age of 79. She had retired from the stage, at the same time as himself. She was a friendly, good-hearted, and sensible woman; and was distinguished by a vein of exquisite humour, not only in her professional capacity, but in private society.

Mr. Walker's last work was his *Outlines of English Grammar*, published in May, 1805. It displays much acuteness, and a complete knowledge of the subject. From this time, Mr. Walker gradually declined, till the middle of July last, when he was attacked by a severe illness, which in seventeen days terminated a life, nineteen years of which had been passed in contributing to the rational and refined amusement, and thirty-eight to the literary and rhetorical instruction, of the public. His remains were interred in the burial ground of St. Pancras, where a stone has been erected to his memory, on which, in conformity to his wishes, appears a simple inscription.

Mr. Walker occasionally bowed at the shrine of the muses. In 1782, he published a *Monody*, to the memory of his friend and patron, Mr. Thurlow, brother to Lord Chancellor Thurlow; in Vol. LIII. of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, he had a *Sonnet* on Mrs. Lloyd's elegant window in Norwich Cathedral; and, in Vol LIV. of the same work, there is an *Occasional Prologue*, written by him.

We must not close this article without stating, that, soon after Mr. Walker commenced teaching, he was introduced by Garrick, as an instructor, to Prince Czartoryski, a Russian nobleman, then on his travels in this country, from whom he received many tokens of regard. A few years ago, Prince Czartoryski sent his son to England, for improvement, and consigned him to Mr. Walker's tuition. This young nobleman lately filled the office of prime minister to the Emperor of Russia. Among his former pupils, were several parliamentary speakers of eminence; and, of later years, he instructed the sons of Lord Erskine, from whom he received many flattering testimonies of respect and attention. Among his literary acquaintances were Drs. Johnson, Goldsmith, and Kippis, professors Miller and Richardson, Mr. Dugald Stuart, Mr. Home, Mr. Arthur Murphy, the celebrated Edmund Burke, and others. For twenty years of his life, he formed one of a select literary conversation, that was holden every Wednesday evening at the house of the late learned and ingenious Mr. Joseph Robertson.

Mr. Walker died possessed of about £7000; of which, having no children, he bequeathed a considerable part to distant relations, and distributed the remainder in legacies to his friends.

From the period of his connexion with Mr. Usher, a short time after his marriage, Mr. Walker was a strict, though not a bigotted member of the church of Rome. His temper was irritable; and, though prone to disputation, he was impatient of opposition: yet, if he ever exceeded the limits of good breeding, he was ready to make an atonement. His mode of enforcing his opinions was dogmatical, and he always seemed to look for more than ordinary deference. But his virtues greatly surpassed his failings; his integrity was unimpeachable; he was truly liberal-minded; and his benevolence was limited only by his means.

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JOHN WALRAD, *Count de Welderen.*—This nobleman, who was born at the Hague, January 19, 1725, was the last male issue of a family, whose nobility is coeval with the formation of society and states in the middle ages of history; and which for many centuries back was seated in the duchy of Guelderland, which afterwards made part of the republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries. When he came of age, he became, in right of his birth, a member of the Equestrian order; and was soon after, by the states of Guelderland, appointed one of their deputies to the assembly of the states general of the United Provinces; in which he continued until the disastrous period of the French revolution.—Count W. was invested with several places of trust and dignity in his own country; and, in 1762, was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the States to his Majesty; and, during a residence of eighteen years gave many proofs of wisdom, prudence, conciliating manners, and integrity, in the management of public business between the two countries. The war which broke out towards the latter end of 1780, put an end to his public mission. He succeeded his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt, about a twelvemonth before his decease, as grand commander of the Teutonic order.—Count Welderen married, in 1759, Anne Whitwell, who had been maid of honour to her Royal Highness the late Princess of Orange, and was sister to the late Lord Howard de Walden and Braybrooke, and of the late Mrs. Griffin, wife of the late William Porker, D. D. By her he had two children, who both died infants. His Countess died in April, 1796, at the Hague, in her 75th year; when domestic losses, added to public misfortunes, prompted him to return to this country, where he remained till his death, which happened about the middle of last June. On the 29th of that month, his remains were interred in the new chapel of St. James's, Tottenham Court Road.

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SIR BROOK WATSON, *Bart.* Alderman of Cordwainers Ward London, and deputy governor of the Bank of England.—This gentleman, who died at East Sheen, in Surrey, October 2d, was born at Plymouth, in 1735. He was descended from a Yorkshire family. In 1741, he was left an orphan; and, his inclination being for the sea service, he adopted it in early life; but, while bathing in the sea, at the Havannah, in 1749, he had the misfortune to have his right leg bitten off by a shark; a circumstance which induced him to change his profession, and to turn his mind to pursuits of a mercantile nature. He served as an Assistant Commissary, under Colonel Monkton, at the siege of Beausejour, in Nova Scotia, in 1755, and at the siege of Louisbourg, with the immortal Wolfe, in 1758. In 1759 he settled in London as a merchant; and, the year following, married Helen, the daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq. of Edinburgh. He was among the first gentlemen who, in 1779, formed the respectable corps of light horse volunteers, and acted with them, when they were highly instrumental in suppressing the alarming riots in 1780. The following year he had the honour of presenting them with a standard from the King, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their meritorious service. In 1782 he was called upon to fill the office of commissary general to the army serving in North America, under the command of General Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester. On his return from that service, he was rewarded by an annuity of £500, granted by parliament to his wife. In January, 1784, he was sent to parliament a representative for the city of London; on the dissolution in that year he was elected; at the same period he was elected a director of the Bank of England; and in the same year was chosen an Alderman. In 1786 he served the office of sheriff for London and Middlesex; and had the honour of being chairman to the committee of the House of Commons in 1788, during their debates on the regency bill. On the dissolution of parliament in 1790, he was again elected to represent the city of London; but voluntarily vacated his seat in 1793, by accepting the Chiltern hundreds, on being appointed to serve as commissary general to the army on the continent, serving under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. In 1795 he returned from the service, and was elected lord mayor; and had the duties of that high office to discharge during a period replete with unexampled difficulties, arising from the effervescence of party spirit, the mutiny in the fleet, and the restraint laid on specie payments by the Bank of England, of which he continued to be a director. In March, 1798, he was made commissary general of England; and in November, 1803, his Majesty was graciously pleased to express the royal approbation of his services by creating him, unsolicited, a baronet of the United Kingdom, with remainder to his nephews William and Brook Kay. Having no surviving issue, he devised his inherited estate (about £300 a year), after the death of his wife, to his sister, the widow of the late William Pitt, Esq. and his slender acquired property, after paying

a few inconsiderable legacies to relations, friends, and servants, to be placed in the public funds, the interest to be paid Lady Watson during her life, the principal at her death to go to his own and her married relations, in equal proportions.—The remains of this truly worthy man were interred in the family vault, at Mortlake, in Surry.

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The Rev. Francis Willis, M. D. formerly rector of the parish of St. John's, Wapping, was of Brasen-nose college, Oxford. He took his degree of M. A. in 1740; of bachelor, and of doctor, in 1759.—This gentleman was particularly successful in his medical treatment of insane patients, and from the professional service which he rendered to his Majesty, some years ago, his assistance was sought for by the regent of Portugal for his mother the queen, who has for many years laboured under an alienation of mind. He accordingly went to Lisbon, where he attended her most faithful Majesty several months; and it is believed that, had he been invested with the requisite power, he would have effected a cure: but that being withholden, he declined a continuance of his services; and having received a handsome present he returned to England.—At the period of his death, Dr Willis had a number of insane cases under his care, at Greatford, in Lincolnshire (the place of his residence) and at Shillingthorpe. Though of a greatly advanced age, he was remarkably hale: about five years ago, he performed a journey of ninety miles on horseback, in a single day, to vote for his friend Mr. Mainwaring, at Brentford. About six weeks previous to his decease, he had a paralytic stroke, which impaired his memory, and considerably weakened his frame; but, so far was he from betraying any symptoms of approaching dissolution, that, late on the 4th of December, in a dark and cold evening, he was sufficiently vigorous, though in the ninetieth year of his age, to walk *twice* from his own house to the village of Barnholm—a distance of nearly a mile—to see a patient. He retired to rest in good spirits; rose on the following morning; shaved himself, as was his usual custom; continued without any apparent change of health, till after dinner; when he complained of being very ill; and, five minutes afterwards, he expired in his chair.—Dr. Willis's first wife, by whom he has left five sons, was a sister of the Rev. Peregrine Curtis, of Brinstone, near Lincoln. This lady died May 11th, 1789, aged 73 years; and the Doctor lately married Mrs. Storer, who survives him, but by whom he has left no issue.—Dr. Willis died December 5th; and his remains were interred on the 13th in the church at Greatford, near the altar. He had been distinguished for his benevolence; and his funeral was attended by a great concourse of sorrowing spectators.

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His Eminence the Cardinal of York.—Henry Benedict Maria Clemens, "the last of his race," was the second son of James Stuart, known in England by the appellation of "the *Pretender*," and of Maria Clementina Sobieski. He was born at Rome, March 26th, 1725, and almost constantly resided in that city. The residence of his father in Rome was occasioned by a threat from the Regent Duke of Orleans, whose motive was that of pleasing the English cabinet, to withdraw the pension which was paid to him by France, unless he acceded to a proposal of that nature.—Towards the close of 1745, Henry went to France, to put himself at the head of 15,000 men, assembled in and about Dunkirk, under the command of the Duke of Richelieu, by order of Louis XV. With this army Henry was to have landed in England, in support of his brother Charles. But though preparations were made for embarking these troops, though one part did actually embark, not a single transport left Dunkirk Roads; and Henry, receiving intelligence of the issue of the battle of Culloden, returned to Rome, where, much to the displeasure of his brother, and the friends of his family, he took orders, and, in 1747, was made Cardinal, by Pope Benedict XIV. and afterwards Bishop of Frescati, and Chancellor of the Church of St. Peter.—From that time, Cardinal York, the name which he assumed on his promotion, devoted himself to the functions of his Ministry, and seemed to have laid aside all worldly views, till his father's death in 1788, when he had medals struck, bearing on their face his head, with "*Henricus Nonus Angliæ Rex*;" on the reverse, a City, with "*Gratia Dei sed non voluntate hominum.*" His present Majesty is said to have one of these medals in his possession.

The Cardinal had two rich livings in France, the Abbies of Anchin and St. Amand, and a considerable pension from the Court of Spain, all of which he lost by the Revolution. In order to assist Pope Pius VI. in making up the sum required by Buonaparte in 1796, the Cardinal disposed of all the family jewels, and, among others, of a ruby, the largest and finest known, valued at fifty thousand pounds. He thus deprived himself of the last means of an independent subsistence, and was reduced to great distress, on the expulsion of Pius VI. and his Court from Rome. After having passed his days in quiet and dignified retirement, at his villa near

Rome, till 1798, a French revolutionary banditti forced him to renounce his comforts and property, for the preservation of his life. Infirm and destitute he arrived at Venice in the year 1798, Cardinal Borgia who had been acquainted with Sir John Hippesley Coxe in Italy, represented to him, by letter, his distressing situation. Sir John conveyed this letter to Mr. Stuart, so well known by his letters to Lord Mansfield (on the Douglas Cause, and his genealogical history of the Stuart Family.) Mr Stuart drew up a memorial, which Mr. Dundas (now Lord Melville) presented to his Majesty; and, no sooner was our beloved Monarch informed of the case than with a readiness which redounds equally to his honour as a king, and as a man, he ordered his minister to the republic, to offer the Cardinal, with all possible delicacy, £4000 a year for his life. Nor was this the only act of royal munificence, bestowed by George III. on the offspring of the unfortunate House of Stuart. From his losses, the Cardinal's circumstances were such that he paid, with great difficulty, an annuity of £800 to his sister-in-law. This Lady, who was genefally addressed as Countess of Albany, is a Princess of the House of Holberg, and lived at Brussels, when she was married. A dower was assigned to her out of the old French funds, which were destroyed in the revolution; after which she derived her whole support from the Cardinal of York. At the death of his eminence, she was totally deprived of the means of subsistence; but his Majesty, with a benevolent attention to her misfortunes, settled on her an annuity of £2000. This it should be observed, as well as the pension to the Cardinal, was out of his Majesty's private purse.—This Lady, who is allied to many noble families in England, visited this country soon after her husband's death; but, for some years back, has resided in Florence.

It has been stated, that the Cardinal had some claim on the generosity, perhaps on the justice, of this country. Certainly, however, he had none on the King, personaly. The claim alluded to has been thus stated:—An act of Parliament, still unrepealed, had settled on James the Second's Queen, Mary of Este, the Cardinal's grandmother, a jointure of £50,000. While the Treaty of Ryswick was depending, it was strongly contended, on the part of the French negociators, in the name of that Princess, that her husband having been deprived, by an act of the British Legislature, of all his right as King, and being consequently, as King, dead in law, she was as much entitled to her dowry, from the day that event took place, as if her husband had been naturally dead. The English negotiators considered the point as too delicate for their interference, and desired it might be referred to King William. The proposal was assented to; and Marshal Boufflers had an interview with William on the subject. William did not deny the justice of the claim; and on Boufflers' expressing a wish that the concession of the jointure might be confirmed by at least a secret article of the Treaty, William said. "What! Marshal, will not my word satisfy you?" Boufflers bowed, and parted, in the full persuasion that he had obtained sufficient security, but, on the first demand of payment, William insisted that the concession had been made upon a condition which had not been performed; while Boufflers maintained the concession to have been unconditional. James II. died in 1701; his widow in 1718. No attempt was made by her heirs at law to recover the arrears of the jointure till 1786; when Charles, the eldest of her grandsons, though he would not act himself, empowered his natur l daughter, by Miss Walkinshaw, to act in his name for that purpose. A case was made out, stating the nature and grounds of the claim. Louis XVI. by a petition, which Vergennes presented, was intreated to recommend it, through his ambassador at London, to the attention of the King of Great Britain. Louis answered, "C'est une famille malheureuse; dont je ne veux plus entendre parler." Little thought the King how soon he, and almost every branch of the Bourbon Family, were to be in a situation no less unfortunate. On the failure of this attempt another was made, in a different way, to bring the claim before the King. The late Earl of Pembroke, while at Florence, where Charles and his daughter resided for some time, was in the habit of visiting them, and sometimes dined with them. The daughter, on the Earl's leaving Florence, begged he would use what interest he might have with Mr. Pitt, in behalf of her father's claim. The Earl politely offered to do all in his power. As for interest with Mr. Pitt, he said, he had none, nor a claim for any; but he would try what could be done by some of his acquaintance who might have interest with him. Accordingly, on his arrival in Paris, he applied to the late Duke of Dorset, then our ambassador at the court of Versailles, who gave the lady's agent a letter of introduction to Mr. Pitt. He promised at the same time to take the first opportunity of recommending the claim to the minister's favour and protection, and he fulfilled his promise. Carryll, the lady's agent, on his arrival in London, with Mr. Pitt's permission, waited on him. But scarcely had he opened the subject, by saying that whatever right there might be, and however well-founded, to the whole arrears, a very moderate part would

be gratefully accepted, when Mr. Pitt cut him short, declaring it was a thing not to be mentioned to the King. Carryll then communicated the nature and grounds of the claim to learned counsel, who advised him to bring the matter before the King's Bench, offering, on condition of receiving a certain proportion of the sum recovered, to carry on the law-suit at their own risk and expense; in full confidence that the decision would be favourable, from the circumstance, that the act of parliament settling the jointure had assigned, as security for its payment, royal demesnes of a yearly income more than equal to the amount. But neither Charles nor Henry (for the proposal was made to each separately) would agree to it.

Previously to the year 1798, the Cardinal possessed a very valuable collection of curiosities at his villa, where many scarce tracts and interesting manuscripts, concerning the unfortunate house of Stuart, were among the ornaments of his library. In his will, made in January, 1789, he had left the latter to his relation Count Stuarton; but they were all, in 1798, either plundered by the French and Italian Jacobins at Rome, or confiscated by French commissaries for the libraries or museums at Paris.

The Cardinal returned to Rome in 1801, and died in July, 1807, the *Doyen* of the Sacred College, after being one of its most virtuous and disinterested members upwards of 60 years. He was also bishop of Ostia and Velletri, vice-chancellor of the holy Roman church, and arch-priest of the Basilique Patriarchale of St. Peter of the Vatican.

Thus died, at the age of 82 years and some months, the last in a direct line of the royal house of Stuart; and his death is of some importance, for, it is understood, an act with respect to attainder of blood was to expire at the death of this last of the Stuart family.

The report of the Cardinal's having left behind him large sums of money was entirely without foundation; as were the statements in the French papers concerning his bequests to the king of Sardinia. It is gratifying, however, to reflect, that his just sense of our Sovereign's well-timed liberality was not confined merely to the impressions of the moment, but, in fact, accompanied his dying injunctions. He has bequeathed to his royal highness the prince of Wales two objects most esteemed by him, and which he had preserved from the wreck of his fortune: these are, the order which was constantly worn by king Charles I, and a valuable ring which used to be worn by the kings of Scotland, on the day of their coronation. The memory of the deceased, will be honoured, we trust, by the preservation of these estimable relics.

MARRIAGES IN 1807.

JANUARY.

13. John Lees, Esq. to the Countess Anversley.

FEBRUARY.

5. Sir Daniel le Fleming, Bart. to Miss le Fleming.
10. Hon. and Rev. J hnTaylor to Miss St. Leger.
11. Hon. and Rev. W. Woodhouse to Miss Hussey.

MARCH.

9. Hon. Henry Augustus Dillon, to Miss Brown

APRIL.

27. Hon. George Wynn, to Miss E. M. Majendie.

MAY.

1. Robert Heathcote, Esq. to Miss Searle.
5. Hon. J. Crewe to Miss Hungerford.
8. Robert Fraser, Esq. to Lady Ann Maitland.
12. Lord Clortley to Miss Gardener.

JUNE.

23. Henry Drummond, Esq. to Lady Henrietta Hay.
— Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Robert P. Tottenham, Bishop of Killala, to the Hon. Alicia Mande.
17. Rev. A. Cotton, to Miss Houlton.

JULY.

8. Hon. F. G. Upton, to Miss Hayward.
13. Hon. L. M. Burnet, to Miss Daniel.
18. Duke of Newcastle, to Miss Munday.
19. Sir David Dundas, K.B. to Miss Delancy.
16. A. H. Holdsworth, Esq. M. P. to Miss C. H. Eustabrooke.
— At New Providence, Major Darling, to Miss Cameron.
22. E. Webb, Esq. to Miss Guise.

AUGUST.

11. Hon. I. W. Grimstone, to Lady C. Jenkinson.
— Sir I. W. S. Gardiner, Bart. to Miss Moseley.
25. Major Gen. Murray, to Hon. Miss Phipps.
29. Viscount Pollington, to Lady Ann York.
— Sir James Innes Ker, Bart. to Miss H. Charlewood.
17. Lieut. Col. Leigh, to Hon. Miss Byron.
— G. French, Esq. to Miss I. Currie.
25. I. Greenhill, Esq. to Miss Bovet.
— Lord Grantown to Miss Macnamara.
26. George Moore, Esq. to Miss Louisa Brown.
— H. Broughton, Esq. to the Hon. Miss Pigot.
— Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Emily Gage.

SEPTEMBER.

24. Captain Betterworth, R. N. to Lady H. Grey.
14. G. Fleming, Esq. to Lady Leigh.
26. Captain Stuart, R. N. to Miss Sullivan.

OCTOBER.

— P. Duigenan, Esq. LL. D. to Mrs Heptenstall.
8. Rev. G. Holmes, to Miss C. I. Williams.
12. Hon. James Wantesford Butler, to Grace Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples.
15. Sir John Lewis, Bart. to Miss Kirkpatrick.
— Hon. and Rev. Frederick Fowis, to Miss Gould.
— Lord Rancliffe, to Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes.
17. Major Gen. Gordon Drummond, to Miss M. Rusesl.

— Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, Bart. to Miss Eccleston.
19. P. Shaw, Esq. to Miss Alica Eade.
20. Hon. Peter Robert Burrell, to the Hon. Miss Drummond.
— Thomas William Satton, Esq. to Miss E. Gray.
24. William Holmes, Esq. to Lady Strange.
6. Captain H. Soams, to Mrs. Leich.
28. Thomas Crawley Boevey, Esq. to Miss A. Page.
23. Thomas Bruce, Esq. to Miss Clementina Dundas.
30. Lord Manson, to Lady S. Saville.

DECEMBER.

1. Earl of Selkirk, to Miss Wedderburne.
12. Earl of Craven to Miss Brunton.
2. Major Burrows, to Miss Seward.
3. Rev. Charles Graham, to Miss E. Cairnes.
12. J. Harrison, Esq. to Miss Lucy Henrietta Price.
13. E. Jessy, Esq. to Miss Matilda Morris.
17. John Eld, Esq. to Hon. Miss Smythe.
— T. Boner Jun. Esq. to Lady Gascoigne.
5. Lieutenant Colonel Lachlan Macguire, to Miss E. H. Campbell.
— J. Webber Smith, Esq. to Miss Simeon.
22. Major Currey, to Miss Anna Maria Tappenden.
28. Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, Bart. to Miss Mary Rushworth.
— Captain Atty, to Miss Harriet Whichcote.
— Charles Frederick Raitt, Esq. to Miss Louisa Cricketts.
5. Colonel Coghlan, to Miss Broughton.
12 F. Adams, Esq. of Clifton, to Miss M. S. Manly.
14. Charles March Phillips, Esq. to Miss H. Ducarel.
19. J. Spalding Esq. to Miss Mary Ann Eden.
17. Major Stuart to Miss Maria Smith.
— Captain I. Grant, to Miss H. P. Nixon, daughter of the late Major General Nixon.
— I. H. Harriot, Major of the Pembrokeshire militia, to Miss F. Jordan of Haverfordwest.

DEATHS IN 1807.

JANUARY.

2. Hon. George Bowers.
6. Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. M. P.
7. Dowager Lady Head.
10. Bryce, Earl of Milton.
16. Arthur, Earl of Gosford.
— The Rev. Baptist Proby, Dean of Litchfield.

FEBRUARY.

5. General Paoli.
8. Lady Dufferin and Clanbogy.
18. Hon. Charles Saville.
26. Thomas Viscount Howarden.
— The Countess of Dalmousie.
17. Sir Wm. Ramsay, Bart.
21. J. Slade, Esq. Cashier of His Majesty's navy.

MARCH.

4. Lord Carberry.
10. The Countess of Wichlor.
15. General Jarrey.
16. Admiral Sir H. Parker.
— Admiral C. H. T. Calmudy.
11. Vice Admiral J. Inglis.
28. Hon. F. Tracy.—Sir H. Fletcher, Bart.
22. The Countess Dowager of Mayo.

APRIL

1. Viscountess Lifford.
10. Charles, Earl of Cadogan.
11. Hon. Thomas Fane, M P.
24. Sir James Winter Lake, Bart.

MAY.

2. Sir H. D. Massey, Bart.
3. I. Buttler, Esq. M.P.
17. Mrs. Harding, sister to the late Earl Camden.
18. Dr. John Douglas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury.
14. Richard, Earl of Shannon, K. S. P.
27. Rear Admiral Sir T. Louis, Bart.

JUNE.

2. Lady A. M. Cotton.
5. Sir Boyle Roche, Bart.
15. Lady Kirkcudbright.
16. The Countess of Darlington.
17. Lady Webster.
8. J. Wasdale, M. D.
— At Trinidad, Col. H. Mackenzie.

JULY.

1. Dr. James Hawkins, Lord Bishop of Raphoe.
30. Thomas Orde, Lord Bolton.
17. Lady Burroughs.
— The Rev. Dr. Dodson.
13. The Right Hon. Dowager Lady Southampton.
10. Lieut. Col. Wheat.
— R. Remude Johnstone, Bart.
— T. Lane, Esq. F. R. S.
— Hon. Lady Mary Catherine Myers.
20. Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.
— The Right Hon. Lady Richarda Phaire.
28. Lady Tibbs.

AUGUST.

1. Ralph, Lord Lavington, K. B.
3. The infant Marquis of Granby.
5. Lady Waterpark—Genl. Whyte—His Royal Highness Henry Stuart, Cardinal York.
23. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Glocester.
25. Sir W. G. Newcomen, Bart.
— Rev. J. Struthers, D. D.
15. The Right Hon. Baroness Howard de Walden and Braybrooke.
20. Lieut. Col. Parkhill.

SEPTEMBER.

— J. Macpharlane, M. D.
— Genl. Richard White.
— Lady Frederick Campbell.
— Sir James Durno.
— J. Corbet, Esq. LL. D.
— The Hon. Mrs. Barington.
1. Lady William Stuart.
5. George Earl of Scarborough.
8. General Bowley.
11. Henry, Earl of Colerain, Ald. Sir Wm. Staines.
17. George, Marquis Townshend.
27. Sir Walter Amcotts, Bart.
4. Sir Robert Chalmers, Bart.
— Lieut. Col. J. Pringle.
— Dowager Lady Stuart.
17. Colonel Thomas Blackburn.
12. Marianne, Baroness Rassmore.
— Lady Louisa Orde.
3. R. Dawson, Esq. M. P.
19. Rear Admiral John Robinson.

OCTOBER.

2. Alderman Sir Brook Watson, Bart.
3. Lady Charlotte Bishop,

12. Thomas Lord Newborough, M. P.
22. William Mackinen Frazer, M. D.
— Sir John Hart, Bart.
24. The Rev Francis Henson.
28. R. Wright, D. D.
— The Rev. John Sturges, D. D.
9. John Ford, M. D.
28. R. Hussey, Esq.

NOVEMBER.

3. The Most Rev. Dr. William Markham, Lord Archbishop of York.
5. Sir W. H. Ashurst, Knight.
14. Charles, Earl Grey, K. B.
20. Viscountess Irwin.
21. Abraham Newland, Esq.
11. Lady Langham.
13 Sir John Smith, Bart.
19. The Hon. Peter de Salis.
29. Sir John Thomas Stanby, Bart.
28. H. Vaughan Brock, Esq. M. P.

DECEMBER.

6. The Rev. Dr. Francis Willis.
15. Lady Frances Tollemache.
17. Phillip, Earl of Harborough.
19. William Lord Gray.
25. Brownlow, Lord Brownlow.
26. The Countess Dowager Mount Edgecumbe.
24. The Rev. J. Lackman, D. D. F. A. S. Canon of Windsor.
— Sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart.
— Vice Admiral John Pakenham.
— Dowager Countess Bathurst.
— Admiral J Burrmaster.
10. Admiral Brisbane.
27. The Rev N. Wetherel, D. D. Dean of Hereford, Master of University College, and Prebendary of Westminster.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c.

From 31st January, to 29th December, 1807.*

FEBRUARY 7.—Col. S. P. Delhoste, h. p. 104th foot, brig. gen. in army serving, in Leew. and Windw. Charibbee Island station, *v.* Vandem, dec.

—88*th Foot*—brig. gen. W. C. Beresford col.

— 14—Maj. W. Chabot, h. p. 24th lt. drag. dep. adj. gen. to forces serving in Canada, with rank of lieut. col. in army *v.* Otway resigned

— 28.—Capt. R. Ouseley, 82d Regt. to staff capt. at Depot, *v.* Forster, who exch.; assist commis. A. Granet, assist. commis. F. Daniel, dep. commis. gen. to forces;—— Corbin and—— Verbelle, acting assist. commiss. in Mediterranean, assist. commis. to forces

MARCH 3—11*th Foot*—Lieut. gen. Sir C. Asgill, Bart. 85th foot, col.

47*th Ditto*—Gen. R. hon. R. Fitzpatrick, 11th foot col

85*th Ditto*—Lieut. gen. T. S. Stanwix, 97th foot col.

97*th Ditto*—Maj. gen. T. Grosvenor, h.p. of late 7th West India reg. col.

Garrison—Gen. S. Hulse, lieut. gov. of royal hospital Chelsea

— 14—*Hospital Staff*—Assist. inspec. J. Borland, an inspec. of hospitals; W. Lindsay, gent. apothecary to forces serving in Ireland

—31—*Staff*—Assist. commiss of accounts J. Dickens, dept. commiss. of accounts to forces, dept. commiss. gen. of stores, provisions, and forage to forces: assist. commiss. T. H. Bent, assist. commis. D. Ord, Turquond, and T. Weatherhead; assist. commiss. of stores, provisions, and forage to forces; J. H. Vaux, gent, acting assist.. commiss. W. Gauntlett acting assist. commis. E, Dillon, J. Ogilvie, gent., E. Dance, gent. W. Lamont, gent.

Barracks—Dep. bar. mast. R. Mennie a bar. mast. in G. Britain

APRIL 4.—*Garrison*—R. R. Lewin, gent. town maj. of Quebec, *v.* Faunce, dec.

Brevet—Capt. R. Fletcher, royal engineers, maj. in army

Staff—H. Cocksedge, gent. an assist. commiss. of accompts to forces

— 11.—*Hospital staff*—Assist. surg. J. H. Radford, from royal waggon train, surg. of a recruiting district, *v* Batty h. p.

Barracks—H Grant, Esq. late in India service, *v.* Duffy; J. Austin, gent. *v.* Phillips, dismissed; T. Fowler, Esq; maj. gen capt. in Radnor militia, *v.* West bart. mas. in G. Britain; E. Naith, Esq. cap. h. p. 90th foot *v.* Kirby dismissed. dep. bar. mast. in G. Britain

18.—*Brevet*—Maj. J. G. P. Tucker, 72d foot, lieut. col.

Staff—Maj. T. Pritzler, 7th foot, to be assist. adjut. gen. with rank of lieut. col. mast. G. J. B. Tucker, 50th foot, to Dep. quart. mast. gen at Cape of Good Hope (with rank of lieut. col. in the army) *v.* Brownrigg dec.; Maj. W. Sorell, 43d foot dep. adj, gen. to the said forces (with rank of lieut. col) *v.* Tucker

Barracks—W. Booth, dep. gent. assist bar. mast. in Malta. *v.* Peacock, resigned

Staff—Col. R. Crawford, h. p. 60th foot, brig. gen. forces destined for a particular service; Maj. L. Holland, from quart. mast. gen. department, dep. quart. mast. gen. to the said forces, with rank of lieut. col. in army; maj. I. Stuart, 7th lt drag. dep. adj. gen. to the said forces, with rank of lieut. col.; and assist commiss. W. Whitmore, dep. commiss. gen. of stores, provisions, and forage to forces.

MAY 2—*Staff*—Lieut. col. R. Darling, 51st foot, an assist. adj. gen. to the forces

Hospital Staff—Staff surg. J. R. Grant, dep. inspector of hospitals, *v.* M'Niel dec.

— 12—*Hospital Staff*—Surg. A. Menzies, 90th foot, surg. to forces; surg. J. P. Hill, h. p. ditto

— 16—*Brevet*—Capt. N. De Jersey, 34th foot, major in army

Staff—Lieut. col. C. A. Harcourt, from quart. mast. gen.'s department, dep. quart. mast. gen. to forces serving at Cape of Good Hope, *v.* Tucker, resigned

— 30—*Brevet*—Col. T. H. Turner, 3d foot guards; col. C. M. Clavering, h. p. late 98th foot, brig. gen. in army serving in S. America; capt. J. Roche, 48th foot; capt. G. Van Brown, 88th foot, majors in the army

Staff—Lieut. col: G. Jackson, h. p. of late Argyle fencibles; lieut. col. F. Deleval, h. p. late Independent companies; G. R. Marton, Esq. late

* Vide PANORAMA, Vol. II. p. 434.

maj. 6th drag.; F. Keppel, Esq. late lieut. col. 49th foot, *v.* Bailey (whose appointment does not take place), inspect. field officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps in G. Britain, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed

Hospital Staff—Dep. insp. R. Keate, inspector of hospitals; dep. purv. J. Wimbridge, purv. to hosp.; mate J. H. Newton, apothecary to forces; J. B. Emerson, Gent. to be dep. purv. to forces

Barracks—D. Hay, Esq. late capt. 23d foot, a bar. mast. in G. Britain, *v.* Derussat, dec.

Royal Art. Drivers—T. W. Muskett, Gent. 2d lieut. commissary

JUNE 2—*Staff*—Col. J. Taylor, 12th foot, commandant at the army depot, Isle of Wight; lieut. col. J. J. Barlow, h. p. commandant at Hilsey barracks

JUNE 9—*Staff*—Lieut. col. W. Kent, 10th foot, inspect. field officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps, Isle of Wight; capt. J. Midgley, h. p. York fuzileers, staff capt. at Tilbury fort

— 13—*Staff*—Col. Sir M. Burgoyne, h. p. 21st light drag.; G. Skelly, Esq. late lieut. col. in the Royals; maj. T. Aubrey, h. p.; J. Enys, Esq. late lieut. col. 2d foot, inspecting field officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps in G. Britain, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed

Barracks—P. Walker, Esq. late capt. 3d West India reg. barr. mast. in Great Britain, *v.* Byng, resigned

— 20—*Royal Military College*—Assist. surg. T. Hickson, royal waggon train, assist. surg. *v.* Vassall, who exchanges

Hospital Staff—J. Mensell, M. D. Phys. to the forces; surg. S. Woolriche, 4th foot, *v.* Grant, promoted; surg. D. Brownrigg, 69th foot, *v.* George, dec.; assist. surg. R. Jones, 4th drag. *v.* M'Laren, dec. surgs. to the forces

— 27—*Staff*—Capt. G. Grogan, h. p. late Corsican rangers, maj. of brig. to garris. of Dublin, *v.* Kelly, resigned

Hospital Staff—Dep. purv. J. Price, dep. purvey. to forces

JULY 4—*Staff*—J. C. Cowell, Esq. paymast. of a recruiting district; col. J. French, h. p. 102d foot; lieut. col. A. Aylmer, h. p. 86th foot; lieut. col. A. Colston, h. p. 102d foot; lieut. col. E. Webber, h. p. 90th foot; lieut. col. J. Locke, h. p. 8th garr. batt.; Hon. S. H. Lumley, late lieut. col. 23d light drag.; J. Baldwin, Esq. late lieut. col. 5th foot; J. Campbell, Esq. late lieut. col. 91st foot; C. A. Dashwood, Esq. late lieut. col. royal reg. horse guards; J. P. Lloyd, Esq. late lieut. col. 86th foot, insp. field officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps in G. Britain, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed

Royal Military College—Lieut. Gilbert, h. p. Dunlop's corps, adjutant of the senior departments

Hospital Staff—Surg. J. Van Malsen, of foreign depot, *v.* Hardwig; surg. C. L. Brander, 1st drag. King's German legion, *v.* Mensell, promoted; apothec. J. Thalon, *v.* Van Malsen, surgeons to the forces

— 11—*Brevet*—Capt. G. H. Adams, 66th foot, maj. in the army

Staff—J. Drummond, Esq. dep. commissary of accompts to the forces; and D. Crockhatt, Gent. assist. commissary of accompts to the forces

Barracks—J. G. Downe, Gent. barr. mast. in G. Britain, *v.* Teed, dec.; J. Hughes, Esq. late capt. 74th foot, barr. mast. in G. Britain, *v.* Purdon, dec.

— 28—*Staff*—Insp. field officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps in G. Britain, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed: lieut col. Sir C. Imhoff, h. p. 4th foot; J. Anderson, Esq. late maj. 11th light drag.

AUGUST 4—*Staff*—Capt. E. R. J. Green, 10th foot, deput. quart. mast. gen. on a particular service, with rank of maj. in the army

— 11—*Staff*—Inspect. field officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps in Ireland, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed: Hon. E. Wingfield, late lieut. col. 40th foot; W. C. Hall, Esq. late lieut. col. 28th foot; J. Godfrey, Esq. fort maj. Duncannon fort; R. Gore, Esq. late major 96th foot

— 29—*Staff*—Lieut. col. J. Kempt, 81st foot, quart. mast. gen. to forces serving in America under command of Sir J. H. Craig, K. B.; lieut. col. E. Baynes, 4th garr. batt. adj. gen. to said forces

SEPTEMBER 5—*Barracks*—J. Roberts, Esq. late capt. 33d foot, barr. mast. in G. Britain, *v.* St. Clair, dec.

— 19—*4th Gar. Batt.*—Lieut. col. Sir C. Imhoff, h. p. 4th foot, lieut. col. *v.* Baynes, appointed to N. Scotia fencibles

N. Scotia Fencibles—Lieut. col. E. Baynes, 4th garr. batt. lieut. col. *v.* Taylor, placed on h. p. 4th foot

Staff—Maj. T. Reynell, h. p. Corsican rangers, deput. quart. mast. gen. to the King's troops in E. Indies, with rank of lieut. col. *v.* lieut. col. Lake, resigned; Maj. W. Marlay, 3d W. India reg. assist. quart. mast. gen. to the forces, *v.* lieut. col. Eden

— 22—*Garrisons*—Gen. G. Lord Lake, gov. of Plymouth, *v.* E. of Chatham, appointed to govt. of Jersey; lieut. G. W. Loftus, 24th drag. gov. of Dunbarton, *v.* Lord Lake

— 29—*Staff*—Col P. Bonham, 69th foot, brig. gen. to the forces serving in the windw. and leew. islands, Charibbee islands; col. A. Dixon, 44th foot, brig. gen.; lieut. col. W. Eden, 84th foot, quart. mast. gen to the King's troops serving in the E. Indies; B. Redhead, Gent. assist. commiss. of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces

Hospital Staff—Dep. purv. C. Mapother, h. p dep. purv. to forces

OCTOBER 10—*Hospital Staff*—Hospital mate — Starkie, apothecary to forces, *v.* Wells, appointed to 31st foot

— 20—*1st Reg. Drag.*—Paymas. M. Byrne, 1st batt. 60th foot, paym.

20th Reg. Light Drag.—Lieut. E. Molesworth capt. of a comp.

1st Reg. Foot—Capt. M. M'Creagh, 7th W. India reg. capt. of a comp.; capt. J. L. Stringer, 72d foot, capt. of a comp.

Staff—W. B. Borough, Esq. late lieut. col. 26th foot, inspect. field officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps in Ireland, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed; maj. H. Darling, (of

the quart. mast. gen. dep.) dep. quart. mast. gen. to forces on a particular service, with rank of lieut. col.; capt. J. Austin, 58th foot, dep. adj. gen. to said forces, with rank of maj.

Hosp. Staff—Surg. J. Corgrave, from 35th foot, surg. to the forces

Barracks—J. Buncombe, Gent. barr. mast. in G. Britain

October 27—*6th Reg. Foot*—Lieut. J. Thompson, capt. of a comp.

7th Ditto—Capt. S. B. Auchmuty, 70th foot, capt. of a comp.

New South Wales Corps—Lieut. Hon. F. J. Lamb, royal reg. of horse guards, capt. of a comp.

Hospital Staff——— Calvert, M. D. physician to the forces; surg. of recr. dist. R. Waugh, 8th vet. batt.; R. Grant, 63d foot

— 31—*Brevet*—Capt C. Kintringer, 60th foot, maj., with temporary rank, in Heligoland

Nov. 7—*Hospital Staff*—Dep. purv. J. Price, surg. to forces, *v.* Hogg, promoted

— 17—*6th Reg. Drag. Guards*—Capt. J. L. Higgins, major; lieut. W. Ebhart, 9th light drag. capt. of a troop

1st Reg. Drag. Guards—Capt. W. H. Rainsford, capt. of a comp.

11th Ditto—Capt. D. O'Kelly, 32d foot, capt. of a comp.

32d Ditto—Capt. J. Taylor, 11th foot, capt. of a comp.

34th Ditto—Capt. of companies: W. S. Willett, 8th garr. batt.; E. Broderick, 6th garr. batt.; — Fancourt, 8th garr. batt.

50th Ditto—Capt. J. Wemyss, 6th garr. batt. capt. of a comp.

72d Ditto—Capt. D. Maxwell, 1st foot guards, capt. of a comp.

80th Ditto—Capt. H. J. Phelps, 50th foot, capt. of a comp.

6th Garr. Batt.—Capt. P. T. Ryves, 34th foot, capt. of a comp.; capt. W. Bolton, 80th foot, capt. of a comp.

8th Ditto—Capt. J. Brown, 34th foot, capt. of a comp.; capt. C. Donavan, 34th foot, capt. of a comp.

Royal Reg. of Malta—Lieut. L. X. de Leutzbourg, Meuron's reg. capt. of a comp.

Royal Newfoundland Fencibles—Lieut. S. D'A. Kelly, capt. of a comp.

Garrison—Capt. P. Van Courlandt, Newfoundland fencibles, town major of Halifax

King's German Legion—7th batt. of the line, Lt. W. de Coulon, capt. of a comp.

— 21—*Staff*—C. Farwell, Esq. late maj. 4th drag. guards, inspect. field officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps in G. Britain, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed; R. Edwards, Gent. assist. commiss. of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces

— 23—*Corps of Royal Engineers*—2d capt. J. Hassard, capt. dated Nov. 18; 1st lieut. R. Smith, 2d capt; 2d lieut. T. Lascelles, 1st lieut.; 2d capt. C. Pasley, capt.; 1st lieut C. F. Smith, 2d capt.; 2d lieut. F. Stanway, 1st lieut.; 2d capt. H. Goldfinch, capt.; 1st lieut. G. T. Harding, 2d capt.; 1st lieut. G. C Hoste, 2d capt.; 1st lieut. J. R. Wright, ditto; 1st lieut. G. G. Lewis, ditto

Dec. 5—*Barracks*—A. Foulerton, Esq. paymast 2d batt. 14th foot, barr. mast. in G. Britain, *v.* Beatson, retired

Dec. 12—*Brevet*—Capt. J. Mackenzie, 57th foot, maj in the army

Staff—A. Benson, Esq. late lieut. col 60th foot, inspect. field officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps serving in Ireland, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed

Hospital Staff—Dep. purveyor C. Winnicki, h. p. dep purveyor to the forces; purveyor's clerk, J. Mould, dep. purveyor to the forces serving in Ireland

Garrison—Serj.—Knox, 52 foot, fort adjutant to the citadel of Messina and its dependencies

— 19—*Brevet*—Capt. J. Fitzherbert, 99th foot, major in the army; capt. R. Skeene, cavalry depot at Maidstone, major in the army

Hospital Staff—Surg. F. Thompson, New Brunswick fencibles, surg. to the forces

— 29—The King having approved of an arrangement for the conduct of the barrack department, by which the superintendance of the duties thereof is vested in three civil commissioners, his Majesty is pleased to command that all military rank throughout the barrack department should cease from the 25th inst.

Staff—H. Warrington, Esq. late major 4th drag. guards, inspect. field officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps in G. Britain, with rank of lieut. col. in the army while so employed, *v.* Lloyd, resigned; —— O'Hara, Esq. late lieut. col. Antrim militia, ditto in Ireland, with the temporary rank of lieut. col.; assist. commiss. R. W. Alexander, to be a dep commiss. of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces; S. Abernethy, Gent. assist. commiss. of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces

Hospital Staff—Surg. T. Gray, 48th foot, surg. of a recruiting district

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MEDICAL REPORT.

(To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.)

Sir,—Prefacing my (omitted) observations for the last month with my report for this, I shall merely state the most prevalent diseases as being those of the chest, including cough, asthma, the inflammatory diseases of children—consumption, from what is termed general cold, &c. Eruptive diseases, rheumatism, palsy, female complaints, miscarriages, &c. Scrophula, with wounds, &c. Hysterical affections, worms, apoplexy,—an unfrequent disease called, malum mortuum;—and mother's marks.—I am, Sir,

New Kent-Road, Yours, &c.
Feb. 1808. C. Pears.

. . . . . .

[*Continued from p.* 896.]

But in attempting immediate relief by strangury we must be cautious not to use *too violent* applications: the use of the caustic is extremely hazardous: it has been known to produce an hemorhagy of the most obstinate description; of which I have a particular instance in my eye.—And indeed, this is a very common effect: though son

persons have been known to say, with an affected *sang froid*, "it is what I want: the cure is then certain." But such a speech, could only be addressed to those who either could not contradict, or must ridicule and despise them for it. The case alluded to, (a medical gentleman in the army) was much aggravated by it: exclusive of the immediate and imminent danger it produced. In the pain, which he described "as an inexpressible torture, which could only be equalled by the agony of the damned," most "heartily cursing the projectors of such an infernal mode of human butchery," which has been called "too mild," !! and "as heartily wishing to emasculate the authors and revivers of it." The hemorhagy (1) could not be stopped until fainting was induced by its excess; and even then, the coagula which were left, produced all the evils of the original disease, and had any of them formed in the bladder, (which has happened), the operation of lithotomy would have been the only remedy; and this could no more have been prevented by the animal heat of the situation, than the occurrence of the same circumstance *in utero*, after miscarriage, which is a very common one, and has occasioned death by the inflammation, produced; neither would the external heat of the warm bath, remove or lessen the evil, since the power of the constitution is so wonderfully adapted to regulate its own internal temperature, as to endure the greatest vicissitudes with very little alteration: as the well known experiments of the late eminent Dr. Geo. Fordyce, have indisputably proved.(2) The gentleman has since completely recovered by the use of the common bougee; and found many others of his opinion with respect to the caustic, and the effects it had produced upon them.(3) [The common bougee, is therefore the safest remedy.(4) Metallic ones have some advantages from their smooth and polished surfaces; but as they have broken in using, and required an operation, the favorable opinion entertained of them, by some very competent and impartial judges, must be abated, unless they can be made sufficiently flexible without the danger of breaking.] Another evil attending the use of caustic, is the exciting of spasm, and that in addition to the permanent disease for which it is employed—the consequence, of the irritation it produces.(5) Such as are subject to the spasmodic affection only, will generally find relief by taking a few drops (from 10 to 20, &c.) of the muriated tincture of iron, every 10 or 15 minutes, in water.(6)

When surgical operations (in any manner) are the cause of *strangury*, others (which may be called counter-operations) must be employed to relieve them. External violence, and injuries, producing the same effect, can only be relieved by surgical aid: but diseased action of parts, ulceration, &c. may frequently be assisted by medical means alone: tho' the additional help of the surgeon is often demanded most imperiously by the latter. Constipated bowels need but the common aid of purgatives: and piles, where the blood is accumulated and hardened, the same treatment, varied according to the circumstances of the case, which will be considered when speaking of that disease. If no other means are effectual for relieving the strangury, (after fomentation, the warm bath: lavements of warm water, with opium if necessary, &c. as recommended) the bladder must be tapped in either of the ways which the circumstances of the case indicate, as most advantageous.

(1) Mr. Home thinks a pint and half at a time nothing! Nay, even favorable! See his Observ. p. 283.

(2) When Dr. F. was exposed to a heat, which raised the temperature of his gold seal and watch chain, so high, that he could not touch them, and broiled a beef steak by his side, he only felt, a very slight alteration in himself; nor did the thermometer indicate more to others.

(3) Mr. Home allows, ibid p. 27, that the bleedings from caustic have reduced the patient so much as to confine him to bed, for 10 days at a time! p. 51. "The caustic had made five different holes through the membrane, p. 88—applied 187 times in 18 months! p. 103 the strictures considered as destroyed were only partially acted upon p. 163 the patient nearly fainted with excess of pain: and though called by Mr. H. the "being upon velvet!!" p. 178. the patient names it "an actual torture, and affecting the whole passage." (p. 203.) and "feeling it for 24 hours after the operation" p. 180 and therefore," felt more inclined to bear the little ills he did suffer, than continue a practice, the torment of which, he could scarcely sustain." p. 205.

(4) Home's Obser on stricture, vol. 2 p. 137.

(5) A very striking case of this kind is mentioned by Mr. Cline, in his valuable Lectures on anatomy.

(6) Well authenticated cases of this kind, fowarded to the editor of this work free of expense, will be esteemed a favour—as previous to a publication on the subject. Every practical subject is of the greatest importance: and as the ascent to a pinnacle is both dangerous and uncertain, so the attainment of it, must unavoidably be insecure, especially where caution is discarded as needless. It necessarily excludes firm footing, so that the fall may be as sudden and unavoidable, as it was probably undesigned and disregarded. An antient and good rule advises "those who think they stand, to beware of a fall."

INTERESTING DECISIONS IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

[Selected for popular Information.]

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Court of Chancery.

Subscription Companies, Jan. 26, 1808.—In a motion made this day on the part of a purchaser of certain shares of a recently-established insurance company, for leave to pay the price into the hands of the accountant-general, and for an order on him to execute a conveyance of the shares so purchased.

The Lord Chancellor said, there were in this country a great many societies, consisting of a number of individuals, possessing shares of a joint stock in trade, and yet having no legal existence. He knew, that when the affairs of any of the individual members of these societies came into that court, it had been the practice to convey the shares of such stock into the name of the accountant-general, he being bound to re-convey them. Now, his lordship thought it proper that it should be understood, that the accountant-general could not, and must not, execute any such conveyance —It was not for the officers of that court, by any act of theirs, to recognize a society which had no legal existence.

The counsel said, he would look into the case, and if it should be in the situation alluded to by his lordship, his client must apply to be liberated from his purchase. *Vide King's Bench*, Nov. 21, 1807.

These companies have since been called *illegal* in plain terms, by Lord Ellenborough.

February 3, 1807.

Good v. Blewitt.—Bill by one of the officers and crew of a privateer against the owners for an account of captures, according to the articles. Leave given to amend, by stating, that the bill was on behalf of the plaintiff and all others; and upon that amendment the account was decreed.

The Master of the Rolls—"I have considered this point. There is a strong resemblance between this case and that of Chancery *v.* May. In both cases a great number of persons associated together for the purposes of the adventure, under the agreement, common to all. In Chancery *v.* May the other persons could not possibly have been made parties; and the rule was dispensed with. If this is to be in any case permitted, no case can call more strongly for the indulgence, than where a number of seamen have interests; for their situation at any period, how many were living at any given time, how many are dead, and who are entitled to representation, cannot be ascertained. This is a case, therefore, that calls peculiarly for that indulgence. It is not a case, where a great number of persons, who ought to be defendants, are not brought before the court, but are to be bound by a decree against a few. These persons have interests as plaintiffs, and there is no greater inconvenience than in the ordinary case of a plaintiff, suing on behalf of himself and all others. If the inconvenience should arise of such a claim being brought by any person for his share, the court would have the same power of redressing it as it exercises for the protection of an executor." *Vesey Rep.* 1807.

The decree was made accordingly.

* * * * * *

Court of King's Bench.

COUNTRY BANKERS.

Mr. Garrow moved for a rule to set aside the verdict in the case of Giles and Forrest *v.* Perkins, &c. It was an action brought to recover the sum of £18,000. and was one of great importance to the commercial world, and also of great consequence to country bankers. The defendants were the assignees of Dickinson and Co. persons who carried on the business of bankers in Birmingham, and they were entitled to the sum for which they had taken their verdict, provided certain bills of exchange, paid into their bank, were to be considered as the property of the plaintiffs, and not of the bankers. This case depended upon the manner in which the business between the plaintiffs and the bankers was carried on; and it is extremely different from the manner in which it is carried on in London. To point out that difference, he should contrast the two modes of carrying on business. If bills, which are not yet due, were paid in by a customer to a banker in London, the London banker writes it short in his book, and does not carry it to the credit of his customer, until these bills be paid; not so with the country bankers, such as those now concerned in the present action. They had always dealt in this manner: when a customer came to their counter, and made a payment of cash or other paper, it was deemed a payment made to his credit. The banker exercised his judgment as to light gold or bad notes, and the validity of the bills, and for what he kept he gave credit to his customer immediately, uniting the whole into one gross sum, and considering the undue paper as cash. If a customer upon such an occasion wanted a remittance on London, the banker would give him a bill on London; or if he wanted a large sum in cash, equivalent to the amount of the securities he thus paid, the banker would give it him, or would suffer his customer to draw to the full extent of the amount so paid, although the bills remained undue for a considerable length of time. The banker considered such bills as his own, and made use of them to serve his own purposes; and in many instances, in order to save the expense of stamps, he actually gave away the

undue paper in payments to other customers, using a bill of exchange not due, a guinea or a Bank of England note, equally as his own property. The three notes which constituted the subject of the present case, were not then due, and therefore the plaintiffs then insisted that this was money of theirs which they had a right to take from the banker, because, if the bankruptcy had not taken place, they were not entitled to specie.—This matter was tried at Guildhall, and the jury, uniting in opinion with the judge, formed their judgment upon the London practice, because all these bills were indorsed when put into the banker's hands. This, however, must necessarily be so. In London, bills are paid in a state of negociation; but, notwithstanding their having an indorsement, a London banker would not give credit to his customer for a single shilling. He (the counsel) was in a state to produce evidence that country bankers considered these as a gross payment, and that the parties charged interest both ways. This was not like a case where a bill was paid in against another bill.

Lord Ellenborough—"The jury had a strong opinion that every person, who pays bills into the hands of a banker, pays them to an agent, to receive money for them; and, in case they give credit for these bills, they will have suit against that party, by means of an indorsement; these bills therefore, remain as a dry deposit." Rule refused.

Nov. 7.

Perrin v. Lyons and others.—This was an issue from the Court of Chancery, which was argued at great length, by Mr. Littledale, Mr. Park, and Mr. Holroyd.

Mr. Littledale stated the circumstances of the case to be these:—Mr. Josiah Perrin, by his will, gave, devised, and bequeathed to certain executors, all his real and personal estates, not otherwise disposed of at his death, in trust, for the use of his wife, and Sarah Perrin, his only daughter; to the former of whom they were to pay a certain annuity; and for the use of the latter, such sums as might be necessary for her education and maintenance, until she arrived at the age of twenty-one, or married; and then the whole residue of his estates to devolve upon her; but with this particular proviso and restriction, with regard to both of these persons, that should either of them marry any person of that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, they should forfeit all right and interest in his real and personal estates, &c. &c. This said Mr. Josiah Perrin died without revoking this singular will, his daughter being under age, and unmarried. She did not, however, long continue so; for the event which her deceased father had so carefully endeavoured to guard against and prevent, actually took place. She married a Scotch gentleman; and the question now left for the opinion of the court was, who was entitled, under these circumstances, to the real estate of the testator? His wife and daughter lived at Warrington, and it did not appear why this peculiar restriction had been by him imposed. He argued that this restriction was good and valid in law, and that the estate having been forfeited by the daughter of the testator, it devolved to the children of Joseph Perrin, the heir-at-law. In support of this the learned counsel cited numerous cases from various books of unquestionable authority, and endeavoured to shew that restraints nearly similar to the one in question, were neither rendered void by the common law of England, the civil law, nor the canon law.—In the present instance, if Sarah Perrin had attained the age of 21, previous to this marriage, the estate would have been absolute in her, the restriction only operating until she attained that age; but, by her marrying previous to that age, the estate became a mere fee simple, and went to the children of Joseph Perrin, brother to the deceased. In other words, her marriage with a Scotchman was, by the will, to operate as death; were it otherwise, it would defeat the limitation, as there would be nobody to take the estate under the will, and Sarah Perrin would herself be heir at law; but she being out of the question, Joseph Perrin would become the next heir; but by the subsequent words of the will, it appeared, that the testator meant it to descend to his children. Upon these grounds, he argued that he was entitled to their lordships' judgment in their favour.

Mr Park, as counsel for Mr. Perrin, the heir-at-law, argued nearly in a similar manner in support of the validity of the restriction.

Mr. Holroyd spoke at great length, and with great ability, against the validity of the restriction. He submitted, that, under the will of this testator, this estate vested immediately in his daughter, in fee, to all intents and purposes, and did not remain contingent until her marriage, or her attaining the age of twenty-one years. In support of this, he cited, also, various cases. The restraint in this case was too general, as there was no difference betwixt Scotchmen and Englishmen; their manners, and their religion were the same, and their place of residence could surely make no essential difference.—The two nations were so united, since the Union, that Sarah Perrin, the testator's daughter, might have married a person whom she believed was an Englishman, while, in fact, he might be a Scotchman. Was it just, that, in such case, she should lose an estate? It was evident that the testator's intention had been, for reasons best known to himself, to hang this proviso, *in terrorem*,

for the express purpose of preventing, as he thought, an improvident marriage; but the means which he had adopted were far too general, as such a proviso extended both to provident and improvident marriages. It was clear that her husband was entitled to this estate as tenant by courtesy, and his son to the reversion in fee. But even supposing the restraint to be void, he submitted that this estate is not given over to the children of Joseph Perrin, as Mr. Littledale contended, nor to Joseph Perrin himself, as Mr. Park contended, because the heir-at-law was the daughter herself.—Lord Mansfield held such restrictions, as to marriages, as being most odious, and contrary to sound policy. By the Roman law they were all void.

Mr. Littledale replied at considerable length, and argued that the estate became absolute in the daughter, and therefore the only question in this case was, whether this be a legal restraint or not? The cases which Mr. Holroyd had cited were totally inapplicable.

Lord Ellenborough said, that there appeared to be no reason for considering this restriction as a void restriction as to the real property, and therefore the only mode was to send it over to the chancellor.—The will was afterwards established.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION COMPANIES.

November 21, 1807.

The Attorney General moved for a rule to shew cause why an information should not be granted against a person of the name of Ralph Dodd, upon the statute of 6th George I. ch. 18. which prohibits certain subscription societies. The number of speculations of that sort which have been proposed within the last twelve months, were matter of general notoriety. That statute, upon which he grounded this application to the court, recited in the 18th section, that it was notorious that different undertakings had at different times been contrived to be practised in this kingdom, and also in Ireland, to the great inconvenience of a great number of his Majesty's subjects, to the injury of their commercial affairs, and contrary to the public good; that they opened books for public subscriptions, for the purpose of drawing money from unwary persons, under pretence of giving them certain shares in their concern, and only exacting at first a small proportion of the price of the said share, but by which small proportions they raised great sums of money; that in many cases, these undertakers and subscribers have pretended to make their shares and stock transferable or assignable, without any legal authority for so doing. It further enacted, that it had been found necessary that all such public undertakings should be effectually suppressed, as tending to the prejudice and inconvenience of his majesty's subjects, in their commerce and lawful affairs, as these companies were assuming the power and privilege of acting as corporate bodies, in thus raising transferable stock, without a charter.—On these grounds the act deemed such transfers to be illegal, and that the acting, or pretending to act under any charter, should be considered thereafter as a public nuisance; and all offenders lawfully convicted, on information or indictment, should be liable to such pains and penalties as are thereby inflicted. After stating the purport and intention of this act, the Attorney-General added, that it was not necessary to narrate to their Lordships what was done in consequence of its passing; the avowed object of it was to prevent such adventurers, who, by opening subscriptions, drew in persons, by holding out advantages which ultimately turned out to be nothing, the inducement being that they were to subscribe but a very small sum at the outset, as a part of their share, by which means a large sum being collected, it is disposed of in a manner not much to the advantage of the subscribers. The person he alluded to had been the means of setting on foot two subscription companies of this sort, the one a distillery in Golden-lane, and the other a paper manufactory. Both of these concerns were under the management of this Mr. Dodd, a person known formerly to the public by having proposed to make a turnpike road under the river Thames.—In his prospectuses for these companies, after stating the evils which arose in the present day from individuals attending more to their own than to the public good, he enumerates the advantages likely to arise from the establishment of companies, whose sole study would be the public good; and that it was intended to raise the sum of £100,000 by 2000 shares at £50 each, to be paid by instalments; the capital to be increased when necessary, the shares to be tranferable, and no person to be liable beyond their shares. Upon inquiry, he (Sir V. Gibbs), had found, that soon after the act had passed, there had been an information filed by the Attorney-General, *ex officio*. This, however, was at the instance of a private prosecutor. Towards this distillery subscription company there had been already raised near £15,000 by people who had voluntarily paid up their small instalments.—The advertisements as to the paper manufacturing company held out the same inducements to the public as the other one, but it was yet only in its infancy, and it was stated that prospectuses, and every other information concerning it, were to be obtained at the company's surveyor's office, 26, 'Change-alley.—Mr. Abbot, said also a few words in support of this application.—Rule granted. *Vide Court of Chancery, Jan.* 26, 1808.

Dec. 3.

Clunnes v. *Pezzey.*—Assumpsit for goods sold and delivered, at the suit of a liquor mer-

chant. The only evidence respecting the goods was that of his servants, who spoke to the delivery of several hampers of full bottles at the defendant's house; but as to the contents of the bottles they were altogether ignorant.

Lord Ellenborough directed the jury to presume that the bottles were filled up with the cheapest liquor in which the plaintiff dealt, viz. porter; and they awarded damages upon that scale accordingly.

Note.

But if the defendant has been guilty of fraud, and suppresses the means of ascertaining the truth, the presumption is in favour of the plaintiff's demand. Thus in Armory *v.* Delamorie, 1 Str. 505. where a goldsmith had taken a jewel from a chimney sweeper's boy, who had found it, and returned him the socket in which it had been set; in trover to recover the value of it, several in the trade were examined to prove what a jewel of the finest water that would fit the socket would be worth; and Pratt C. J. directed the jury, that unless the defendant did produce the jewel, and shew it not to be of the finest water, they should presume the strongest against him, and make the value of the best jewels the measure of their damages; which they accordingly did.—*Campbell's Reports of Cases at Nisi Prius*, 1808.

Dec. 4.

Tinson v. Francis.—Although the *bonâ fide* holder of a promissory note, made without consideration, himself gave a full consideration for it; yet if he took it after it was due from an indorser, who had given none, he cannot maintain an action upon it against the maker.

Lord Ellenborough.—"After a bill or note is due, it comes disgraced to the indorsee, and it is his duty to make inquiries concerning it. If he takes it, though he gives a full consideration for it, he takes it on the credit of the indorser, and subject to all the equities with which it may be incumbered."—*Campbell.*

Dec. 11.

Horn v. Noel.—This was an action of assumpsit against the defendant, Amelia Noel, as acceptor of a bill of exchange.—Plea, the general issue.

The plaintiff's case being proved, coverture in the defendant was set up as a bar to the action. To establish this, two witnesses were called, who swore that they were present in the Jewish synagogue, in Leadenhall street, in the year 1781, when the defendant was married by the high priest to Henry Noah, who had since taken the name of Noel, and was still alive.

Garrow for the plaintiff contended that this evidence was insufficient. It was necessary for the defendant to shew that a marriage had been celebrated according to the rites of the Jews. But with them, what took place in the synagogue was merely a ratification of a previous written contract; and as that contract was essential to the validity of the marriage, it ought now to be produced and proved.

The mode of proving the marriage was as follows:—M. Urielli, the reader of the Jewish synagogue, produced a Hebrew Missal, entitled the *Katubah*, by which it appeared that the bridegroom was Zebe, the son of Noah, of blessed memory, and the witnesses Isaac the son of Abraham, of blessed memory, and Joseph the son of Aminadab, also of blessed memory. He was then desired to translate this solemn instrument. It appeared to recite a conversation between the parties to the marriage, and was to the following effect:—"On the fourth week in the second day of the month Mizor in the year of Creation, 5541, the friend or the companion of Zebe Noah, said unto the spinster Abinda; 'Become thou my wife according to the law of Moses, and I will maintain thee according to the rules of the Jewish religion, and I will provide for, and honour thee. And I shall give thee for the dower of thy virginity, 200 pieces of silver, and the raiment and the necessaries according to the custom.' To which the lady Abinda did consent; and the dowry which she brought consisted of gold, silver, and ornaments, and also of bedding and attire, and 100 pieces of fine silver, which was increased by the Rabbi,' her father, to 200 pieces of silver," &c. &c. The marriage being thus fully proved the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Dec. 21.

Gordon v. Rimmington.—This was an action on a policy of insurance on the plaintiff's commission and privileges as captain of the ship Reliance, from Bristol to the coast of Africa, during her stay and trade there, and from thence to all or any of the West India Islands. The declaration stated the loss to be by fire, in order to prevent the vessel and her cargo from falling into the hands of the king's enemies.

The Reliance sailed from Bristol on the 4th May, 1804, and arrived on the coast of Africa about the middle of June. On the 24th of that month, being then in the river Gambia, she was chased by a French privateer, of greatly superior strength. She tried to escape; but finding that the privateer rapidly gained upon her, the captain and crew discharged her guns down her hatchways, and having set her on fire in several places rowed ashore in the long boat.

The facts were not disputed; and the only question was, whether this was a loss by fire, and within the perils insured against?

Lord Ellenborough.—"The case is new; but I am clearly of opinion, that the plaintiff is entitled to recover. Fire is expressly men-

tioned in the policy, as one of the perils against which the underwriters undertake to indemnify the assured; and if the ship is destroyed by fire, it is of no consequence whether this is occasioned by a common accident, or by lightning, or by an act done in duty to the state. Nor can it make any difference whether the ship is thus destroyed by third persons, subjects of the king, or by the captain and crew acting with loyalty and good faith. Fire is still the *causa causans*, and the loss is covered by the policy.

Verdict for the defendant.

Note.

Although this point of insurance law be new in England, it has long been decided in foreign countries that, as the master is justified in burning the ship under such circumstances, the insurer is liable for the loss, Pothier, h. t. n. 53. Valin, art. 26 h. t. So it has been held, that the insurer is liable, if a ship is burnt, without any fault in the master, from an apprehension that she has the plague on board, and to prevent the infection from spreading. Emerigon, tom. i. p. 434.—*Campbell.*

Jan. 29, 1808.

Horne v. the Assignees of William Horne, and John Stafford, Bankrupts.—This was a point saved upon a trial at *Nisi Prius*. The question was, whether a person giving another a shew of property, so as to induce persons in trade to give him credit, did not make that property subject to a commission of bankruptcy?—The circumstances of the case were these:—

John Horne was in partnership with William Horne in a distillery; the stills, vatts, and, in fact, the whole concern, were the property of the plaintiff, John Horne. It had become a losing concern, and the plaintiff let it to William Horne and Stafford, in partnership, for an annuity of 600l. for his life and his wife's life; there was a proviso in the agreement, that William Horne and Stafford might change and alter the concern as they pleased, but if they did at any time fail in the payment of the 600l. a year, then it should be lawful for John Horne to re-enter the premises and take possession. William Horne and Stafford became bankrupts, and their assignees seized on the distillery, and sold it for the benefit of their creditors.

Mr. Serjeant Williams, for the plaintiff, and the attorney-general, for the defendants, argued with their usual ability.

The court was of opinion, that the plaintiff ought to be paid for the actual fixtures of the concern, as it was common, in breweries or distilleries, to hire those articles, but all other goods and articles that were not fixtures, ought to be sold under the statute of bankruptcy, although they were the actual property of the plaintiff, because he was assisting the bankrupts in a fraud by holding out to the public, that those articles were their property. These things operated as an inducement, and so far as he was a partaker in the fraud, so far he ought to be a partaker in the loss.

. . . . . .

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Jeykyll v. Sir John Moore.—This was an action for a libel. The declaration after stating that the plaintiff was an officer of the 43d regiment, and had preferred certain charges against Colonel Stewart of the same regiment, which were tried by a general court martial, alleged that the defendant, of and concerning the plaintiff as such officer and the said charges against colonel Stewart, published the following libel: "The court cannot pass without observation the malicious and groundless accusations that have been produced by captain Jeykyll, against an officer whose character has, during a long period of service, been so irreproachable as colonel Stewart's; and the court do unanimously declare that the conduct of captain Jeykyll, in endeavouring to falsely calumniate the character of his commanding officer, is most highly injurious to the good of the service."

Plea not guilty.

At the trial before Sir James Mansfield C. J. at the Middlesex Sittings after last Trinity term, it having been proved that the defendant was president of the court martial, and that the supposed libel formed part of the opinion of the court delivered by the defendant to the Judge-Advocate for the purpose of being submitted to the king; and immediately followed the declaration of the opinion of the court martial, "That he the aforesaid colonel Richard Stewart is not guilty of either of the charges, and the court do most fully and most honourably acquit him;" his lordship nonsuited the plaintiff.

Best serjt. now moved for a rule to shew cause why this nonsuit should not be set aside, and a new trial granted; contending, that although the defendant was not liable to an action for any thing contained in the sentence of the court martial upon the matters submitted to it by the king for its decision, yet that the libel in question was no part of the sentence, which ended upon the acquittal of colonel Stewart. That the conduct of the plaintiff formed no part of the matters submitted to the court; and that consequently whatever the defendant published respecting it was not done in the discharge of his duty, and therefore the defendant was responsible for it in a civil action.

Sir J. Mansfield Ch. J. "In order to enable the court martial to decide upon charges sub-

mitted by the king, they must hear all the evidence as well on the part of the prosecution as of the defence, and after hearing both sides are to declare their opinion whether there be any ground for the charges. If it appear that the charges are absolutely without foundation, is the president of the court martial to remain perfectly silent on the conduct of the prosecutor; or can it be any offence for him to state that the charge is groundless and malicious? It seems to me that the words complained of in this case form part of the judgment of acquittal, and consequently no action can be maintained upon it.

Rooke and Chambre Js. of the same opinion.

Best took nothing by his motion.

* * * * * *

Consistory Court of the Bishop of London, Doctors' Commons, February 26.

Turner against Meyers, falsely calling herself Turner.—This was a proceeding or suit of nullity of marriage, instituted by the father of Jonathan Turner, the husband, against Hannah Turner, his wife, on the ground of his son's insanity, previous to and after the solemnization of such marriage. From the allegation it appeared, that the parties were married by licence on the 14th of September, 1803, at the parish church of St. Mary-le-bone, and they continued to live together as man and wife for a short duration of time, when the husband left his wife, and returned to his father's house. In support of the alleged insanity, the deposition of several witnesses were read to the court, and observed upon by the counsel, the purport of which went to establish, that the party in question was labouring under a deranged state of mind, and that latterly he resided with his father, in the country, but had obtained permission of him one day to go and see a lamb shew, but it was on condition that he went with his godfather; that he quitted him, left his horse, and came up to London, by the coach, where he met with this lady, and soon after married her.—That, when in town, he assumed the character of an officer, and dressed himself in regimentals, and said, at one time, he had a commission in the army of the Prince de Condé; at another time, that he was an officer in a troop of cavalry; and, at another period, he represented himself as a captain in the guards to his Royal Highness. There were also very incoherent and inconsistent letters produced, written by him.

The Counsel on the part of the promoter of the suit contended, that it was clear and manifest, from the evidence produced, that the party was incompetent to do a rational act, which required thought, judgment, and reflection, and therefore, consequently, the court must come to the conclusion that the marriage was null and void. The counsel also quoted and cited several cases in point.—On the part of the Lady it was contended, that at the time of marriage there was no evidence before the court that he was under any undue influence, custody, or controul of the Lady, or those about her; that it was a free and voluntary act of his own, and that he conducted himself during the ceremony in a proper, decent, and becoming manner. This fact, the learned counsel submitted, was corroborated by the testimony of the Clergyman, Clerk, and others present.

The learned Judge (Sir Wm. Scott) observed, it was necessary to look more particularly into the evidence and cases cited on both sides, and therefore took time to consider of his sentence.—Marriage afterwards annulled.

* * * * * *

Hicks's Hall, Clerkenwell, Jan. 16.

COMBINATION.

The following journeymen boot-makers, in the employ of Mr. Limebeer, boot-maker, in Fleet-street, viz. John Gilbert, James Curtis, John Baker, Richard Delfoe, Geo. Grimley, Richard Postan, Thomas Robinson, John Thompson, James Stewart, Edward Williams, Thomas Nelson, William Grizzle, Richard Grimley, Robert Smith, Matthew Brodie, George Soper, Henry Saunders, were indicted for unlawfully conspiring together to prevent other journeymen from working at their trade without an increase of wages. It appeared, by the statement of Mr. Knapp, and the testimony of witnesses, that the defendants were workmen in the employ of Mr. Limebeer for some weeks previous to September last, when a general strike took place, in consequence of the prosecutor not choosing to submit to some resolutions passed at a shop committee, in order to obtain an increase of wages. Gilbert acted as chairman of the shop meeting, and by the steps taken by these journeymen, the evil extended itself through the metropolis, at Northampton, and other provincial towns of the United Kingdom. The shop committee sat at the Crooked Billet, in Shire-lane, and every considerable shop in London furnished two delegates to this committee, as their representatives. Gilbert often addressed the meeting, and Posten drew up resolutions, requiring an increase of wages, which, on being presented to Limebeer, he rejected, and a general strike was the consequence. Any of the persons who had struck were to be allowed seven shillings, provided they chose to go in the country; and an allowance made to their wives and children from the shop's fund. The case of the journeymen was represented as dangerous, and on Mr. Limebeer applying to Northampton for workmen, he was disappointed, the journeymen there having corresponded with those in London. They were all found *Guilty*.

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PRIZE CATTLE.

(Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 834.)

At the meeting of the Smithfield Club, held at Freemasons' Tavern Dec. 14, 1807, the Duke of Bedford, President, in the chair, several prizes were publicly adjudged to the owners of such of the fat cattle, exhibited in Mr. Sadler's yard in Goswell-street, as had, in the opinion of five gentlemen appointed to examine them, improved the most in condition fo the quantity of food consumed in thei fattening, considering age, work per formed, and other circumstances. Th following correct particulars, since fur nished to the Secretary of the club, by th butchers who killed the prize animals, o the weights of meat and of offals, will we trust, prove acceptable to our readers

Prize Oxen.

	Beef.	Loose Fat.	Hide & Horns.	Head.	Feet
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs
Mr. Wm. Flower's deep red Hereford ox, fed on grass, hay, and oil-cakes	1683	——	128	—	—
Mr. Samuel Chandler's French and Devon ox; grass, hay, and linseed cakes	1090	195	86	43	22
Mr. Samuel Chandler's black Scotch Highland ox; grass, hay, and Swedish turnips	652	80	65	33	16

Prize Sheep.

		Mutton &Head.	Loose Fat.	Skins.	Entrails.	Live Weight
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Mr. Gilbert Maltby's three one-year-old new Leicester wethers; grass, turnips, and cabbages	No. 1.	134	14½	16¾	27¾	193
	2.	130	11¾	20½	32¾	195
	3.	153	11¼	20	33¾	218
The Rev. Tho. Plaskett's three two-years-old new Leicester wethers; grass, hay, and turnips	No. 1.	148	13½	21	24½	207
	2.	151	12¾	20½	24¾	209
	3.	148	17	21	23	209
Mr. Henry King's (Jun'.) three one-year-old Southdown wethers; grass only	No. 1.	101	16	12	25	154
	2.	93	13½	12	21½	140
	3.	98	10	11	20	139
His grace the duke of Bedford's three two-year-old Southdown wethers; grass, hay, and turnips	No. 1.	105¼	17	14	22¾	159
	2.	104¼	16	12	20¾	153
	3.	113¾	15	13	24¼	166

Prize Pigs.

	Pork & Head.	Loose Fat.	Feet.	Entrails.	Live Weight.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Mr. John Road's fifteen-months-old black and white Berkshire pig; skimmed milk and barley-meal	447¾	14	3¼	——	——
Mr. William Slow's nine-months old black and white high Suffolk pig; pollard, potatoes, barley-meal, and pease	232	7¼	2	24¾	266

END OF VOL. III.

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